The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1881—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ORTANT FACTS.

TABLE GROWTH.

ase in Power and Pop- of an Important rican Production,

at Those Who Are iliar with It Have to Say.

icago Journal, April 1.]
an come before the people which ghtly arouse apprehension or s those things which concern their being. If the bodily powers are e of life has departed, and any- n avert such an end is not only of onent, but must be within the s of every well-conducted paper. t year the people in all parts of become more or less exercised ring popularity of an American marily designed for the good of It was with a view to ascertain facts connected therewith that a of this paper was commissioned What he learned can be gathered wing:
ral office of the Wilson Packing an of news found Mr. H. F. Bill- e the following statement:
rs ago I met Dr. Charles Craig un- liar circumstances. He was pre- edicine in a kettle upon the stove a patients, and I noticed the in- at time, and saw that they were s, the same as a careful mother in the form of catnip tea, or remedy, for home use. I saw Dr. r day in the laboratory of Messrs. & Co., at Rochester, and he was t is now called Warner's Safe Kid- Cure, in precisely the same man- very much more extensive scale) y he had prepared in the kettle I have seen a great deal of the remedy. It was originally recom- e by Mr. George Seaman, ticket Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, cured of a very serious kidney and . Since then the remedy has been many of my friends, including my s completely cured, and I have yet ingle case where it failed to effect permanent cure. I have recom- o many people, among them be- s, engineer for the Wilson Pack- whose wife was very sick, but ence of the remedy she has been tored to health."
r knowledge of the purity and remedy when it was first prepared, w manufactured, and from the had in very many serious cases, ntatingly recommend it, can you,

atically, sir. What has given me e medicine are the facts that have my own personal knowledge, and anybody saying anything about r difficulties, I tell them of my ex- advise them to use Warner's Safe ver Cure.
r next called upon Mr. E. W. Neff, ut in this city for the improved achine, and resides at 2422 Prairie Neff is a gentleman 60 years old, but in perfect health and vigor. In e inquiries propounded him, he e been a terrible sufferer for years severe and complicated liver com- nly did this trouble cause me great pain, but its oppressive and disqui- ere still harder to bear. It has emed to me that liver complaint ine-tenths of all the suicides which re is nothing I know of that will an so heartily dissatisfied with and the world as a diseased course I tried everything I of, but I got no better and to think that my trouble was that I should never be free from it. hat time somebody said, 'Why Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver not say that I thought the trial ess, but I thought so. Notwith- mmenced taking it. Inside of two d a decided improvement,—within a new man, and I have been ever now in perfect health and vigor. s increased from 140 to 168 pounds. me my wife who has been severely he past and has tried nearly every- able in the form of remedies, began edicine for her weakness and has ually beneficial. She says she be- s no remedy which was ever com- can for a moment equal it for the omen. Sickness is a pretty serious by one, and after recovery, one es the thankfulness which health o I am only too glad to testify far t Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver e for me. If you have any friends fering with liver or kidney diffi- any one wishes to know more about they are at liberty to call and see me on this subject, and I will ive all the information in my

window in the West Division Post- r of Halsted and Washington . Q. Brown, the head of that divis- nd. Upon being questioned, Mr.

my wife was in a terrible condition n five years. She seemed to have a of diseases, culminating in Bright's she has been doctored all the way ancisco to Chicago. I have fre- her fall upon the floor insensible, expected she would get up again. er went home but I was prepared l out dead. She tried everything k of, and the doctors were all very she began taking Warner's Safe iver Cure, and the effect was very ee. She regained her strength and en able to attend to all her duties, ole sinking spells she formerly had turned. I consider it a most mar- and I cannot speak of the remedy Upon my recommendation my , Mr. Lathrop, who was also terri- with kidney trouble, began using medy, and was not only entirely o relieved of a most painful stric- also state that one of our letter- took Warner's Safe Kidney and pourney recommendation has found and has been enabled to return to

then paid to the office of Mr. E. St. l Passenger and Ticket Agent of Rock Island Railroad. fr. Melvin H. Robinson, in one of ents, received the scribe most He stated that, some time ago, his n attacked by a most serious kidney mediately following gestation. This le they were residing at the East, loyed some of the ablest physicians City. In spite of all, however, Mrs. ew worse, and finally the well- nown recommended the use of e Kidney and Liver Cure as a last effect of the remedy was most sur- esulted in a perfect and permanent obinson stated that, upon his re- , Mr. J. P. Woodbury, who is em- same office, had used the remedy his wife, and with the same favor- experienced by Mrs. Robinson.
er then called on Mr. W. H. Flagg, Lake street. Mr. Flagg has re- go since the city was in its infancy, that he was thoroughly acclimated ent him from having serious kidney isorders. He had tried various experienced some temporary it was not until he had tried afe Kidney and Liver Cure what it was to be well. As an ex- he effect of the remedy, he stated een up for five nights attending his d, although he was somewhat tired, had not affected him otherwise. this, he thought, conclusively es- merits of the remedy.
n Schaack, Stevenson & Co., pro- e "Old Salamander" drug-house, ke and Dearborn streets, in connec- ir extensive wholesale drug busi- voted much attention to the effects s remedies have had. Mr. Peter said: "I have an unusual oppor- ge of the popularity or unpopular- demerit, of different remedies, and ed with interest the effect following Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver f the cases of which I have learned onderful, and it is certainly the remedy for Bright's disease that I rd of. Of course any remedy that t's disease will be absolutely cer- housands of lesser kidney affections o common and so alarmingly in- ave seen a great deal of its ef- an cordially recommend the rem-

to be drawn from the above facts ortance of treating such serious ney and liver disorders in time, means which has been proven the efficient whenever employed.

HAIR GOODS.

holesale & Retail. Send for price list. oods sent C. O. D. to any part of the r the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to der and warranted. Bernhardi Ware- . BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.

VATER WAVES, $1.75.

LL Long Hair Switches, $4. All other ods in proportion. Send for price-list. AMES HALL, 109 State-st.

SEEDS.

Garden, Field, & Flower.
Headquarters for Vick's Flower Seeds, Spring Bulbs. FOGG & VALENTINE, 35 Lake, under Tremont House.

TRUNKS.

NK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILE'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

OPENING.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

WILL

OPEN

THEIR

NEW STORE

CORNER

STATE and MADISON-STS.,

Thursday, April 7.

Leaders AND Promoters OF POPULAR PRICES.

SILKS.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 State-st.

SPECIAL SILK SALE.

Next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday I will offer UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS of

500 Pieces Silks,

Satins, Satin de Lyons, and Satin de Marveilleux,

In all the fashionable colorings and newest shades of French, Swiss, Italian, German, and American manufactures.

$1.00 Black Gros Grain Dress Silks for 87c
$1.25 Black Gros Grain Dress Silks for $1.00
$1.38 Black Gros Grain Dress Silks for $1.15
$1.50 Black Gros Grain Dress Silks for $1.25
$1.75 Black Gros Grain Dress Silks for $1.38
$2.00 Black Gros Grain Dress Silks for $1.50
$2.50 Black Gros Grain Dress Silks for $1.75
$3.00 Black Gros Grain Dress Silks for $2.00

SUMMER SILKS,

38c, 50c, 62c, and 75c.

$1.25 French Dress Silks, Bronze, for 95c
$1.25 French Dress Silks, Wine Color, for 95c
$1.25 French Dress Silks, Navy Blue, for 95c
$1.25 French Dress Silks, Myrtle Green, for 95c
$1.25 French Dress Silks, Seal Brown, for 95c
$1.25 French Dress Silks, Gen d' Arme, for 95c

43 PIECES STRIPED SATINS,

In Black and all colors, 50c; worth $1.25.

$1.75 Black Satin de Lyon for - - $1.25
$2.00 Black Satin de Lyon for - - 1.50
$2.50 Black Satin de Lyon for - - 2.00
$3.50 Black Satin de Lyon for - - 2.50
$4.00 Black Satin de Lyon for - - 2.87
$4.50 Black Satin de Lyon for - - 3.25
$5.00 Black Satin de Lyon for - - 3.75
$6.00 Black Satin de Lyon for - - 4.50

150 Pcs. Colored Dress Silks,

(Dress lengths from 10 to 20 yards,)
47c; worth 85.

The above Silks of the celebrated manufacture of ANT'NE GUINET & CIE., C. J. BONNET & CIE, TAPISSIER, FILS & DERBY, and ANCIENNE MAISON, BELLON, and others.

I shall offer during the coming week a full line of FRESH and CHOICE goods, particularly adapted for the EASTER SEASON.

New and Elegant - Ladies' Spring Wraps.
New and Elegant - Ladies' Spring Shawls.
New and Elegant - Spanish Lace Fichus.
New and Elegant - Ladies' Paris Mull Scarfs.
New and Elegant - Silk Lisle & Cotton Hosiery.
New and Elegant - Gents' Furnishing Goods.

NEW BUTTONS, NEW PASSEMENTERIES, and NEW FRINGES.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 STATE-ST.

LINEN GOODS.

UNEASINESS IN DRY GOODS CIRCLES.

Collections ARE SLOW.

Holders of Goods Must Realize.

Therefore we have Succeeded in Buying the Greatest Bargains we Ever Expected to get, of

LINEN GOODS

All-Linen Towels at 90c per doz; worth $1.50.
All-Linen Towels at $1.25 per doz; worth $2.
All-Linen Towels at $1.75 per doz; worth $3.
All-Linen Towels worth $4, we sell for $2.50 per doz.
All-Linen Towels worth $4.50, we sell for $2.75 per doz.
Bleached Table Linen we sell for 48c; worth 80c.
Bleached Table Linen worth $1, for 60c per yard.
Table Linen worth $1.75 for $1.15.
Cream Table Linen, worth 60 and 80c; for 45 and 60c.
Other Linen Goods in the same proportion, such as Napkins, Doylies, &c.

Havelocks, Ulsters, Walking Jackets.

The manufacturers of the above goods are the sickest lot of people you have ever seen. They sell their goods at almost any price. We have secured some good bargains which we offer to the trade.
Splendid Cloth Circulars at $2.50.
All-Wool Walking Jackets at $2.00.
Ulsters at $3.00.
Havelocks at less than half price.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 and 186 State-st.,
OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE.
S. SHIREK.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we are now fully ready for business, as usual. We have added largely to our facilities, and shall be pleased to see all of our old customers and lots of new ones.

G. M. MUNGER & CO.,
1345 & 1347 Wabash-av.

OFFICES AT
126 Dearborn-st.,
46 North Clark-st.,
1347 Wabash-av.,
3860 Cottage Grove-av.

PIANOS.

BAUER

THIS is the only Piano where the Sound Board has the acoustic figuring of the violin, which makes it free of all metallic sound.
In rearranging our stock for the Spring, we discover a number of excellent Pianos of various makers that we can sell at a great sacrifice. Buyers should not fail to call and try these instruments, as by doing so they can positively save considerable money.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
162 & 164 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Railroad Passenger or Freight Office

At 48 South Clark-st.
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE.

TO RENT,

No. 1356 MICHIGAN-AV.

Three-story and Basement Stone Front; contains 15 Rooms. Furnace and Gas Fixtures belong to the house. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 3 Reaper Block, W. Clark-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago Steel Horse-Shoe Co.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Chicago Steel Horse-Shoe Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 West Lake-st., Chicago, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1881, for the purpose of voting upon increasing the capital of said Company, and also for the purpose of electing one additional Director.
WM. B. ULLMANN,
JAMES R. ETHERIDGE, } Directors.
H. G. POWERS,
WM. B. KERR, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

SPIEGEL & CO. FURNITURE. 251 & 253 WABASH AVE.

EXQUISITE Chamber Suits.

The line of Chamber Suits that we are exhibiting for the present season in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, ASH, and WALNUT, are the finest productions ever displayed.

The same careful study has been bestowed upon our plain and medium suits as on our most expensive; and parties will find the design, effect, and workmanship of our $35 SUITS, equal to that of the highest grade.

We have also in stock a complete line of the justly celebrated "Geldowsky" Suits, in different woods. These goods are world-renowned, and are coveted by all connoisseurs.

Our spring stock is the finest we have ever displayed, and OUR PRICES are ALWAYS the LOWEST.

An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

SPIEGEL & CO.

251 and 253 Wabash-av.,
NEAR JACKSON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

THE Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Co., OF CHICAGO,
ESTABLISHED 1857.

Paid-Up Capital.....$1,500,000
Undivided Profits.....800,000

TRUSTEES:
EDWIN BLACKMAN, GEO. M. PULLMAN,
A. H. BURLEY, E. K. ROGERS,
J. W. DOANE, BYRON L. SMITH,
MARSHALL FIELD, JOHN TYRRELL,
PALMER V. KELLOGG, E. T. WATKINS,
O. L. TOY.
OFFICERS: JOHN TYRRELL, President.
BYRON L. SMITH, Vice-Pres't.
HENRY E. LOWE, Cashier.
FRANK C. OSBORN, Ass't Cash.

Solicits the Accounts of Banks, Merchants, and Individuals.
Transacts a general Banking Business.
Deals in United States and Investment Bonds.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Letters of Credit for Merchants and Travelers.
Telegraphic Exchange on London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Tucson, Arizona.
Also Accepts and Executes Trusts.

MONEY TO LOAN

SIX PER CENT

On Choice Improved City Real Estate in sums to suit over $2,000.
TURNER & BOND,
162 Washington-st.

SPECTACLES.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN IS PRICELESS TRIBUNE BUILDING

Importer of Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Transits, Levels, Compasses, &c., the largest stock in the Northwest.

CAUTION.—Don't pay exorbitant prices to adventurers for Spectacles. We sell the best Brazilian Pebbles $4.00 to $6.00, and the best ground French Crystal Spectacles $1.50 to $2.50.
Twenty-five years' practice in the art of fitting glasses. Our method is honest dealing. This is the way we build up our trade.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Day,
133 East Madison-st.

Full { RUBBER OR CELLULOID, } $5
Gold, $10. Filling, 1-4 Old Rates.
ALSO TEETH WITHOUT PLATE.

VITALIZED AIR
(Or gas) given free for painless extracting.
Inventor of Lower Suction Plate, which never loosens while talking or eating; 5 years' actual test without a failure. OPEN SUNDAY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN DAVIS & CO.,
75 MICHIGAN-ST.

Just received, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron Steam-Pipe and Fittings, Worthington Steam Pumps, at lowest market rates.

$10 WILL PAY for a four-line advertisement one week in 425 Northwestern Newspapers. For Catalogue of papers, address C. E. STRONG, 121 Fifth-av.

PAPER.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.,
Successors to Cleveland Paper Co.,
163 & 165 Dearborn-st.
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
Wedding Goods, Advertising Cards, Dance Programmes, and novelties in this line a specialty.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Notable and Significant Points IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW YORK Life Insurance Company.

(ORGANIZED 1845.)
Purely Mutual.

Cash Assets over $43,000,000.00
Dividends Annually.
Surplus over - - $9,000,000.00
Yearly Income over $8,500,000.00

Increase in Gross Assets in 1880, $4,186,982.15.
Increase in Premium Income, $643,794.41.
Increase in Interest Income, $284,238.84.
Increase in Surplus at 4 per cent, $1,174,725.51.
Increase in Surplus, 4 1-2 per cent, $2,000,000.00.
Increase in New Policies issued, 1422.
Increase in New Insurance issued, $5,131,806.00.
Increase in Policies in force, 2843.
Increase in Insurance in force, $8,309,153.00.
Total Interest Receipts, 1880, $2,317,888.84.
Total Losses by Death, 1880, $1,731,721.37.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been doing business for thirty-six years, and now offers to those desiring Life Insurance a Combination of Advantages which only long experience, a large and well established business, and carefully perfected plans and methods can afford. Among these advantages are: (1) The absolute Security of its Policies. (2) Insurance at Low Cost. (3) Liberal and Equitable Dealing.

Death-Claims Paid, 1845-1880	$22,420,204
Dividends and Return Premiums Paid, 1845-1880	30,577,285
Endowments and Annuities Paid, 1845-1880	3,640,66
Total Paid Policy-Holders to Jan. 1, 1881	$56,638,154
Amount Held for Policy-holders Jan. 1, 1881	43,183,934
Total Paid and Held	$99,822,088
Total Received from Policy-holders	91,881,354

Having always been a purely mutual Company, policy-holders receive their insurance at actual current cost, and its age, strength, prosperity, and economical management combine to reduce that cost to the minimum. The Company is conducted in the interests of policy-holders alone. In the decision of questions involving their rights the invariable rule is to consider, not the technical legality of the claim alone, but also its real justice.

The non-forfeiture system of policies originated with this Company in 1860, and has since been adopted—though sometimes in questionable forms—by all other Companies. This feature saves millions of dollars every year to policy-holders, and for this they are indebted primarily to the NEW YORK LIFE. The system as now perfected by the NEW YORK LIFE secures Safety to the Company (without which all interests are jeopardized) and Justice to the insured.

The "TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICY" of THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY combines in one form the greatest number of advantages obtainable in a Life Insurance Policy.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres. and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Supt. of Agencies.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., } Medical
HENRY TUCK, M. D., } Examiners.

JUDAH, WEIL & CO.,
General Agents,
85 Washington-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE.

$5,000 Library.

To exchange for residence, or improved farm near Chicago, one of the best Libraries in the West; or will sell cheap for cash. Send for complete catalogue. HENRY DAGGETT, Chapin's Bookstore, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. If you want a fine Library here is a chance seldom met with. Have been collecting it the last twelve years. Some very rare editions.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

H. ROCHER,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
77-79-81 State-st., Chicago.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

PURE WHITE SUNLIGHT.

THE BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Success justified by over 5,000 Lamps in use. The only complete electric lighting system. All inquiries carefully answered.
M. C. BULLOCK, Gen'l Ag't,
50 to 58 Market-st., Chicago.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
I will entertain an offer of $25,000 for the 4-story and basement marble-front dwelling and lot, including furnace and gas-fixtures, No. 1320 Wabash-av., east front, south of Sixteenth-st.; about eighteen rooms; brick barn; lot about 22x185 to 19-foot alley; improvements cost $35,000. Apply 208 La Salle-st.
L. B. OTIS,
Receiver the State Savings Institution.
March 29, 1881.

CELLULOID GOODS.

A CARD.
We have the assurance from hundreds of customers that our Celluloid Collars (composed almost wholly of camphor) are a sure preventive of Diphtheria and all throat complaints. Try them. Healthy neatness, and economy. BARNES & CO., 80 Madison-st., Tribune Bld.

SEA'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

BLAZING BLAZES!

Blazed; Smoking Smoke Smoked; Wetting Water Wet; These

LINENS SAVED FROM FIRE!

LAST WEEK
Of the great fire sale at
SEA'S.

THE BLAZINGS!!

Linens saved from the New York Fires—not
ALL ARE BLAZED!
Smoked, burnt, wet, damaged—No! MOST ALL.

These Linens Are Perfect.

Not scorched, not blazed, not wet, not smoked.
This Column Devoted to Linens in Daily Use.
Next Column Description of Linen Art Works.

$30,000!

(If these figures seem big we have invoices to prove them.) THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of nothing but

LINENS.

See the savings, hear the prices

SAVED FROM BLAZES!

CRASH!!!

87 pieces Genuine Huck Crash,
2 cts.
Per yard, worth 8c—full width. A mountain of unrolled, mussed Crash, just as it came from the fire, at TWO CENTS YARD. 230 pieces Loom Damask Crash
4 cts.
Per yard, warranted all Linen. This is slightly damaged and all in a heap. Price of the roll, 46c.
STEVENS' HEAVY LINEN CRASHES,
5 cts.
And 8½c per yard (warranted). RUSSIA CRASHES, genuine imported Russia Crash, heaviest made, all Linen.
6 cts.,
Seven cents, eight cents. For the three qualities. Fine Crashes, Huck, Damask, 5, 6, and 10c.

TOWELS.

Full size Huck-a-Back Towels,
2 cts.
Each. Two cents for Huck Towels.
4 cts.
For our usual 10-cent Huck Towels, large size and all Linen. All-Linen Colored Border Damask,
6 cts.,
Extra weight Linen, Loom Damask.
7 cts., 8 cts., and 9 cts.
For extra large and heavy Fancy Border Huck, Loom, or Damask Towels, worth 10, 12½, and 20c.

TEN CENTS,

One dime, our price for Towels a yard long. 20 inches wide. Bring your tape; it measures a foot.

12 cts.,	14 cts.,	16 cts.,
Size, 19x38.	20x40.	21x42.

Two feet wide, 4 feet long.
19 cts.
19x36 Knotted Fringe Towels.
21 cts., worth 45 cts.
24 cts. for 50-ct. Towels.
Mammoth size, fancy or plain, finest of Huck, finest Damask.

TWO WEIGH A POUND.

Less than price of raw linen. Forty-eight cents per pound.

For Artistic Towels, Next Column.

NAPKINS.

FINE FRINGED DAMASK DOYLIES AND FULL-SIZE DAMASK NAPKINS,
THREE CENTS.

Larger All-Linen Damask Napkins 4c. Largest size Turkey Red Doylies, 4c. Genuine Turkey Red Napkins,
4--Four--4 cents.
Bleached and half bleached, All-Linen, Satin Damask (plain and colored borders and in all colors).
Napkins, 85, 95, 98, 980 dozen. Napkins, $1.08, $1.19, $1.34, $1.47 dozen. Napkins, $1.74, $1.98, $2.48, $2.98 dozen. Every quality equally cheap. Actually one-half usual prices. For Napkins too fine for use, next column.

TABLE LINENS.

All-Linen Fine Loom Damask (or Dice Tabling),
17 cts.
And nineteen cents, worth 35 and 38c. Bleached and Half Bleached Damask.
WORTH 50 cts. 29c and 33c WORTH 60 cts.
Warranted All-Linen Damask; 37c still Finer Damask; 62 inches wide for 33c. Again we blaze away. How can these things be? They can be. Do be. Shall be.
WORTH 75 cts. 39 cts. WORTH 75 cts.
Genuine Turkey Red Damask, a little wet and mussed, but perfect,
56 inches wide, full width,
39 CTS.
"Safranine" Turkey Red,
Same quality of the piece, 48c; 60 inches wide Finer Turkey Reds, 56c; 65 inches wide Finer Turkey Reds, 65c. Prettiest patterns. Fast Colors. Worth Double.
Plain Solid Cardinals, Black Border Cardinals, Red and White, Red and Black, Brown, Green, or Buff and Red Napkins and Doylies to match.

48 cts.

Barnsley Half Bleach, Soft Finish, Satin Damasks at 62c, worth $1 per yard.
$1.25 quality for.....(8/4 inches wide.) 89c } NAPKINS TO MATCH.
$1.50 quality for.....(8/4 inches wide.) 98c
$1.75 quality for.....(8/4 inches wide.) 98c
$2.00 quality for.....(8/4 inches wide.) 98c
Barnsley Half Bleach Damask.
Acknowledged finest goods made. Barnsley Bleached Damask, better known as Barnsley Satin Damask, 62, 68, 74, 88c, and $1.24; worth 80c to $1, and can't be bought less. Finer qualities still in the Art Sale.

QUILTS

AND MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
48 cts.
Buys Full Size Honeycomb Spreads; $1.25 Spreads, 79c; $1.50 Spread, 86c; Marseilles Counterpanes.
Plain (very heavy) or Embroidered, $1.24 Worth $2.25.
Extra Heavy Raised Patterns, $1.38 up to $5.97.
Cotton and Linen "Bird's-Eye" Diaper. All Widths Stair Linens.

LAST WEEK
Of the Great Fire Sale at
SEA'S.

THE ART LINENS!!

Enormous offering of Messrs. Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.'s Finest Linens saved from their recent fire. The Linens described in this column are (in nearly every instance) perfect, and not damaged. Messrs. S. P. & Co. made this Department a specialty, and, to a great extent, the leading Dry Goods Retailers in New York depended for their supply of Art Linens on this house. To the best of our knowledge and belief,
NO HOUSE IN CHICAGO
Keep any Linens approaching these in fineness, and we therefore announce with pleasure that to-morrow (Monday) morning we shall inaugurate the
First Special Sale OF THE FINEST LINENS MADE, EVER HELD IN CHICAGO.
We are constantly improving in the quality of the goods kept by us, and, as every step of our advance has met with increased patronage, we feel that we have risked nothing in making this enormous purchase of

ART LINENS,
Saved from Blazes!

MONEY REFUNDED
Whenever requested. If purchases prove unsatisfactory we prefer you to return them.

DESCRIPTION
(Or rather an attempt at description) of the
ART LINENS

If in this description (?) we can manage to convey any idea of these finest and most beautiful of fabrics we shall feel content, for the richness of the display, both in quality and variety of textures and patterns, surpasses description, and is simply indescribable.

The Exhibit Embraces:

Table Cloths, Smaller Spreads, Stand Covers, Tray Covers.
Cloths, Napkins, and Doylies to match. Cloths and Napkins only. Cloths and Doylies only.
Large Cloths, Smaller Spreads, Tray Cloths, Napkins and Doylies complete in one set.
Toilets in different shapes and sizes.
Crumb Cloths in variety.
Mats in every size. Embroidered Covers. Fancy Napkins. Embroidered Sets
HIGH ART TOWELS.
VARIETY OF DESIGNS
Egyptian Characters, Roman Antique Figures,
Woven Designs, Embroidered Designs, Printed Designs.
FUNNY CHARACTERS:
"Jack and Jill," "Little Boy Blue," etc. Kate Greenaway's "Little Folks."
Fruits, Flowers, Birds, Vines, Landscapes, Conventional Designs, etc., etc., embroidered, stamped, and woven upon and into all above goods. Lace openwork, knitted fringe, plain fringe.
PRICES:
Towels, 49c to $3.98 each.
Cloths, 98c to $12.47 each.
Sets, $1.90 to $20.62 each.
Napkins, $2.98 to $11.49 dozen.
Toilets, Covers, Mats, Spreads, Doylies, etc., 14c up to $19.61.

TEXTURES.

Plain Linen, Fancy Linen, Linen Canvas, Linen Momie Cloth, Linen Fancy Cloths.
COLORS.
All the hues and combinations conceivable.

IF YOU HAVE AN EYE

For the beautiful, you cannot afford to miss this sight of Linen Art Splendor.

IF YOU KEEP HOUSE,

The goods in next column will be needed very soon, and you had better grab these blazing Linen Bargains.

LADIES' LINEN COLLARS,

Dirty, wet, and badly damaged.
ONE CENT,
2c and 3c. Also CUFFS at same prices.
FOUR CENTS
For 12 cent quality Ladies' All-Linen stylish shape Collars.
Wide Novelty Collars,
Byron, Emb. Edge, Fancy Printed, etc., etc.,
ELEVEN CENTS,
Worth 20 to 35 cents. Every shape and style.
Ladies' Collars Saved from Fire.

NOVELTIES RECEIVED IN EVERY MOMENT. LACES EVERY MOMENT.

The "Gay" Bankrupt Sale of CROCKERY

Continues this week. To-morrow,
Special sale Hand-painted Fruit Plates at 34c.
ENTIRE NEW STOCK BOOKS.
Carpets Opened,
9 cts. yard and upwards.

SIT THYSELF.

Stools have been provided throughout the store for both customers and clerks.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Costing us $4,000. Hale's new triple power, ready Monday, April 11.

New Stock Gloves on Main Floor.

GLOVES SAVED FROM BLAZES

On Second floor must be closed out this week. Gloves worth 25 to 50c pair, Lisle, Silk, &c., &c.,
6 cts.
Pair. Ladies' 7 and 8 Button Kids,
12 cts. to 19 cts Pair.

NEXT THURSDAY

Greatest opening yet. ☞See Wednesday's Tribune.

GREATEST SALE YET. SEE WEDNESDAY'S TRIBUNE.

SEA, State-st.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Voorhees Will Not Fight with Senator Mahone.

Conkling Will Really Begin an Aggressive War on Garfield.

His Status as a Republican Ready to "Trade" Again under Discussion.

Secretary Blaine Disclaims the Responsibility of Robertson's Nomination.

Northern Democratic Senators Displeased with the Turn of the Debate.

Caucus of Republican Senators Called for Monday Morning—Executive Sessions Probable.

The Grant Men Said to Be Talking Up Robert Lincoln for President.

Kenward Philp Calls in Triumph on the President of the United States.

Resignation of Minister White—Office-seekers—Filley Speaks for the "308."

THE SENATORS.

CONKLING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Senator Conkling is reported as being determined to make a last desperate fight over the confirmation of Robertson, even to the extent of making any necessary alliance with the Democrats to secure this. He is thoroughly aroused, and it is believed intends to use the three votes which New York now casts in the Senate—that of the two Senators and the Vice-President—in any way which may be necessary to accomplish his purposes. It is very evident that he has decided to make an aggressive war on the Administration, and it is even intimated that he has determined to make a speech in open Senate, in which he will review his relations to Gen. Garfield pending the campaign, will describe the interviews which have occurred and the pledges which he claims have been made since, and give the public

A GREAT DEAL OF INSIDE POLITICAL HISTORY.

Whatever might be the result or purpose of such a speech, it could scarcely fail to be of interest. The Republican Senators have called a caucus for Monday morning. It is probable that at that time Mr. Conkling will define his position to his colleagues, and that he will then urge them to stand by the Senatorial prerogative; that none of them can know when their turn may come, as he claims his has come in New York; that, if they are not disposed to make common cause with him, he shall use such power as he can control in his own defense, whatever the result may be. It, of course, would be possible for Senator Conkling, were he disposed to carry matters to that extent, to

COMPLETELY CHANGE THE EXISTING ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE,

as the votes of the two New York Senators, without that of the Vice-President, even, would more than counterbalance that of Mahone, and would restore the old Democratic organization. If the Democrats really thought that such a prospect was possible for them, or that Mr. Conkling would enter into such an alliance, it probably would not be very difficult for him to gain as many votes as he desired, to dispose of the New York nominations according to his wishes. In addition to the complaints of Conkling, the caucus will be advised by a number of Republican Senators that they are not disposed to continue the present petty fight for the offices of the Senate, at least, until some confirmations shall have been made. There are now about 120 names waiting action in the Senate. A great many of the Republican Senators desire to have these acted upon. The President

IS KNOWN TO HAVE EARNESTLY FAVORED,

and to have advised, that the Republicans shall immediately go into executive session and clear the docket, except of possibly contested cases, and then, if they desire, and it shall seem wise, to renew the contest over the offices. It is by no means impossible, therefore, that the Republicans, in their caucus, may decide early in the week to have some executive sessions. It may not be practicable Monday, as Butler, of South Carolina, and some others, desire to speak on the general question. A good many of the Democratic leaders will insist in going into executive session, if for no other purpose, in order to put a stop to the present political debate. The Northern Democratic Senators, who are better judges of Northern public opinion than the Southern Senators, have taken no part in this debate, and have manifested many signs of disapproval of it. Some of them have said to-day that, if it shall be continued, it will prove to be very damaging to the party, and that speeches which the hottest-headed of their men would hesitate to make next winter in Congress, immediately before another Congressional contest, will be made now and be used as effective campaign documents by the Republicans. The fact that Vice-President Arthur left for New York last night gives rise to the remark that he will try and induce

JUDGE ROBERTSON

to ask the President to withdraw his name from the Senate in the interests of peace and harmony. It is quite unlikely, however, that he would approach Judge Robertson on such a mission. The following is published apparently on authority: "The President, it is reported, claims that Judge Robertson's nomination was his individual act, free from suggestion and without consultation with any of his constitutional advisers. There is good ground, also, for stating that Secretary Blaine disclaims any responsibility for Judge Robertson's appointment. He has no special interest in the question as to who shall occupy the position of Collector of Customs at New York, for the reason that he is determined never again to be a candidate for the

Presidency, and, therefore, does not, as has been alleged, entertain a desire to have any particular person appointed to that office because of services rendered in the past, or from any expectation for services in the future calculated to promote his political interests. The above is credibly reported to be the substance of a conversation held recently with the President and Secretary Blaine, and is given merely as a contribution to the history of Judge Robertson's appointment, the causes that led to and the results expected to be accomplished by it."

THE "EVENING STAR"

of to-night, referring to its statement of last night, that Mr. Blaine when Senator was a stickler for Senatorial courtesy, evidently upon the authority and apparently at the request of Mr. Blaine, says: "During Mr. Hayes' term he made many nominations to which Mr. Blaine was opposed, but in no single instance during the entire four years did he ask the Senate to reject the nominee. In the particular case referred to—the United States Marshal of the State—Mr. Blaine distinctly declined to ask for his rejection, and put his action on the ground that, though the nominee was not agreeable to him personally, he was an honest and competent man, and a good Republican. Mr. Hamlin procured the rejection of two Collectors nominated for Bangor, the city of his residence, but based his request on the distinct allegation of personal unfitness and political unsoundness. The three most active political opponents Mr. Blaine has in the Republican party of Maine were nominated for office by President Hayes, and Mr. Blaine, in each case, declined to oppose them, and they were all confirmed, and are now in office."

THERE WILL BE NO DUEL

between Senator Voorhees and Senator Mahone, at least so far as Senator Voorhees is concerned. The latter is reported as having said to-day that he did not care to have the matter go any further; that it could rest where it is; and that there would be no pistols and coffee. Senators on both sides are endeavoring to secure an amicable adjustment. Some of Mahone's best friends think that he ought to have accepted the explanation which Voorhees made at the time, which, however, Mr. Mahone appears not to have clearly heard.

VIEWS OF OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Some of the most prominent Republican Senators say there is no intention on their part to check the debate in the Senate, but that it will be continued as long as the Democrats want it, and feel that they can afford to revive old political issues. The Republicans are satisfied that the discussion thus far has injured the Democrats. They have exposed their determination to prevent any liberal movement in the South. Some of the most conservative Democrats express regrets that the Senate has drifted into a wide political discussion, and that the extreme men in their party have lost their tempers, thus placing them at a disadvantage.

"NOT HIMSELF."

The assault upon Mahone yesterday by Voorhees is much talked about to-day, and excuse is made for the latter that he was not exactly himself yesterday, and should not be held responsible for his utterances.

EDMUNDS' HEALTH.

Word comes from Senator Edmunds, in South Carolina, that his health is much improved. If the present debate runs on much longer in the Senate, Mr. Edmunds will probably be here in time to take part in it.

VOORHEES VS. MAHONE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The Voorhees-Mahone difficulty is virtually ended. Voorhees says he intends to treat any message from Mahone, whether it be a challenge or otherwise, with contempt. Mahone, full of indignation, last night insisted upon challenging Voorhees, but was persuaded by discreet friends that such an act would only injure him. The friends of both Senators are endeavoring to fix up a mutual explanation for Monday, but neither Voorhees nor Mahone seems inclined that way.

CAUCUS.

Republican Senators have been notified to meet in caucus Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the present deadlock will be discussed.

THE PRESIDENT

is desirous to have the fight over the Senate officers postponed until after all the necessary confirmations, and so advises and urges his friends among the Republican Senators. It is reported that the President has determined to pour in the nominations upon the Senate and leave the latter body responsible for failure to confirm. The President's wishes will certainly influence a number of Senators.

THE DEMOCRATS

say they have no need for caucus, as their policy of continued resistance is determined upon.

CONKLING

can largely control the Republican caucus, but his intimate friends say he is not anxious to postpone the war with the Administration, as he feels confident in his ability now to make a stubborn fight.

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY,

Postmaster of St. Louis, has been for some time past in intimate relations with the President and high officials. He makes the following statement regarding the reported differences between the Cabinet officers and Senators and the President:

"The newspaper reports upon all these matters are exaggerated and colored to make them accord with the sources from which they emanate, and suit the parties in whose interests they are promulgated. There is no doubt, but that Attorney-General MacVeagh has taken a decided stand against Chandler for Solicitor-General. This action of MacVeagh's antagonizes Secretary Blaine, and makes the contest a personal one as between MacVeagh, Blaine, and the President. This is particularly the case, as it is reported that MacVeagh is endeavoring to defeat Chandler's confirmation, which makes a direct personal issue between the Attorney-General and the President. This, connected with MacVeagh's public declaration against Gen. Raum,—declarations made in the presence of several gentlemen in his (MacVeagh's) office,—indicates a variance of opinion between him and the general policy of the Administration which, as Senator Ben Harrison said, if allowed to prevail, would make both Indiana and Pennsylvania, (MacVeagh's own State) Democratic.

The difference arising between the New York Senator and the President is not one about individuals really, but about the observance of

THE USUAL COURTESY

toward Senators and Congressmen as regards appointments in their respective States. In this matter all Republican Senators and Congressmen are interested. It was one of the matters which raised difference between Gen. Garfield and President Hayes. Gen. Garfield was not consulted about many appointments in his own district, and in fact many were made over his head. This Gen. Garfield did not relish or approve, and that he should not was very natural under the circumstances. This is the position of Senators Conkling and Platt. They would have been satisfied to let Merritt remain as Collector of New York. Whatever fight is made will be upon this issue, and the result cannot, of course, now be seen.

"The Blaine-Chandler-MacVeagh contest is a different affair, and the stalwarts generally agree with Blaine and Chandler. I did not hear, up to the time I left Washington, any expression of a purpose of any fight being made by Senator Conkling. In fact, the Senator then had given no publicity to any such intention. The effort on the part of some parties to keep up factions and to prejudice the President against those who supported Gen. Grant will amount to nothing. Gen. Grant's meetings with the President were entirely pleasant and he (Grant) remarked that he never saw a better disposed man than Garfield. It remains with President Garfield to say whether he will have the solid support of the '306' for his Administration, as he had the earnest and effective support of the Grant men for his election. The Grant men, so called, have raised no such question, and, in common with all well-meaning and true party men, believe in one solid Republican party."

A CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS

has been called for Monday morning. It is rumored that the President advises the postponement of the election of Senate officers until after Executive nominations have been disposed of. A proposition to adopt this course of action will be brought before the caucus for discussion, together with several other topics suggested by the past and present phases of the deadlock.

KENWARD PHILP.

THAT CELEBRATED INDIVIDUAL CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Kenward Philp called on the President to-day, together with his counsel, and had a conversation on the subject of the Morey letter. After his interview, Mr. Philp said, laughingly, that, as President Garfield and himself were the only two people who were injured by the forged letter, he wanted to ask the President to divide his salary with him.

Seriously, he said the District-Attorney at New York had notified his counsel, Judge Veeder and C. W. Brooks, that it was the intention to drop the prosecution of him. The District-Attorney would go into open court and make a statement, unqualified and emphatic, that the theory of the prosecution concerning Philp was false from the start. Immediately thereafter Mr. Philp says he will commence suit for false imprisonment against the District-Attorney, and for malicious prosecution against George H. Bliss.

ROBERT LINCOLN.

HIS HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, has engaged the house formerly occupied by Senator Randolph, and will probably commence to keep house here this spring.

A FEELER.

The sensationalists, failing to secure the retirement of either MacVeagh or James from the Cabinet, curiously enough, are now moving upon Robert Lincoln. A Democratic paper publishes the following extraordinary paragraph in this connection: "It is whispered in inside political circles that the Grant element have determined, if they are unable to foist Gen. Grant upon the Republicans as its candidate in 1884, to bring forward Robert Lincoln, and endeavor to push him through by the light of the halo which surrounds the name of his father. The anti-Grant element has some inkling of this, and it is surmised that efforts may be made to bring about a condition of circumstances which will force his retirement from the Cabinet."

THE TREASURY.

NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Treasury now holds the following bonds to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $3,826,000; 6s, $46,381,850; 5s, $163,390,800; 4½s, $34,464,050; 4s, $103,382,300; total, $351,444,000. And the following to secure public deposits: Currency 6s, $36,000; 6s, $1,765,000; 5s, $5,200,400; 4½s, $997,000; 4s, $7,185,600; total, $15,190,500.

Bonds deposited for circulation for the week, $1,042,000; amount withdrawn, $1,810,000. National bank circulation—Outstanding currency notes, $346,313,437; gold notes, $1,115,575. Revenue receipts, $252,674.97; customs receipts, $810,053.68.

National bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1880.	1881.
New York	$308,000	$236,000
Boston	35,000	44,000
Philadelphia	32,000	58,000
Other places	258,000	617,000
Total	$634,000	$955,000

Receipts to-day, $112,000.

THE OFFICESEEKERS.

THEIR UNABATED RUSH.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—While the business of the Senate is at a deadlock on the question of electing a new set of officers the heads of departments also complain that their time is so consumed by applicants for office that it is almost impossible to attend to the routine business of their respective departments. The seekers for official patronage are daily increasing in volume and intensity, urging their claims through Congressmen-elect, ex-members, and others who assert the right of access to the private office of Cabinet officers whenever they call. Of the seven departments of the Government, the Navy has the least in the way of patronage. Some idea, therefore, may be had of the pressure brought upon Secretary Hunt when it is said that for a prospective vacancy in the Paymaster's Corps for the position of Assistant Paymaster there are already on file 126 applications.

ALMOST AS MUCH INFLUENCE

is presented for the appointment of a clerk, messenger, or laborer as though the place sought was one of naval rank. Of course the Secretary has no vacancies to be filled, yet the bearer of the recommendations expects, and in some cases demands, that his petition shall receive his immediate and favorable consideration. The most the head of any department can do is to treat the visitor politely, which expends his time, and during the seven hours allotted for the daily duties of his department he finds that more than one-half of the time has passed in hearing the demands of the importunate office-seekers. The head of a bureau in one of the departments told your correspondent a few days ago that he had some important matters which he wanted to present to the head of his department, and for that purpose had made repeated visits to the office of the Secretary. He found every time he went so many strangers present that as yet he had not had an opportunity of talking over the business matter requiring that official's attention, and was seriously thinking whether it wouldn't be a good plan to get some Congressman to present it for him.

NOTES.

LE DUC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is stated on good authority that there will be a change in the Commissionership of Agriculture, and that Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, will receive the appointment. It is expected that his nomination will be sent to the Senate in a few days. Ex-United States Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, thinks his chances are good for the Mexican mission. In addition to a strong political backing, the Marshal is indorsed by all the leading business firms of New Orleans, representing over $300,000,000.

SOCIETY PEOPLE HERE

are not disposed to accept the proposition that the Cabinet shall make a new departure and return no calls. Some representative society people say that unless an exception is made as to the old residents and old families here, many resident families will cease to visit or attend the afternoon receptions of the Cabinet families. Their social status is well fixed; they have large circles of other pleasant acquaintances whose position does not depend for the time being on the uncertain tenure of official life, and they can as well afford to be independent of any other class as the other class can be of them.

M'VEAGH ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

"I want an honest man, I want a brave man, and I want a good Republican," said Attorney-General MacVeagh the other day to a delegation who were pressing a candidate for a United States Marshalship in the South. Several names were canvassed, when finally one was hit upon who filled the Attorney-General's idea of the man.

"But he drinks," said one who would be disappointed.

"Does he drink to excess?"

"Oh, no," was the reply; "but he drinks."

"Then there is nothing against him on that score," said the Attorney-General. "I drink sometimes myself."

Ergo, wine will not be banished from the Attorney-General's Department, and the Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temperance Society can put up the shutters.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY

expect to stay at the Soldiers' Home during the summer, in the house formerly occupied by President Lincoln during the War.

LIEUT.-GOV. HAMILTON, OF ILLINOIS,

is here for a few days' recreation, and is having consultations with members of Congress who are especially interested in the proposed reapportionment of the State. The Hon. Thomas Mitchell, of Bloomington, is also here, and it is surmised that he expects to resume his periodical attempt to succeed Jonathan Merriam as Collector of Internal Revenue, or that he wishes to be appointed Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, to succeed Jake Wheeler. The Hon. Jesse H. Moore, having concluded that it was impossible for him to secure the position of Commissioner of Pensions, is a candidate either for the Consul-Generalship at Montreal, Canada, or Minister to the Sandwich Islands. Both of these places are now filled by Ohio men.

HIRAM PRICE.

It is reported to-night that the Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa, is to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Price has served five terms in Congress. He has been a successful merchant, bank President, railroad President, and was Paymaster-General during the War.

A VACANCY AT BERLIN.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The resignation of Andrew D. White, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, has been in the hands of the President for some time, coupled with a request that his successor be nominated at an early day.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

There is a movement on foot to effect the removal of Public-Printer Defrees, which is being pushed by persons lately removed from his office. It is charged that he has given preference to Democrats over Republicans, and that there are more of the former holding places under him than of the latter.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

A delegation of colored men of Baltimore waited upon the President to-day, and presented an address asking fuller recognition of the claims of the colored Republicans of Maryland. The President replied briefly that he would examine into the matter; that in appointments to public office the fitness and qualifications of the individual should be considered. The color, whether black or white, could, in itself, be neither a recommendation nor a bar.

CASUALTIES.

A DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—By the explosion of a sawmill at Berkley the following persons were killed:

Andrew Brown (white).
Thomas Creek (colored).
Moses Conway (colored).
Luke Whitehurst (colored).
All were scalded to death.
The fatally injured were:
Robert James (colored).
Robert Brown (colored).
Another man, Edward Morton, was badly scalded.

A FALLEN BUILDING.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—A two-story brick building in course of erection fell to-day. Frederick Hamber was found insensible under the joists and bricks, his nose broken, and he suffered a concussion of the brain. Arnoskey was cut about the forehead and left arm. F. A. Gentelin was injured in the back. Mr. Scheck was severely cut in the head. Several others were more or less injured. The foundation of the building had given way.

A SHOCKING DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The terribly mangled and lifeless body of a man was found in the tunnel this morning. It had evidently been run over by two or three trains, as the remains were scattered on the track for some distance. From papers found on the body the man's name is supposed to be Eugene P. Ellis, a carpenter, whose family reside at Emporia, Kas.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 2.—A boiler in Cumming & Flinn's smelter exploded yesterday afternoon, completely demolishing the building. William Collins, the engineer, was probably fatally injured. Dan Pickett, James Keefe, and Thomas Grumm, were seriously wounded.

OBITUARY.

DR. RICHARD O. CONLING.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Richard O. Conling, one of the brightest physicians in the State, died suddenly to-day of rheumatism of the heart. He was born April 9, 1839, at Georgetown, S. C., consequently he would have been 42 years old next Saturday. He was editor of the Louisville *Medical News*, a paper which he founded. He was surgeon of the Short Line Railway, and was Professor of Theory and Practice of Surgery in the University Medical College.

HENRY G. CHAPIN.

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—Henry G. Chapin, a well-known Michigan editor, publisher of the *Tuscola County Advertiser*, was found dead this morning near the railroad track at Lapeer. He is supposed to have died from drunkenness and exposure. A bottle of whisky was found on the body. He has been a successful publisher and has made money, but could not stand prosperity, and recently took to the bottle.

PROF. W. H. ORCHARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.—Prof. W. H. Orchard, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Columbia, died of heart-disease to-night at his residence in this city. Prof. Orchard was regarded as one of the most eminent musicians in the South. He was in his 69th year, and had been a resident of South Carolina for nearly forty years.

WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 2.—William Briggs, a wealthy and retired farmer, died very suddenly last night. The funeral will take place in Sheridan Monday.

WILLIAM DAVID LEWIS.

FLORENCE, N. J., April 2.—William David Lewis is dead. He was born in Christiana, Del., in 1792.

CREMATION CATCHING.

The Furnace at Washington, Pa., Doing a Growing Business—Satisfaction Given.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—There is such a boom in favor of cremation that the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa., is to be enlarged, and a new retort put in. A letter has been received by the Trustees inquiring the best shapes and sizes to make urns or vases for holding the ashes of those incinerated. A New England stoneware manufacturing company makes the inquiry. It thinks cremation has grown so that it will be warranted in manufacturing that class of goods as a specialty. St. Louis, it is said, will furnish the next subject, it being the body of a wealthy lady who died there a few days ago. Her name has not transpired. A monument is to be erected near the crematory to the memory of Dr. Julius Le Moyne, the father of cremation in this country. A Pittsburg gentleman is at the head of this movement.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley Replies to the Letter of Charles Hancock, of Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 2.—I learn by telegraph that THE TRIBUNE has published a letter, which I have not yet received, attacking with great violence the honor of the American Exchange in Europe and its managers. This has been done without one word of conference with its well-known and responsible Directors. At a regular meeting of the Directors to-day I am requested to say to you that we very well know Charles Hancock, the author of said attack. He is a discharged employé of the London office, whose practices have received our severest condemnation. He has written threatening letters and has been denounced and defied. The Directors are fully conversant with the management of the Company, and renew their expressions of confidence in the managers and officers. The Directors authorize the officers and counsel of the Company to act promptly and energetically in defense of their rights.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
President American Exchange in Europe.

AN OLD BATTLEFIELD.

The Remarkable Work of a Freshet in Georgia—The Veil of a Century Drawn Aside.

ROME, Ga., April 2.—During the freshet of the Coosa River it inundated the farm of Mr. Frank Perry. As the waters receded a buried battlefield came to view. Skeletons and parts of skeletons lay strewn upon the field and bones of every portion of the human frame. In addition every variety of Indian beads were unearthed. A large Indian pipe, carved into a likeness of a human face, was also found. The field was strewn with implements of war used by the aborigines, and here and there could be seen the remnants of fortifications.

FOUND DEAD.

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—This morning Harry G. Chapin, a prominent Michigan editor, was found dead near the railroad track at Lapeer. He is supposed to have died of drunkenness and exposure. A bottle of whisky was found on his body. Chapin was the editor of the *Tuscola County Advertiser* at Caro, Mich., and in very prosperous circumstances.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Experience of a French Expedition in North Africa.

The Party Set Upon and Many Massacred—Escape of Over Sixty.

A Gift of Poisoned Dates Kills Twenty-eight of the Remainder.

The Remnant, at Last Accounts, Beyond All Hope of Succor from Civilization.

Herr Most's Affair Likely to Cause Much Trouble for Mr. Gladstone.

Bismarck Fails to Recognize the Force of the Argument, "Away with Bismarck!"

No More Explosives to Be Admitted into Russia—Affray in Ireland.

The Condition of Beaconsfield Thought to Be Quite Hopeful—Bradlaugh.

NORTH AFRICA.

A FIGHT OF ELEVEN HOURS.

ALGIERS, April 2.—The last engagement between the French troops and the Tunisian raiders was on Thursday. It was a very serious affair and lasted eleven hours. Six tribes were engaged. Several other tribes are hesitating. It is believed that all those on the frontier are willing to join the aggressors at the first signal. The French troops have been reinforced.

THE FOUR NATIVES.

Four natives, belonging to Col. Flatters party, on a mission of exploration for the Trans-Sahara Railway, arrived at Quargla on Monday last, bringing details of the almost complete annihilation of the expedition by the natives.

THE MASSACRE.

ALGIERS, April 2.—The four natives who arrived at Ouargla on the 28th ult. report that the expedition was surprised, and Col. Flathers and nearly all the members of the expedition killed. One member named Dianons, with a subordinate officer named Polequin and sixty-one men, escaped, but were subsequently overtaken by another tribe, who declared they had no share in the massacre.

POISONED DATES.

This same tribe offered the fugitives some dates, but the fruit was poisoned, and Dianons and twenty-eight men died after partaking of it. Polequin, with thirty men, continued the retreat, but was surrounded by the hostile tribes. Polequin then dispatched the above-mentioned four natives to Ouargla. On their arrival succor was immediately dispatched to the remnant of the expedition. Little hope, however, is entertained of their relief, as when the messengers left they were closely beset and ill supplied with food and ammunition.

"PROPERTY IS ROBBERY."

MEETING OF SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, April 2.—A public meeting, convened by the *Freiheit* Defense Committee, was held at the Socialist Club Hall last night to protest against the seizure of the office of the *Freiheit* and the arrest of Herr Most, its editor. An Englishman presided, and an English edition of the *Freiheit* was distributed in the hall, containing an appeal to the Socialists of all nationalities. A resolution was passed declaring the arrest of Most and the seizure of the office of the *Freiheit* arbitrary, unjust, and an act worthy of Russian and German despotism.

THE "FREIHEIT"

will be published as usual during Most's imprisonment.

OPPOSITION.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that on the Liberal side of the Commons a strong feeling is apparent against the mode in which the prosecution of the *Freiheit* is being carried on, and this feeling will probably soon find expression.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JURISTS.

VIENNA, April 2.—It is proposed to hold an international conference of jurists to ventilate the question of right of asylum of political refugees.

CONFESSIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—It is officially announced that the police investigation in regard to the murder of the Czar led to the arrest of a man named Kibaltschitsch, son of a priest, who made a full confession, including the statement that he had manufactured bombs similar to those used by the assasin Roussakoff.

BARRED OUT.

An order has been issued prohibiting the importation of easily-inflammable substances.

BISMARCK OBJECTS TO THE ARGUMENT CALLED "AWAY WITH BISMARCK!"

BERLIN, April 2.—In the Reichstag to-day, during the discussion of Prince Bismarck's scheme for compulsory insurance of workmen against accident, Herr Richter vehemently attacked the bill, which, he said, was set-off against the Anti-Socialist law. He warned the Reichstag against the dictatorial proceedings of Prince Bismarck, whose prestige, he declared, was fortunately on the wane.

PRINCE BISMARCK

replied that the bill was not a Socialist measure, but one furthering practical Christianity, and it should be judged by its merits, not with the watchword, "Away with Bismarck!"

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOPEFUL.

LONDON, April 2.—Physicians speak hopefully of Beaconsfield's condition.

NOT SO HOPEFUL.

Beaconsfield is reported somewhat better than last night, but not so well as yesterday morning. There is additional gout, and he is weaker. His physicians have not abandoned hope of his recovery, although the persistency of the attack, considered with his age and lack of recuperative power, leave the issue still in great doubt.

CONSIDERED CONSIDERABLY BETTER.

Beaconsfield is considerably better to-night.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

There is the best reason for believing that the question is practically closed adversely to British representation at the Monetary Conference. The *Daily News* indicates that England has declined to attend the Monetary Conference because the Conference is practically pledged to bimetalism.

MISS SENARI,

one of the victims of the Opera-House at Nice, was the fiancée of Herbert Reeves, son of Sims Reeves, the well-known tenor.

CANDIDATES FOR BRADLAUGH'S SEAT.

The Rev. Henry Vanley will contest Northampton against Bradlaugh. He says, in an address to the electors: "The man who denies the existence of a Divine lawgiver is unfit to legislate." The Conservatives will also put up a candidate, consequently the election of Bradlaugh is uncertain.

LAWLESNESS IN COUNTY CORK.

DUBLIN, April 2.—Twelve Baronies in the County of Cork have been proclaimed in a state of disturbance.

TROUBLE IN MAYO.

LONDON, April 2.—An affray has occurred between the people and the police, who were protecting a process-server on an estate near Ballaghaderin, County Mayo. Two men were killed and several wounded.

EXTENDING THE LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from Dublin to the *Times*, announcing that the Land League are trying to organize local branches in Dublin in order to bring pressure upon traders who have kept aloof from the League or have given it no substantial support, says: "The League have begun in the old quarter of the city by establishing a branch where there is a large population of the working classes, capable of supplying abundant material for mischief. The resources in this respect have been often developed in violent attacks on the police, and in riotous and disorderly scenes.

"The Council of the new branch have sent a circular to the merchants and traders who do not sympathize with the League, but who are largely dependent upon the populace for labor and custom and for immunity from injury to their warehouses, work-shops, etc. The merchants and traders do not know how to deal with the circular. They are unwilling to comply with it, and are afraid to refuse. There can be very little doubt that, if this branch succeeds, others will be planted, until the city is overrun with the noxious growth of the League system."

SPAIN.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

LONDON, April 2.—There were severe floods and gales on the Spanish coast of the Mediterranean yesterday, and considerable destruction to property in Andalusia.

FLOODS.

MADRID, April 2.—The Guadalquiver River has risen eight and one-half metres. It is said the foundations of the railway station at Seville are not solid, and, consequently, it is feared the whole town will be flooded.

FIRE RECORD.

AT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., April 2.—A fire between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning at Nos. 419, 421, and 423 Delaware street destroyed a one-story brick building and a small two-story frame, the latter unoccupied. B. S. Richards, saddler and harnessmaker, lost his entire stock, valued at $10,000; insured for $5,000; Goldsmith & Gable, cigar manufacturers, suffer a loss of $6,000; insured for $3,000. The buildings burned are valued at $15,000; insurance on the frame, $400. The loss by water and removing goods in the adjoining buildings will amount to $1,500.

AT LOGAN, UTAH.

LOGAN, Utah, April 2.—The round-house of the Utah & Northern Railroad at this place burned to the ground last night. Five engines were very badly damaged. Loss roughly estimated at $40,000.

STILL ALIVE.

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 2.—Miss Hattie Duell was living at noon of the thirty-ninth day without food. Her tenacity of life, despite her desire for death, is high, and excites incredulity. She rested easily and quietly last night, sleeping but little and manifesting no pain. From noon yesterday until 9 this morning she drank only an ounce of water. She is too weak to speak or write, holds no communication save by signs, and is no longer able to move, and is quite helpless, being able to use her arms but feebly. What little water she drank has been taken from a spoon. Twice during the night she retched violently, but raised nothing. Her pulse is about 90, but when moved or excited in couching, it reach 120 or 150. She is so weak and low that she is liable to die at any moment.

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 2.—Miss Hattie Duell begins the fortieth day of her remarkable fast. Her physicians found her this morning much better than they expected. She sleeps more than yesterday, and drinks about the same amount of water,—one ounce per hour.

A STORY FROM STREATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, April 2.—There is a lady here in Streator who has her ascension robes prepared all ready to accompany Mother Shipton when the world comes to an end next August. This reminds us of a Millerite who some eight years ago prepared himself for his spirit's flight aloft, and in order to be nearer Heaven he climbed upon a straw-stack, where he soon fell into a deep sleep. Some mischievous boys set fire to the stack, and when the old man awakened he was completely enveloped in flames. He gave an agonizing shriek and resigned himself to the situation, merely muttering to himself, "In Hell, as I expected!" He felt very comfortable, however, when rescued.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

DENVER, Colo., April 2.—Gen. Wilson, President of the *Republican* Publishing Company, George T. Clark, Manager, and City-Editor Ziegenfus of the *Republican*, were to-day arrested on a charge of libel and held in $6,000 bail to answer to the next term of the Criminal Court. The suit is brought by ex-policeman who was compelled to resign in consequence of the *Republican's* attacks. The latter have arranged to subpœna some 300 witnesses, including gamblers, saloon-men, prostitutes, and criminal classes generally, and important exposures are threatened. It is thought the evidence will have a strong political bearing.

A Rank Rebel—How Maj. Drewry Won His Pardon from Secretary of War Stanton.

New York Times.

This story is often told in and about Richmond of an interview said to have occurred just after Lee's surrender between Secretary Stanton and Maj. Drewry, commander at Drewry's Bluff at the time of the attack upon it by the Union fleet in May, 1862. The Major, who had been a dry goods merchant in Richmond before the War, and who is a common-sense man of the world, knowing that further resistance was vain, went at once to Washington to see the Secretary of War. Very doubtful whether Stanton, always stern and usually overbearing, would see him if he knew his name and mission, he went into the Secretary's private office unannounced. On his presenting the ex-Rebel, without any preamble, said: "Mr. Secretary, I am Maj. A. A. Drewry, of Richmond. I have fought against the Federals as well as I could for four years. But now the War is over, and I want to go to work again. I have hundreds of acres of wheat land on the James. They have been sadly neglected all this time, and they need my immediate attention. We have been whipped, and I have got sense enough to know it. Now that peace has come I want my pardon."

"On what grounds?" inquired Stanton, severely.

"First, on the grounds of having had fighting enough; secondly, because I have helped to improve your navy by showing you how poor wooden ships are in action. After I had driven off the Galenas, Arrostook, and the other vessels, you began to build iron boats, and made your navy what it ought to have been at the start. You owe me a pardon for the valuable information I furnished to your cause."

Stanton looked at the Major sweet on, and, finally, pleased with his candor and boldness, invited him to call the next day at a certain hour. Drewry was prompt. The two had a long talk, the Secretary gaining much needed information about the South, its condition and prospects, and handed the Virginian his pardon.

The Major kept his word. He went to work immediately, and has continued to work ever since without trouble himself about politics or political theories. If more of the Southerners had imitated his example the South would be in a far better condition than it is to-day. He was, we believe, much amused in Richmond for what was called his precipitance in suing for Federal favor, but the results have shown his wisdom, if not his patriotism.

Sent Off to Get Married.

London Truth.

It was generally reported at Berlin that the Grand Duke Alexis (who has since arrived in England on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg) has been sent on a European tour, with peremptory instructions to find a suitable spouse in the course of his travels,—not an easy task considering the ugly scandal which not long ago made his name so notorious. It is certain, at least, that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumor that he will become the husband of one of the Queen's granddaughters.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Joaquin Miller in Californian for April.

A land that man has newly trod,
A land that only God has known,
Through all the soundless cycles flown.
Yet perfect blossoms bless the sod,
And perfect birds illume the trees,
And perfect unheard harmonies
Pour out eternally to God.

A thousand miles of mighty wood,
Where thunder-storms stride fire-shod;
A thousand plants at every rod,
A stately tree at every rood;
Ten thousand leaves to every tree,
And each a miracle to me;
Yet there be men who doubt of God!

HOW THE EMIR WAS OUTWITTED BY A BARD.

New York World.

Allamagoozler, Emir of Bedad (may his tribe increase), was a man of such prodigious memory that he could recite the longest poem after having heard it once repeated. In his household also there was a eunuch who could repeat any poem which he had heard twice, and a female slave who could do as much if she had but heard it thrice.

The Emir, who was very fond of poetry and his sequins, then issued a proclamation announcing that contributions were respectfully invited, and that such as were accepted would be paid for at the rate of their weight in gold; but it was added that, if any poet should attempt to palm off upon the Emir plagiarisms or old compositions, not only should he receive no reward, but he should be instantly bastinadoed and paraded through the streets of Bedad on a white mule with his face toward the animal's tail.

Hundreds of poets, anxious to win the Emir's applause, visited the court of Bedad, where the Emir received them, the eunuch standing amid his attendants, and the female slave sitting behind a screen of lattice-work. When the poet had recited his ode the Emir's face would darken with indignation.

"Dog of a poet!" he would thunder, "that dost dare to enter my presence with a lie upon thy lips! The verses thou hast just recited I read many years ago,—are as familiar to me as my prayers." Then he would repeat the ode to the astonished poet, and when he had concluded he would say: "Not only is it known to me, but that eunuch yonder read it to me long ago, as his own tongue shall witness," and when the eunuch had repeated it the female slave also would be appealed to and would favor the company with a recitation.

Thereupon the Emir would sign to his black slave Mesrour, and the poet would be hustled forth and bastinadoed and paraded through the streets of Bedad on a white mule with his face towards the animal's tail, and as soon as he had recovered the use of his feet would depart to his own city in an utterly dazed condition, and prepared to admit that after all there might be something in the theory of an Unconscious Memory.

Meanwhile the poet's ode would be written in letters of gold upon illuminated vellum, and placed in the royal library, the Emir thus obtaining a priceless collection of the cream of contemporary literature at the minimum of expense.

Now, there was a poet who dwelt in a remote oasis and had followed with interest the literary movement of the time. He too declared his intention of presenting himself before the Emir. For seven years, therefore, he wrought and produced an ode beside which the wildest writings of Carlyle, and Walt Whitman, and Stephen Pearl Andrews were even as a-b-ab. The shortest word in it made two lines, and the nominatives, fainting beneath a burden of adjectives, grew gray before they found their long-lost twin verbs. Having completed his work he set forth for the court of Bedad amid the lamentations of his kindred.

When the Emir was informed of the arrival of another poet he bade the attendants summon the eunuch and female slave, select two new whips of hippopotamus hide, saddle the white mule, and admit the bard.

The poet made his obeisance to the Emir, and thus addressed him: "Commander of the Faithful, your slave has here a little thing which he threw off in five minutes last night. Your slave belongs to a new literary school, and the production which he has the honor of submitting is a sincere, though perhaps inadequate, specimen of the Poetry of the Future."

"Buk, buk! It is good, my son; proceed, in the name of the thirty-nine Imaums!" replied the Emir, and the poet thus encouraged recited his ode.

As he proceeded the complacency of the Emir gave place to, in rapid succession, eager interest, astonishment, and despair, while the eunuch lamented to his neighbors that he had never studied phonography, and the female slave declared that it was hard to die so young.

At the conclusion of the recitation the Emir sighed, frowned, passed his hand across his forehead as if to collect his thoughts, and said: "My son, your verses are not without a certain merit, though it seems to me that I have read or heard something very like them before. Let me see if I can recall them. Hem!

'Mammastodocephalic monarch'—

curious I cannot remember the next line, and yet I seem to have it at my fingers' ends. Did you ever hear that poem?" he continued, addressing the eunuch.

"Commander of the Faithful!" cried the slave, prostrating himself before the Emir, "I have a faint recollection that my grandmother once sang me to sleep with a song very like that, but, of course, I could not positively say."

"And you, Fatima?" cried the Emir to the slave.

"Light of the Sun!" stammered the beautiful slave, feeling (as she subsequently averred) that she did not know whether she was sitting on her head or her heels. "I have a vague idea that I once read something very like it in the Poet's Corner of the Bedad *Zinzem*, but my mind was so occupied with admiration of my gracious sovereign——"

Enough!" said the Emir; "we will give the poet the benefit of the doubt. Hang up the whips, unsaddle the white mule, and let the Treasurer give the poet the weight of his manuscript in gold."

"Commander of the Faithful!" said the poet; "command that sixteen stout slaves be sent to fetch it, where it is on my insignificant camels that wait at your illustrious gate."

"Sixteen stout slaves?" gasped the Emir.

"May it please your Highness!" said the poet, "owing to the exactions of the woodpulp ring, it was beyond the power of your slave to purchase paper, and, judging that an ode to so mighty a monarch should endure nearly as long as his fame, your slave carved his poem upon the fragments of an obelisk in the oasis, and thus the manuscript made a load for four stout camels!"

"Him!" said the Emir, reflectively; then waving his hand to the Royal Treasurer he cried: "Appoint a Commission on International Copyright!"

ROBUST IMAGINATIONS.

Carson City (Nev.) Appeal.

Yesterday afternoon, when the lawers in Justice Carey's Court were waiting for the verdict in a petty larceny case, Attorney Soderberg related an incident of his early childhood in Minnesota, illustrative of the peculiar customs in vogue in that State:

"I knew an old farmer there who owned ten acres of timber land where millions of pigeons came each year to roost. They devastated the wheat fields, and the old coon used to catch the birds in nets and thrash them out on the barn floor. Each bird had three ounces of wheat in his crop, and it was a bad year for 'Old Thompson' when he couldn't ship 1,000 bushels of wheat to market at $1.60 a bushel, and it ranked A No. 1 when it reached the Chicago elevator. If there had been a few million more of pigeons he would have come pretty near getting a corner on the Minnesota wheat crop."

"I know a planter down in Alabama," said Kitzrell, "who was fully as sharp as that. He trained an alligator to

NEW YORK.

Narrow Escape from a Catastrophe at the Union Square Theatre.

Fire in a Hotel Adjoining Communicates to the Auditorium.

No Diminution of the Desire to Talk Finance to Secretary Windom.

The Impressions Made upon the New York Bankers by the Two Visitors.

Story of the Sharp Game Played on Collector Merritt by Conkling.

The Revised New Testament Will Cost Subscribers $10 for Each Copy.

American Publishers Will Furnish Reprints of It Shortly Afterward for 15 Cents.

Enormous Shipments of Grain to Europe, and All in Foreign Vessels.

ALMOST A HORROR.

A FIRE IN THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The large audience which gathered this night in the Union Square Theatre to witness the performance of "Felicie," were compelled to be content with one act only, as the play was interrupted by a fire which broke out in the basement of the hotel adjoining, and communicated to the theatre building. Fortunately, the fire caused but little damage. That no person was hurt was due in a great measure to the good sense of those endangered, and also to the prompt action and coolness of attachés of the theatre. The fire was discovered at precisely 9 o'clock, during the intermission between the first and second acts of the play. While the audience were listening to the music of a waltz, persons seated in the last rows of the orchestra seats, near the northwest corner of the auditorium, were surprised by smoke which was making its way through the interstices of the flooring beneath their feet. As the volume of smoke increased some persons became alarmed and started for the doors. Their movements naturally attracted the attention of those in front, and

THE EXCITEMENT SPREAD

to the rest of the audience. They rose to their feet, and, seeing the smoke pouring into the auditorium, made a simultaneous rush toward the exits. Some cool-headed persons who grasped the situation at a glance called out: "Sit down!" "Sit down!" and the audience instinctively took their seats. The commotion attracted the attention of Mr. E. C. Chamberlain, the doorkeepers, and of the ushers. Mr. Chamberlain threw wide open the main doors leading from the orchestra and summoned a policeman who was standing in the lobby. Accompanied by the policeman, Chamberlain went down the central aisle, which was already beginning to be filled by excited persons making their way toward the street. He cried out that there was no danger, as the fire was next door, and that if they would keep cool they would all get out safely. The officer stationed himself at the head of the aisle near the main door, and by voice and gesture reassured those who were inclined to be panic-stricken. The ushers had opened the extra exit door at the head of the eastern aisle, and were assisting the people to leave as rapidly and quietly as possible.

THE SMOKE WAS BECOMING DENSER AND DENSER,

and the fact that there was a fire in or near the house had become known to the occupants of the dress-circle and the upper gallery. The ushers in charge of the dress-circle threw open the doors of the extra exits leading to Broadway and to Fourteenth street and stood at them, calling, "This way out." The usher in charge of the upper gallery, in which there were probably 300, opened the exits leading to Broadway, and the audience were marshaled out quietly and in good order. Some thirty or forty of the persons who occupied the front seats on the orchestra circle over the railing separating the musicians from the audience and climbed upon the stage. The curtain was moved aside and they were led across the stage and out at the rear of the theatre. An excited individual jumped into the private box on the left-hand side of the stage and knocked out the panels of a door leading to the stage. He then escorted several of his friends across the stage.

DURING ALL THE EXCITEMENT,

which at no time amounted to a panic, the leader of the orchestra kept his seat and held his subordinates in their places, continuing the strains of the waltz until all the audience had left the theatre. The house was cleared in about three minutes, and all coincide in saying it was never emptied as quickly, and seldom more quietly. Scarcely had the house been cleared when tongues of flame began to make their appearance through the parquet floor. The building was filled with dense smoke. The fire originated in some manner, at present unascertained, in a small cupboard adjoining the offices in the basement of the Morton House, the hotel next to the theatre. The cupboard was filled with waste-paper, rags, etc. It was built against an unused fireplace, from which a flue runs up through the hotel. It is believed that

SOME BURNING SOOT FELL

through this flue and set fire to the waste paper, or that it was set on fire by a burning match or cigar being carelessly thrown into the cupboard. At the time of the fire Mr. A. R. Cazauran was standing inside the main entrance of the theatre in conversation with Mr. McVicker, of Chicago, when he noticed smoke filtering through the cracks of the floor, not more than ten feet distant from the door leading through Mr. Morton's private office into the hotel. Other persons in the rear part of the auditorium had smelled the smoke and were craning their necks to discover its source. Somebody in the body of the house

SHOUTED "FIRE,"

and two or three voices took up the cry. Mr. Cazauran immediately cried out that there was no fire in the theatre; that it was in the adjoining hotel, and that it would be advisable for the audience to pass quietly out, as there was no present danger. The doors of the middle and right hand exits were immediately thrown back and fastened by the ushers. The audience then passed out without jostling or confusion. Mr. Cazauran attributes the remarkable celerity with which the audience was enabled to pass out to the fact that every one of the aisles led straight out to a door, and thus directly to the street.

WINDOM AND MAC VEAGH.

HOW THEY STRUCK THE BANKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Assistant-Treasurer Hillhouse, speaking of Secretary Windom's visit to Wall street to-day, said: "No statement of the purposes of the Secretary has been authorized. I do not think he has made up his mind to any course. A good many suggestions have been made. I think the feeling is in favor of placing the new issue of the bonds, if an issue should be decided upon, by subscription rather than through a syndicate. Syndicates cannot be popular in this country. The last syndicate did excellent work,—and a work that there seemed to be no other way of doing,—but, other things being equal, I think the Secretary would rather deal directly with the people. There is nothing to say of the conferences, except what has been said.

THEY HAVE BEEN FRIENDLY, SUGGESTIVE, AND INFORMAL.

We shall know the result when Mr. Windom gets back to Washington." A prominent banker said: "Mr. Windom has made a very good impression. He is honest and shrewd. Attorney-General MacVeagh is as sharp as a brier. They have acted very wisely. They have kept a still tongue and open ears. They have heard a great many suggestions. They will go back to Washington and boil them down. Then we shall get the result. They will not make any blunders. I think they will make a wise decision."

SECRETARY WINDOM

made another excursion into Wall street today and received further liberal doses of the financial views of the denizens of that locality. He visited the Clearing-House first, and witnessed the workings of that institution, and then repaired to the Sub-Treasury, where he gave audience to bankers who were not fortunate enough to get the opportunity yesterday to unload their ideas into his willing auriculars. Among those who were admitted to a conference with the Secretary were John J. Cisco, John S. Stuart, of the United States Insurance Company, John Thompson, Mr. Kountze, A. S. Hatch, of Fisk & Hatch, Mr. Bliss, of Morgan, Bliss & Co., Frederick T. Tappen, J. B. Smith, and Mr. Drexel, of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Several other gentlemen called specially upon the Attorney-General. The same informality as that of yesterday characterized the various conferences.

THE SECRETARY

listened intently to the views laid before him by his visitors, and no one could glean from his affable, smiling demeanor whether any random shots of opinion struck home. He gave each banker a clear field for the exposition of his views, on which he might erect as many edifices of theory as there are going to be buildings at the World's Fair. He advanced no opinions himself, combatted no distasteful views, and made no comments. With commendable patience, he received all that was told him, and remarked only that he had gained a great deal of information which he would digest at leisure on his way back to Washington. Secretary Windom, Attorney-General MacVeagh, and Controller Knox, after a farewell shakehands with Gen. Hillhouse, left the Sub-Treasury at half-past 1 o'clock and proceeded to the Custom-House. When they entered by the door of the rotunda, several persons recognized them, and the news of their visit soon ran through the vast crowd which surges incessantly during business hours. Instantly all eyes were turned toward the chief, but he quickly made his way to

THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

There he found Gen. Merritt, who had just parted with ex-Vice-President Wheeler, and other political magnates. While Secretary Windom was conversing with Gen. Hillhouse in the Sub-Treasury this morning, he said: "I have received many very valuable suggestions from the bankers whom I have met in this city, and I am coming to Washington on the cars I will have a good opportunity to quietly think over these suggestions, and decide upon the wisest course to pursue."

CUNNING CONK.

HOW HIS VAULTING AMBITION O'ERLEAPED ITSELF, AND FELL UPON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A story that appears to be well authenticated is told here to the effect that the recent appointments of Collector Merritt and Judge Robertson were really due to a cunning plot of Senator Conkling, which overreached itself. When Conkling had his long Sunday talk with President Garfield about the New York appointments,—so the story goes,—he named the Stalwarts whom he would like to fill the vacant places, and was agreeably surprised to find the President ready and willing to accede to his request in each case. Encouraged by this, he ventured, after a long pause, to speak about the Custom-House, but only to the extent of saying that he supposed Mr. Merritt would remain Collector until the expiration of his term, unless, indeed (and this was said in a careless way), he should prefer an appointment abroad in lieu of his present place. This remark, intended to draw the President out, received no further reply from Mr. Garfield than that he did not contemplate any change in the Custom-House at present, unless in the event of Mr. Merritt's resignation.

THIS IS ALL THAT WAS SAID

about the Custom-House.

As soon as the "Stalwart" appointments had been sent to the Senate Mr. Conkling wrote a letter to Merritt, in which he said that it was understood in Washington that changes were to be made in the Custom-House, and that, as Mr. Merritt desired an appointment abroad, it would afford him (Conkling) great pleasure to give him all the aid in his power. On receiving this letter, which was sent by special messenger, Merritt thought, as most of the "half-breeds" did at that time, that every thing had been surrendered to Conkling, and that his days as Collector were numbered. Instead of communicating with Conkling, however, he sat down and wrote a letter to the President, in which he said it had been intimated to him that he could have a foreign appointment, and asking if it would be agreeable to tender him the London Consulship.

THE PRESIDENT REGARDED THIS AS A VIRTUAL RESIGNATION

of Merritt's position as Collector, and he followed it up the very next day by sending in his name as Consul to London, accompanied by Judge Robertson's name for Collector in his place.

Merritt was delighted at the prompt granting of his request; but on visiting Washington and learning that a change in the Collectorship had not been contemplated until he suggested it, his joy was materially lessened, and, as the saying is, he began to "smell a rat." It was too late, however, to get out of the trap into which he was led by Conkling, and he was distinctly informed that it was the Consulship to London or nothing so far as he was concerned.

As for Senator Conkling, those who are acquainted with the facts are inclined to think that the less he says about the subject the better. He succeeded in creating a vacancy in the Collector's office, but the plot didn't work to suit him at the other end of the line. The "half-breeds" say he has no occasion to blame the President, who acted in a straightforward manner from the beginning. Senator Conkling now wonders why Merritt did not write to him instead of the President.

AN ALBANY SPECIAL

says: "It is believed here that unless positive orders are received from Mr. Conkling to the contrary, no effort will be made to pass the resolution reconsidering the vote approving Robertson's nomination and recommending his confirmation. Two Stalwarts who voted for the motion as it lies on the table to-day assured me that they would not vote to reconsider the action of the Assembly if the resolution was taken from the table. News they have received from their districts convinces them that they will not be sustained in making a fight for Conkling against the President."

FRAUD OR FACT.

AN ENGINEER SUED FOR MAKING A FAVORABLE REPORT ON A SILVER MINE.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Sidney De Kay began, recently, in the Supreme Court, an action against Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond to recover $21,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the alleged falsity of certain statements contained in a report written by the defendant of the condition and value of certain mines owned and worked by the Chrysolite Silver Mining Company.

The complaint recites that Prof. Raymond received $5,000 from the mining company for writing a very favorable report, which was published March 23, 1880.

Mr. De Kay charges that Prof. Raymond knew the report to be untrue when he made it; that he did not make a careful examination of the mines; and that these were not worth $7,000,000, as he had reported, or more than $500,000.

The answer to the complaint admits the making of the report, but denies the charges of fraud or misrepresentation.

Mr. De Kay's attorneys obtained an order for the examination of Prof. Raymond as a witness before the trial, which was had today before a referee. He testified, says the *Tribune*, that he was a civil engineer. While he was in California he was employed by the mining company to examine its mines and make a report, which he did, and received $5,000 for his services. He went into the mines one day, and made his report the same night before going to bed. He probably walked about in the mines a distance of over 4,000 feet. Another expert, he said, had estimated the value of the mines at $23,000,000. When he returned to New York he again met Drake De Kay, who told him that his estimate of $7,000,000 was too small, and that the stock of the company had been depreciated by his report. The witness also said that Cooper and Hewitt had bought stock in the company on his advice at $30 a share, which they still held.

THE NEW TESTAMENT

AS REVISED AND RETRANSLATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, who was one of the American Committee on the Revision of the New Testament, said to-day on this subject: The changes are so many that scarcely a verse in the New Testament remains unaltered. In many instances, however, the alterations concern punctuation and minor words. Of course, any alteration will arouse criticism, but I think that we can hold our own, and we are prepared to do battle for what we have done and sanctioned. We have worked between two fires,—the radicals wanting far more sweeping changes than we would sanction, and the other party rolling their eyes in horror when a comma was transposed or a small letter replaced by a capital. The controversy will probably go on for a few years. At the end of five years at the latest I expect to see the new version accepted by all but the most narrow-minded persons.

AN INTERESTING AND EXHAUSTIVE WORK,

now in preparation in England, will give an account of the debates of the Committee and the arguments which were put forward in favor of and against the different changes adopted, as well as information concerning changes suggested by different revisers and not adopted. The New Testament will be sold in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, and the United States on the 20th of next May. The stories that large numbers of books are now in this country under lock and key are false, the revisers only having received copies. Only subscribers will receive copies at first, and

THE PRICE TO THE PUBLIC WILL BE $10.

It is understood that, within forty-eight hours of the appearance of the English copies upon the market, reprints will appear from six New York publishers, the price of some of the editions to be as low as 15 cents.

A SHAME!

NO UNITED STATES VESSELS CARRYING OUR PRODUCTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The month of March gave promise of increased activity and prosperity in the shipments of grain, and shippers, merchants, speculators, and dealers in grain are preparing for the demand from Europe. It is confidently expected that the shipments of grain for the summer months will be larger by several millions of bushels than that of any preceding year. During the month of March the shipments of grain from the port of New York amounted to 6,645,712 bushels, as follows: 4,043,843 bushels of wheat, 2,514,086 bushels of corn, and 88,836 bushels of rye. To carry this large amount of grain across the ocean, the services in whole or part of 173 vessels were required. These included ninety-two steamers, twelve ships, sixty-eight barks, and one brig. A remarkable feature of the trade is the large number of steamers now carrying grain to Europe. All steamers, both of the regular and outside lines, including passenger steamers, carry grain. The following nationalities are represented: Great Britain, 104 vessels; Norway, 19; Italy, 17; Austria, 8; Sweden, 4; France, 4; Portugal, 1; Germany, 6; Belgium, 6; Denmark, 3; Holland, 2: the United States, as usual, none.

BILLIARDS.

FINAL DEPOSIT IN THE MATCH BETWEEN SLOSSON AND SCHAEFER.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The final deposit of the stakes for the coming billiard match between champion Slosson and Schaefer are now in the hands of the stakeholder. The match is for $4,000, 5,000 points up, and will be played after the manner of the late Paris match between Slosson and Vignaux, in a series of five nights, the games comprising 1,000 points each evening. The play will be governed by the rules of the "Champion's game," by which "rail-nursing" is limited to a certain extent. It has been decided to play the match in the Academy of Music on the evenings of April 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. Both men are now in constant practice for the struggle, and both are playing in fine form, making high averages.

VILLARD.

HE WILL GET A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The reports that Mr. Villard is negotiating for a settlement of the issue between himself and the Northern Pacific Railway Company finds some believers. A prominent broker said to me to-day that he understands that the proposition to settle comes from the Company's side, but that Mr. Villard is ready to meet the proposal half way. It is certain that there have been orders to buy Northern Pacific from parties who would not have wanted the stock if they had believed there was going to be a serious fight. The stock was an exception to the dull market to-day.

ITEMS.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The following are among the prominent arrivals for the past twenty-four hours: John B. Lyon, Chicago, Gilsey House. The Hon. William M. Evarts, wife, and daughters: Vice-President Perkins, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Brevoort House. The Hon. Matthew Keenan, Milwaukee; N. Goldsall, Cleveland, Astor House. Toshida Kyonari, Japanese Minister; Mr. Hashiguchi, Japanese Legation; Gen. Hazen, U. S. A.; E. M. Smith, United States Consul at Mannheim, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN INSANE MAN.

George Wilson, aged 40, of Cincinnati, O., arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and took passage on the steamer City of Richmond for Liverpool, which was advertised to sail to-day. He went on board the steamer yesterday, but during the night acted so strangely he was thought to be insane. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The steamer sailed this morning.

THE WESTERN UNION DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day, Cornelius Vanderbilt resigned as Director, and Gen. Eckert was made a member of the Executive Committee in place of S. J. Barger, resigned.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS.

Three thousand three hundred and forty-five immigrants landed at Castle Garden within the past twenty-four hours.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. August Held, the oldest clergyman of the Lutheran Church in this city, is dead. He was born near Kiel, Germany, in 1806.

INDICTED.

Michael P. Caffee, Laurett de Fossa, and Charles M. Wigant, officers of the Mutual Stock Operating Company, were indicted today by the Grand Jury for their connection with that Company.

A Number That Repeated Itself.

San Francisco Examiner.

It is seldom that a given number can be found to repeat itself in so singular and significant a manner as in the following case: On the 19th day of October, George A. Wheeler strangled his sister-in-law, Adelia J. Tilson, under circumstances unparalleled in the annals of crime on this coast. On the 19th day of November he was indicted by the Grand Jury. On the 19th day of December he was arraigned for the crime. On the 19th of January he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on the 19th day of February he was sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, by the neck until he was dead. Evidently 19 is an unfortunate and unlucky number with Wheeler.

Lawson—Labouchere.

In the disagreement of the jury in the case of Lawson against Labouchère the defendant obtained a distinct triumph. The trial lasted five days. The cost to Mr. Levi Lawson has been: Fee to Sir John Holker and Sir Hardinge Giffard, Attorney and Solicitor-General under Lord Beaconsfield's Government, per day $500 each; to Sergeant Ballantine and the other two Q. C.'s per day, $250 each; total counsel fee for five days, $3,750; solicitor's cost at least $3,250; in all, $12,000, which Lawson has virtually been fined. The cost to Mr. Labouchère, who was his own counsel and solicitor, has been nothing, and there will probably be a large increase in the sale of the *Daily News* and *Truth*. It is not likely Mr. Levi Lawson will renew the trial, or that his chances of a Baronetcy are improved.

"OLD ABE."

Something About the Eagle that Made the Eighth Wisconsin Famous—His History.

Maj. Dawes, who commanded a company of the Eighth Wisconsin, was interviewed by a reporter of the Milwaukee *Republican*, and gave the following facts about "Old Abe," the bald eagle that went through the War with that regiment:

"'Old Abe,' " replied the officer, "was well known all over the world. His reputation is as widespread as that of any General who fought in the same battles with him. My first acquaintance with him was in the spring of 1861, just about twenty years ago now. The Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, a company of which I had the honor to command, was going into camp at Camp Randall, in Madison, and with one of the companies, that commanded by Capt. Perkins, came the eagle, then a chicken about half or two-thirds grown.

"Whether the idea had been formed before he came into camp of making him a part of the regiment for the War, or whether it was developed afterward, I do not now recollect, but it was understood before we left the camp that the bird was enlisted, and he was christened 'Old Abe,' and one of the tallest men in the regiment detailed to carry and take care of him, with the understanding that at the end of the War he was to convey him to Washington and present him to his namesake, the President. A standard with a slanting platform on it, over which was a carved quiver and arrows, for him to stand upon, was obtained, and upon this he made his way when on the march. A cord attached to his leg secured him to his standard, and standing on this perch, over the shoulder of his bearer, and near the colors of the regiment, he was the observed of all observers."

"Did he ever get away from the regiment?"

"Yes, several times, but never for long. The most noted was at the battle of Corinth. Gen. Mower's horse was shot from under him, I lost one-third of all the men I had, either killed or wounded, was shot myself, and a bullet cut 'Old Abe's' cord, all in a moment of time. The Rebs were down on us with a whoop and a yell. I saw our eagle 'soaring'—that is a pretty classical word to us, but it alone can express the dignity of the flight—away over the Rebel lines, and supposed he was gone for keeps, as did we all, and sorry enough we were. We were in trouble enough, licked,—for the time being,—our friends killed and wounded, old 'Jo's' horse shot (and we all liked the old fellow on his master's account), and above all, our eagle gone over to the Rebs. Some of my men gathered me up in a blanket and took me along as best they could, and we had not gone far before 'Old Abe' came swooping back to his perch, which was being brought along, for we did not mean to let the Johnnies crow over that anybow. This sounds almost too poetical to be believed, but there were too many eyewitnesses to it to be successfully contradicted. I know these things of my own knowledge, and assert them, be true."

"How do you account for the eagle knowing the regiment, and where to find his place?"

"I don't account for it. All I have to do about it is to state facts. If you want reasons and causes you must go to some philosopher. I believe the eagle knew our regiment as well as we knew it ourselves, and that he could tell it as far off as any of us. When soldiers from other regiments visited us that called on him, as they usually did, he did not appear the same before them as before our members of the Eighth that happened to be near him. It was a common understanding among the boys that Old Abe knew who belonged to his regiment and who did not, even if they were soldiers of other regiments. The Colonel had a dog with us that evidently knew the personnel of the regiment entirely, better, probably, than any one belonging to it. Call it instinct or not superstition, but I fully believe that bird could think."

"What did he use to live on in the field?"

"Rebel chickens seemed to agree with his constitution remarkably well. He never suffered for want of food, the rest of us sometimes did. I have seen the whole regiment on chase after rabbit across the field after a hard day's march, whooping like fiends, for his supper. Of course it was fun, but its being for the eagle helped the fun wonderfully."

"Where was he usually during an engagement?"

"Always in the thickest of the fight, near the colors, usually on the ground, occasionally flying to his perch and screaming terrifically. He seemed to know that business was being transacted and the nature of it. He would stand by a cannon which was being served with the greatest rapidity, without flinching, and the rattle of small arms appeared to delight him. Of course he did not know what it was to be hurt by the balls, but I believe he appreciated that trouble came to those about him by their means."

"Then you are rather enthusiastic about the eagle?"

"The army were and are all enthusiastic about him. He was a bird only, but he was the embodiment of principle, a companion of our service, which is a great deal, in a word. And there will be a great many wet eyes tomorrow, when the news of his death reaches the survivors of the Eighth Regiment. I have about as much dignity as people generally have, but I would not feel that it was in the least compromised by my acting as a pall-bearer at his funeral, should he be buried."

A Woman on Women's Suffrage.

Boston Post.

A young lady well known in society in New Hamshire, and the daughter of one of the most prominent men in the State, was recently induced to attend a school meeting and vote, in order to assist some friends to carry certain measures. She wrote a private letter to a friend, describing her experience as follows: "In spite of my detestation of 'women's rights' I voted in the school meeting last week. The meeting was composed to a large extent of the 'great unwashed,' but it was very orderly and respectful. I voted from purely personal reasons, in the way women generally vote. I endeavored to follow the lead, but some of the women set up candidates of their own, and they would have two or three votes. My opinion of the propriety of women's voting was only confirmed by my experience. It will be 'confusion worse confounded' when they get into politics."

Mrs. Langtry.

New York Sun.

The pride of so many London seasons has passed away without even what was left to Adrienne,—a memory. Mrs Langtry is not even spoken of. The great beauty was the portionless daughter of a clergyman in the Channel Islands. Her husband is the son of a shipping agent, whose ships ran between Belfast and Liverpool. He was not brought up to any profession, as he had inherited a very ample patrimony, and had been educated to fill the part of a gentleman. But times are changed since old George Langtry's vessels sailed from the Irish to the English port, and what was affluence in those days, although recognized as a comfortable competence, will not support an establishment at the West End, with carriages and horses at command, and such hats and dresses as the world never saw, and such as the eyes of royalty loved to dwell on. Some of the latter cost $750.

Mourning for the Czar.

The leaders of Russian society in Paris have decided upon observing three months' deep mourning, during which they will see no company. The ladies are to wear course black stuff dresses with very long square trains, and long, thick veils.

"California Honey."

Some enterprising traders are filling old honeycombs with glucose, and shipping them to Europe labeled "California honey." At present the enterprise is said to be very profitable.

Parnell.

It is said Mr. Parnell's frequent visits to Paris are made, not to conspire, but to court. They are transits of Venus, not Mars. Rumor has it that he is to wed a fair French woman.

Levees.

In the last fifteen years the State of Louisiana has expended for levees and repairs the sum of $11,765,500.

Unsuccessful.

A Malta paper states that of fifty-five young ladies who had come out there from England in search of husbands, only one had succeeded in her object.

A Tall Prince.

Prince Oscar of Sweden stands fully a head higher than any other European sovereign or heir apparent.

An Old Fish.

Fanny, a carp reputed to be aged 400 years, died at Fontainebleau, France, last month.

LONDON.

"Pinafore" in Court—Legal Definition of a Theatrical "Run."

The Newspaper Correspondents at Majuba Mountain—Carlyle as a Mathematician.

The "Somerville," a Ladies' Club, Opened with a Membership of Sixteen Hundred.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, March 12.—"Pinafore," after a long career on the stage, has found its way into court. If I were a writer on the staff of a comic journal, I suppose that I would be expected to say that Gilbert and Sullivan's greatest success had Pin-afore the Judges; which, though a bad pun, would be the truth. The bearing of the case concluded Wednesday, and resulted in a verdict for the author and composer, the Comedy Opera Company, who were the defendants (and at whose request, it may be worth record, the piece was written), being saddled with heavy costs. As the plaintiffs did not ask for damages, only a nominal sum was decreed. The point at issue turned on

THE MEANING OF A "RUN"

as applied to dramatic performances. How many of us who think we know something of the stage would have brought this word within the range of exact definition? But the law is now laid down, and I fancy it will surprise most readers to hear with what strictness the term is interpreted in "the profession." The company engaged Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan to write them an opera, which they would pay liberally for during the time of its run. The authors made their own terms. They wanted $40 a night,—100 performances to be guaranteed. No objection was taken to this figure; and, it must be admitted, the purchasers paid well for a pig which was yet in the proverbial poke, and whose squeak might not be attuned to the popular ear. Four thousand dollars was therefore the price of "Pinafore." But, as the success of the opera was decided, the managerial instinct forbade its withdrawal at the expiration of its hundredth night. The ship was on the high tide of public favor; its course should be extended. So the nautical opera at the Comique pursued its melodious voyage; *Sir Joseph Porter* still dwelt on the extraordinary merit which brought him the rulership of the Queen's na-vee, and the bumboat woman kept on wondering how she could have mixed those children up. The company continued to pay a nightly royalty of $40. After a time, however, it occurred to Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, who had long since received the $4,000, and were drawing $40 a night now in addition, that they could not allow the opera company to play the piece longer at the rate originally stipulated. "Pinafore" had been bought for the run, and,

THE RUN HAVING COME TO AN END

by a closure of the theatre for repairs for three weeks, the right of performance had been forfeited. It is not difficult to understand what hardship was felt on the other side, seeing that the terms which the company still proposed to pay were those which the author and composer had themselves demanded. Denial was made that the run had been broken, as, immediately the theatre was renovated, "Pinafore" was again put on the stage. The parties to the original agreement, it seems, had only a verbal contract. More matter-of-fact persons than authors dealing with managers would have reduced the stipulations to writing. This, however, by way of digression. It was now to be decided what was a run.

A host of authors and actors were in the witness-list. According to the evidence of nearly all these, a run must continue without any intermission, on all lawful nights,—no casualty or accident allowing the manager to take off the play without thereby breaking its run. No distinction was made by any of the witnesses, except Mr. Irving, between a fire, an accident to the machinery, or any similar unavoidable circumstance. If the piece was discontinued for any cause whatsoever, the right of performance was at an end. It was asked of Mr. Hollingshead, supposing he had spent $7,500 in bringing out a play, and on the third night a fire occurred which made it necessary to suspend the representation for one night, would he consider the right to continue the performances at an end? "Yes," he answered, "legally, though not morally." He did not think an author would insist upon his rights in such a case. It will, of course, be seen that under such circumstances the right of after-performances being conceded by a reasonable author does not directly affect the main question. And Secretary of the Dramatic Authors' Society said, if the run is stopped, it is stopped; it may be a misfortune for the manager or the author, but

IT IS AT AN END.

The consequence of all this was that the Judge decided in Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's favor. Theatrical trials are rarely important, in a legal sense, but this one has cleared up the meaning of the word "run," and will in future be quoted as an authority on the law of theatrical contracts. Gilbert's new opera, by the way, has just been read to the company of the Opera Comique, and every one was delighted with it,—a circumstance which implies not alone a good piece, but also a satisfactory distribution of characters. Æstheticism and the ultra-æsthetics have furnished a theme for the witty writer's satire. There is no reason why he should not succeed as well as Burnand has in his new comedy, or as Du Maurier does in his social sketches in *Punch*, in playing upon the vagaries of the cul-char school.

I did not think, while writing recently of the admirable service which the brilliant war correspondent of the *Standard* was doing for his journal, that, almost before my letter could have left Liverpool on its journey over the sea, himself and his co-workers with the British advance in South Africa would have become objects of public interest and concern. When the first news came of

THE TERRIBLE FIGHT AT MAJUBA MOUNTAIN,

it was feared that all the gentlemen who had undertaken the perilous duties of correspondents were among the victims of Sir George Colley's ill-fated attack. No dispatches arrived from them until twenty-four hours after the war authorities had news of the storming of the Spitzkop. The graphic telegram which Capt. Cameron then managed to dispatch was an agreeable surprise to the friends of the gallant writer and to the conductors of the *Standard*, who had expressed a fear in their editorial columns, on the previous day, they had lost his life in the slaughter and general "sauve qui peut." He had a very narrow escape, however, being knocked down and trampled on in the deadly rush down the hill, and afterwards taken prisoner. The Boers treated him very well, and allowed him to return to the British camp on parole for assistance to the wounded. It was during this temporary relief that he wrote the account of the fight which on its arrival in London was telegraphed all over England. The correspondent of the *Times* also fell for a time into the hands of the victorious Dutchmen. He, too, found them civil and chivalrous. They asked him who the officer was that had been killed, and led him to the spot where Gen. Colley's body lay. When told it was Sir George, the Boers uncovered. No sound of exultation escaped their lips. "You have killed the bravest gentleman on the field," said the correspondent. "Yes, he fought well," they replied. The *Daily News* had three representatives in the action. One was severely wounded and is a prisoner, and another is still missing. As no traces can be found of him, hope that he escaped alive has been given up. All the real information we have had of this fight came through the "specials." The official telegrams were vague, and in several cases, as it has since turned out, inaccurate. It was uncharitably suggested in some quarters, before the newspaper accounts arrived, that Gen. Colley, seeing himself involved in irretrievable defeat and disgrace, died by his own hand. Happily this supposition is disposed of. The unfortunate General was killed by a rifle-ball which struck him straight in the forehead. Considering the overpowering sense of shame and humiliation which must overwhelm a responsible commander in the hour of defeat, instances of suicide or attempted suicide in the field are remarkably rare. I believe the Franco-Prussian war, so prolific in reverses to the French, furnishes only one instance.

MR. CARLYLE

has bequeathed his little Dumfriesshire estate to the University of Edinburg, for the founding of bursaries in the University Faculty of Arts. The fact is interesting in itself, and becomes still more so when its date is considered. It was when he visited Edinburg as Lord Rector of the University that he lost his wife, a biographical memorial of whom appears in his posthumous "Reminiscences." The devise to the University of his estate brought him by Mrs. Carlyle seems to have been made soon after the occurrences of these two incidents,—the welcome one and the sad one,—and the scholarships thus founded will be memorials of both his gratitude to his Alma Mater and of his affection for his wife. Some surprise has been expressed at the prominence given in the bequest to the study of pure geometry by a writer whose genius, however distinguished, was generally associated with anything rather than mathematics. In his youth, however, Mr. Carlyle was a diligent and successful student of mathematics, and, before he became nationally famous, had acquired some local reputation as a mathematical tutor. In later life, when his praise was on the lips of English-speaking people everywhere, he was dining in a company which included the present venerable Astronomer Royal. The conversation turned on mathematics. Sir George Airy expressed surprise that there was no English translation of Legendre's Geometry. The philosopher of Chelsea replied that he had the best reason for knowing that there was such a translation, since he had executed it himself and seen it through the press. It was indeed one of the earliest of his literary enterprises, and he appended to it an essay of his own on Proportions, which is said to display considerable mathematical merit. But both translation and essay were anonymous, while the volume was avowedly edited by Sir David Brewster, an early friend and patron. If Mr. Carlyle developed into a mystic, he was a mathematician first.

Whenever the man appears who by popular consent has yet to write the history of clubs and clubland, he will find his task heavier than it would have been had he undertaken it a year ago, for the new club for ladies only, so long talked of, has at last opened its doors. It is called

THE SOMERVILLE,

and is certainly an interesting experiment. For some years the ladies who are its promoters labored diligently to obtain members, saying that not until they had 1,000 names could they set up their club. Now they are actually opening with about 1,600. It does not in any way detract from the merit of the idea to observe that the scheme as at first divulged seemed rather Utopian. All classes of women of respectable character were to be admissible as members, "from the Countess to the collar-maker; from the book-writer to the book-binder," said an enthusiastic advocate; and the subscription was to be so low that the woman of limited income, the fruits of her own industry, should be enabled to enjoy the intellectual pleasure of meeting the lady with leisure to cultivate the arts and sciences,—one whose experience in wider social circles would make her an agreeable companion. Politics, too, which, according to Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion," ought to be one of the great studies of a woman's life, with a view of being a useful member of society, could be studied better with others than alone, and meetings in the club-room would give mental stimulus. Whether it is the low subscription (something like a dollar a year), the novelty of the idea, or the exhaustless energy of the promoters that brought the members together, I dare not affirm. But the truth stands, that the doors have opened to 1,600 members, all, as Artemus Ward discriminatingly puts it, female women. The club-premises are modest, of course, but in good location. The ground-floor is devoted to conference-halls and a coffee-room; the drawing-rooms above are reading-rooms supplied with periodicals. Tea and coffee, bread and butter, are the only refreshments supplied. To the evening meetings, it is stated, gentlemen will be admitted as visitors; and, when debates are held, they will be invited to take part. The members' list shows the names of all the most remarkable women of the day,—authoresses, painters, doctors, lecturers, professors, philanthropists, women with missions, and women with grievances, and, finally, women who have nothing to do, and hope that, in the society of all this galaxy of wit and learning, life will be found a little less tedious. That is, however, as it may be. The intellectual women who are such delightful companions may be "members," but they are not likely to be found lounging in the drawing-room of a club, and certainly would not allow themselves to be fastened on by idle strangers trying to get through the day. Still, even the nominal support of ladies of this type will greatly enhance the popularity of the Somerville. T.

A DUPLICATE BOND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., April 2.—A duplicate $1,000 Cincinnati bond was reported to the Sinking Fund Trustees at their meeting this evening. It is one of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad issue, letter M, No. 18, and is held in Geneva, Switzerland. The coupons have been presented and paid regularly ever since the bond was issued, in 1854. The Sinking Fund Trustees are in doubt what course to follow in the matter. It is conceded that the present holder had every reason to believe that a bond upon which the interest had been regularly paid for more than a quarter of a century was genuine. The matter has been referred to a committee for report. The weight of opinion in the Board seemed to be that a foreigner should not be made to suffer on account of the bad bookkeeping in the City Controller's office.

WEARY OF LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—The inmates of Pepper's Hotel, adjoining the Halliday Street Theatre here, were startled with the sharp report of a pistol about noon to-day which apparently proceeded from the yard. One of the colored servants ran back and discovered a man sitting in an outbuilding with a terrible wound in his left temple, from which the blood was flowing freely. A smoking revolver in his hand told the story. He expired in a few moments. The man was entirely unknown in this city. He registered at the above hotel as J. P. Ames, Pittsburg, Pa., was handsomely dressed, wore valuable jewelry, and had considerable money about his person.

LOOKING FOR A COCK-FIGHT.

An amateur detective,—the name is withheld by the police,—animated by some sensational police stories which he had recently been reading, obtained a lease of the West Lake street patrol wagon, Lieut. Keating, and twelve men, and started out last evening to capture a gang of cock-fighters, who, according to the aforesaid amateur detective, were to revel in their favorit sport at a saloon on the corner of Kinzie and West Fortieth streets, kept by a man named Jackson. The time, the exact location, and every minor detail was ascertained to a nicety, and the patrol wagon was to reach the designated spot at 5:30 o'clock, by which time the cock-fighters, who were said to have left on the evening train over the Northwestern Railroad, were expected to be in the midst of their pastime. The wagon was stopped in a lonely sp

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Paris of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	3 cents.
Foreign.	
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1310 F street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, No. 659, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Thursday evening, April 7. Important work. All members are requested to be present. Visitors are cordially invited.
PRENTISS M. NICHOLS, W. M.
W. M. STANTON, Secretary.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, A. A. SCOTCH RITE MASONS. Regular Assembly Thursday evening next. Work on the Fourteenth Degree. By order of the T. P. G. M.
E. GOODALE, Grand Secretary.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 313, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Monday evening, April 4, at Freemasons' Hall, American Express Building. Important work and business. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order
C. W. O'DONNELL, W. M.
M. H. BUZZELL, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Stated Conclave Tuesday evening, April 5, 1881, at 8 o'clock. The drill corps will assemble promptly at 7:30 o'clock. By order of the Eminent Commander.
H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 18, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Stated Conclave Monday evening, April 4, 1881, at 7:30 o'clock, for business, instruction, review, and rehearsals in attributes of the Order. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome. Special meeting every Wednesday evening for drill. By order of
H. H COND, E. C.
DAVID GOODMAN, Recorder.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Stated Conclave Wednesday evening, April 6, at 8 o'clock. Work on the Templar Order. Visiting Sir Knights are invited. By order
JOHN D. M. CARR,
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder. Commander.

EXCELSIOR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 108, I. O. O. F.—All Patriarchs are requested to meet in fatigue dress at the Tent, corner Clark and Washington-sts., next Friday evening, April 8. Important that all Patriarchs should be present. Visiting Patriarchs invited. By order
GEO. B. FARRINS, C. P.
E. D. REINERS, Scribe.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 593, F. and A. M.—Special communication of above Lodge will be held Friday evening, April 8, 1881, at 7:30 o'clock. Masons cordially invited. By order
HUGH MASON, W. M.
GEO. A. WAIT, Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.—Important Communication—All resident members are hereby notified to be present at lodge next Friday evening, 76 Monroe-st., 7:30 o'clock.
JOHN C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Friday afternoon and evening, April 8, at 4 and 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order
JOHN MURPHY, H. P.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, K. T.—Stated Conclave Thursday, April 7, at 8 o'clock p. m., at 144 Twenty-second-st. Visiting Knights welcome. By order of the E. C.
HENRY C. HANNEY, Recorder.

A. O. H.—The funeral of John McNally, of Division No. 2, will take place from his late residence, No. 222 Maxwell street, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. to-day, April 3. All members of the Divisions of the Order are respectfully invited to attend.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER—Calico Party, Parker Hall, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., Tuesday evening, April 26.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1881.

THE week which has just closed has been one of the most remarkable in a musical way that Chicago has ever known. One theatre has been filled every night to witness one of the lightest of operas, and another theatre has been filled equally well to witness some of the heaviest, and, it may be added, some of the best performances that have ever been given here. There have also been concerts every night, and, on one night, besides the two operas, concerts were given by the Bach and Handel Society, the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, stopping here on its way to California, the Beethoven Society, and by Mr. Liebling, every one of which was well attended. On that evening probably 8,000 people were listening to music, and this in Lent, when people are supposed to discard the pleasures of the world! Who shall say that we are not music-mad? Surely, when the monarchs of Europe get out of business Louis of Bavaria will not hesitate where to come.

THE reputable people of Chicago are determined never to forgive Mayor Harrison for his high-handed course at the time of the National election of last fall. His agreement to cooperate with the United States Marshal and the Sheriff of Cook County in the preservation of the peace on the day of election and his subsequent treacherous retraction of that agreement was regarded as evidence of a purpose to abuse his power as Mayor. Thousands of prominent citizens, without regard to party affiliations, registered a high resolve never again to aid Mr. Harrison's ambition. There is now an opportunity for those honorable citizens to give effect to their deliberately formed purpose. Mr. Harrison seeks to be continued in the office he then disgraced. He asks the suffrages of the citizens he then insulted and threatened to defy; and his demand is echoed by all the vicious classes of the community. Does the fact that he is supported by all the gamblers and all the proprietors of the saloon-brothels he has licensed add strength to his claims upon your favor?

JOHN M. CLARK, if elected, will at least *try* honestly and fearlessly to close the den of Seymour, and all others like it, and see to it that they are not relicensed.

Suppose Harrison's appeal for vindication succeeds and he shall be reëlected on this distinct issue of willful and intentional non-enforcement of the ordinances against public indecency and immorality, what will be the consequence? In what light will Chicago have placed herself before the Nation and the world? What effect will such a policy, deliberately adopted by the vote of her citizens, have upon her reputation and standing and future prosperity? What class of people and families will the adoption of the policy of non-enforcement of the laws against crime and public indecency attract here to live and do business? What will the reputation of Chicago be when her people shall deliberately vote to make this city a second Sodom and Gomorrah, for that is exactly what a vote of immunity to crime and beastliness will mean?

What is the use of multiplying policemen, or of maintaining any police, if they are not to be permitted to arrest lawbreakers and break up their harbors and their schools of crime?

Harrison declares that all he asks is to have his policy vindicated; that he has already enjoyed all the honors; that his private business requires his personal care, and that his private interests are sacrificed by devoting his time to the *non*-enforcement of the laws. Why, then, does he persist in seeking the office two years longer? The answer he gives is, to carry out his policy of making Chicago a free city for crime and criminals, which policy he asks to have indorsed by the voters of Chicago on Tuesday next, that it shall be the law unto all future Mayors.

THE Mayor's advice to his Irish friends in the Democratic Convention at the Palmer House, to solicit bribes and then vote the Democratic ticket, was not haphazard or accidental. He repeated it in his Twenty-second street speech Monday night; and it was precisely the advice he gave, as he has taken pains to say, in the spring campaign of 1879. The following circular was then issued by the Democratic Campaign Committee, and approved, if not suggested, by Mr. Harrison, as appears from an interview with a reporter held on the same day, and printed in THE TRIBUNE March 27, 1879:

To the Voters of the City of Chicago—GENTLEMEN: The Republicans have raised a large corruption fund in order to purchase your votes, and are now engaged in distributing large sums of money in the different wards for their vile purposes. This money is your money, wrung from you by Republican officials. They openly proclaim that your votes are for sale, and the only way to repel this insult is *to take the money and vote as you please.* By order of the Democratic Campaign Committee,
H. F. MERRITT, Secretary.

Observe the word "gentlemen," and the bold slander which followed it. The Mayor had no evidence then, and has none now, that his charge was true, or that the Republicans were using, or would use, money for improper purposes. It is much more likely that he was diverting suspicion from himself by raising the cry of "Stop thief." A TRIBUNE reporter the same day interviewed Mayor Harrison with the following result:

"Why," said he, "I made a good speech last night. It took well, too. It was in the Seventeenth Ward. I told my *Irish friends* to take all the money they could get, call out 'keno,' and vote the Democratic ticket, and they will do it."

"You tried to carry the idea that you did not intend to spend any money, I suppose?"

"Yes; I don't intend to spend money, but will leave that for the Republicans. We are after you, and the boys are already calling out 'keno' on the streets."

"Your speech is your advice?"

"It is; they will take your money, and then vote for me."

The Mayor offered this advice to his "Irish friends," as if he supposed they were particularly capable of bribery, treachery, and fraud. That is the kind of an opinion he has of the Irish. It was bad of him to offer such advice when he was a private citizen seeking the Mayor's office for the first time, but it was undignified and scandalous for him to repeat it when he was actually Mayor and seeking a reëlection.

MAYOR HARRISON'S celebrated letter to Miles Kehoe, dated Washington, Jan. 9, 1877, contained several items of news which were important, if true. One was that Carter himself had a good chance to be United States Senator, if Miles would only help him; another was, that Miles was sure to go to Congress with Mr. Harrison's aid; a third was that Tilden would be inaugurated President in place of Hayes. Mr. Harrison admitted incidentally that it cost a good deal of money to get elected to Congress in Chicago, as he knew from experience; said that Tilden could not bring in "the good times" which the Democrats had promised, and declared his intention to come home with his pockets stuffed full of West Side Federal appointments. The letter will repay a perusal in full. It shows what exceedingly fine principles the present Mayor of Chicago has, and how exalted his political ambition is:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1877.—*The Hon. Miles Kehoe*—DEAR SIR: I was a few moments since reading a squib on Logan and his Senatorial canvass. This put into my head some modest (?) suggestions, which I proceed to give you:

1. Tilden will be our next President. Of that I have no doubt, thanks to the big meetings and bold utterances now going on.

2. With a Democratic President, the Second Congressional District of Illinois can be held forever. I am now in; suppose you come in. How?

3. Manage to have *me* for the dark horse, and send me to the Senate, provided, always, that you are not yourself a candidate. Haines voted for me; and if he finds he cannot come to the Senate himself, is not likely to be, would object to me so much as he would to most Democrats.

4. What would happen if I should be the dark 'un and trot in? Why?

5. I would go home in March after Tilden gets in, with a list of appointments for the West Side, have you nominated and send you in without any loss to you. Immediately after Tilden's inauguration there will be an immense furor for him, and the race in the Second District will be a walk-away for you. The present officeholders would generally not be out, and all would vote and work for you in the hope of retention, so that you would be able to make a canvass without the expense ordinarily attending elections in Chicago, and once in you can be the best of *staying* men.

But two years hence Tilden will not stand so high; it is utterly impossible for him to bring the good times which all hope for, and, if you run as an "out," you will have a harder road to travel than now, or than you will then have as an "in."

6. Therefore, and finally, send me to the Senate, and I WILL send you back to Lower House, sure pop. Mum! Your friend, etc.
CARTER H. HARRISON.

FROM the day he was inaugurated until now Harrison has used all the powers of the Mayor's office to promote his own personal interests under pretense of aiding the Democratic party. He has tried, as he said he would in a speech previously quoted in these columns, to "kill the Republican party" by fair means and foul. With this object in view he circulated the forged Chinese Morey letter, issued secret orders to Democratic judges of election, appointed 800 "special policemen" picked out of the slums of the city to intimidate respectable citizens, and attempted to hold a midnight election in this peaceful City of Chicago. He is either the most foolish or the most reckless and desperate politician the city has ever known in a responsible office; and he is the last person to whom the peace and good order of the community should be intrusted. The Democrats have no reason to be grateful to him, because he has wrecked and ruined their party in this city and county, having sowed dissensions in it, driven out many leading Irishmen and Germans, and left it in a minority of 10,000 by his incendiary conduct. The Republicans have just as much reason, and no more, to distrust him and cherish old resentments against him, for he attempted to deprive them of their rights as citizens and freemen. Mr. Harrison says now, "The Mayor's office should be run on business principles," but this is what he said in his inaugural address to the Common Council, April 28, 1879:

Gentlemen, in sending to you names for confirmation for positions, I shall be guided first and above all by the interests of true Democracy.

And this is what he said in a speech to his Democratic friends of the Fourth Ward, June 28, 1879:

The Republicans have had all the machinery in the past. Now the machinery is on the Democratic side—in this city—and I don't intend it shall be used *against* [with emphasis] that party. We have got the machinery now and they can't cheat us. *We have the police, and they will "watch" with us from this time forth.*

And this is the circular he caused to be sent to all the city employés Sept. 4, 1879, at the opening of the fall campaign of that year, which resulted in the election of Johnson as County Treasurer:

To City Employes: It is the desire of the Mayor that you exert yourself in your locality in the interest of the Democratic party, not for the nomination of any particular candidate, but to secure the election of those nominated. The party's success next fall will be *his* triumph over his enemies, and it will raise him in the estimation of his enemies and the people of the whole State. He expects the same hearty support from you next fall that you gave him last fall. Speak to those in your locality to do their duty. Keep this strictly private.

His revolutionary conduct last fall is fresh in the minds of all men. The Mayor is a reckless, unscrupulous partisan. If he should be reëlected it would be almost impossible to prevent the Republican Legislature from stripping him of the dangerous power over the police which he now possesses. The police have "watched" with him long enough. In the opinion of many Republicans even the Board system, irresponsible and vicious as it is in many respects, would be better than a partisan police force under the direction of an excitable and indiscreet Democratic Mayor.

THE Mayor's policy with reference to the gamblers is not hasty or insufficiently considered. It was announced as soon as he was elected, and has been stuck to ever since. It consists of three principles: (1) that gambling cannot be stopped; (2) that it is lawful for the Mayor to regulate and license his pets and favorits; (3) that small gambling-houses and all West Side or Twenty-second street gamblers, or those whom the Mayor naïvely describes as "outside," must be driven out of business. May 10, 1879, having been only two weeks in office, Mayor Harrison called before him various police officers and stated to them his policy, and gave them an idea of the course they should pursue. He said, as officially reported in the daily press by one of his assistants, that "it was impossible to stop gambling, but it should not be carried on openly." This declaration printed in the Chicago papers was carried to all parts of the country. Every gambler who was in the city cut it out and sent it to his chums; and in a short time a swarm of the brethren of the green cloth was rushing to the city. The old houses began running openly and new ones were started every day. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of July 20, 1879, printed a list of twenty-three gambling-houses in the city, and directed the Mayor's attention to them, but he has not interfered with them from that day to this. THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 6, 1880, printed the following interview with the Mayor, which has not been denied or contradicted:

"I directed the police to break up all 'outside' gambling-houses some time ago. Gambling can't be stopped entirely. If you break up the gambling-houses they will go into the hotels, as they did formerly. But I have come to the conclusion that these small establishments 'outside' are merely places to rope in mechanics and poorer persons, and that they should be broken up at all hazards. If *gentlemen* have the means to gamble they will find the opportunity."

These are almost the exact words used by him in the Palmer-House speech yesterday week. It will be seen that his views have been deliberately formed and tenaciously adhered to. May, 18, 1880, the Mayor, being again interviewed, said:

"I came to the conclusion that no more gambling establishments should be started in the city if I could help it. I gave notice to this effect two or three months ago,—and I also gave notice to one or two 'outside' places on the West Side and up-town on the South Side that they must not take out new licenses,—that I could not let them run."

"You propose to countenance square gambling, then?"

"When I was elected Mayor I didn't understand that the people expected me to be a missionary or a preacher. I supposed it was my business to protect the city, and leave reformation to the pulpit, the lyceum, the Bible. If men are fools enough to go into gambling-houses and play *I cannot protect them.* I would advise the newspapers to publish editorials for their edification. Probably that would reform them. I don't know how to do it."

See what an opportunity this gives the Mayor to reward his friends and punish his enemies! He can let a man like Mike McDonald, who swears he is worth $400,000, and is the most influential ward politician in the party, run wide open, while he can shut down any Democratic gambler who opposes him, on the plea that he is too "small," and is "outside," whatever that may mean. He virtually gives his favorit gamblers a monopoly of the business, and grants them exclusive licenses, contrary to law.

THE NON-ENFORCEMENT ISSUE.

Mr. Harrison has presented to the people of Chicago a strange issue to be determined by their votes, and that is, the approval or non-approval of his policy of the non-enforcement of the ordinances against crime and immorality. He has publicly justified this non-enforcement policy on the ground that he does not believe they can be enforced, and he asks a reelection that he may be vindicated in his non-action. We question whether a public officer, especially the Mayor of a city, has ever appealed to the people to reëlect him because he had refused even to attempt to execute the laws against public indecency and confessed and notorious crime.

The crimes and offenses which he refuses to suppress or try to suppress are not technical offenses concerning which there is any possible difference of opinion, or which have a palliating feature. They are offenses of a character against which common humanity revolts. They are twofold. (1) The licensing of establishments kept by notorious criminals as the resorts for thieves, and in which are hatched or committed robberies and all forms of violence; which are the resorts of women who, in addition to the absence of shame, are also experts in all other forms of crime, and are the companions and accomplices of the male robbers and thieves who infest these dens. (2) The licensing of these establishments to the persons we have described, for the purposes we have stated, and for the additional purpose of kidnaping, tempting, and by force carrying from their homes girl children from 11 to 15 years of age, and keeping them in these establishments for prostitution, and for practices too beastly to be mentioned; teaching these children to drink and to rob the men and boys whom they have inveigled into these dens.

Outside of the City of Chicago, there is not in the civilized world an establishment licensed by the Mayor for the capture and purchase of girl children and their forcible reduction to prostitution, nor their public parade by day and by night to induce men and boys to drink, be drugged and robbed. And what is more shameful than all other things is the fact that the only Mayor of a civilized community that grants such licenses for such a purpose to such persons attaches to his name the official title, "Mayor of Chicago."

This man, thus giving infamy to this city, asks the people of Chicago to "vindicate" this official sanction and license to this most degraded traffic by reëlecting him to office.

Mayor Harrison insists that the city shall be governed without laws,—that is, that the laws against gambling and child-prostitution shall not be enforced. To his pious aspiration, "Would to God I could," he should have added the sentiment directly suggested by his action, "Thank God, I haven't tried." The laws of the city to preserve public decency have been disregarded and abrogated by the Mayor that he may swell the ranks of the criminal classes by extending to them full license to practice vice in its most hideous and detestable forms.

How does Mr. Harrison know he cannot enforce the city laws against public indecency and blackleg robbers? He has never tried. There has never been a day since Chicago had a government in which the public authority has not been able to close up the public gaming-houses and suppress every saloon and other establishment where men and women, boys and girls were publicly congregated for criminal, immoral, and indecent practices. No other Mayor of Chicago ever directed the police not to close up such establishments, and the only reason why the ordinances have not been enforced is the Mayor's order prohibiting police interference, and the Mayor's refusal to revoke the licenses granted by him to such places.

If he could not have perfectly enforced the laws, he could have done it, as all his predecessors except Colvin did, to the extent of stopping their shameless publicity. His police could have closed every establishment in the city where, under the Mayor's license, a combination of bar, brothel, and thieves' den stood wide open by day and by night, filled largely by boys and girls openly and publicly engaged in the grossest immoralities. Several hundred of these dens are now and have been running during Harrison's term in full blast, and each of them displays conspicuously before the eyes of inmates and visitors a license and legal protection against police interference signed "Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago." All the Mayor had to do was to unlicense them, and the police would have kept them closed. The police are not responsible for the existing disgraceful state of things: they have reported every one of these shameless resorts, have pointed them out as harbors for thieves, have reported them that the licenses might be revoked, but Mayor Harrison has refused. And why? Is it because they are his partisan backers, and that he prefers their indorsement to that of decent and reputable citizens who favor the enforcement of the ordinances? Well, he has made his choice of friends and supporters.

SENATORIAL JAWING-MATCHES.

The United States Senate, speaking without prejudice, presents a spectacle that is as disgusting as it is disgraceful, and one that is calculated to bring a blush upon the cheeks of people who are decent, and to rouse the indignation of those who have a regard for dignity. The object of the present session seems to be not to attend to the only business which the Senate can legally perform, but to crush out Senator Mahone, of Virginia, because he has dared to act upon his honest convictions of right. These Bourbons, representing States full of repudiation, have fallen, tooth and nail, upon a more honest debtpayer than they themselves. Like the policemen in "The Pirates of Penzance," they profess that they are going, but they *don't go.* They are going to pay the debts, but they take no steps to pay even the interest. Whether Senator Mahone is strictly correct in his position or not, it is not an issue which the Senate is competent to discuss. It has no more jurisdiction over it than it has over the Mayoralty election in Chicago. And yet his position in the local politics of Virginia is flung in his face and wrangled over in heated harangues day after day for purposes of intimidation by bulldozing Bourbons whose States are corrupt to the core with willful repudiation. To visit their vengeance upon him, they are ripping up old and dead issues, reviving questions long ago settled, berating each other like angry shrews, and occupying time that should be devoted to public business in personal jawing-matches. The responsibility for this rests with the fire-eating Bourbons. It was commenced by Hill, of Georgia, and has been followed up by Lamar, Butler, Voorhees, and George, and gradually the whole pack have fallen upon Senator Mahone, and every Republican has come to his assistance.

Such a disgraceful spectacle as this is calculated to disgust every decent Democrat and drive him out of the party. It is another instance of the old Southern bullying and plantation manners. No one in the North wanted these old issues revived in the interim between the two Congresses. Why are Senators loitering in Washington to argue such stuff? Why do they not finish up their confirmations and go home? While they sit there quarreling and wrangling with each other like so many fishwives, the business of the country waits. The Supreme Court is without a quorum and can decide nothing. Why do they not act upon Stanley Matthews' nomination and confirm or reject him? The nomination is an unfit one, but it is none the less their duty to act upon it. The only legitimate business which this Senate can perform is to act upon the nominations sent to it. It can't pass bills, make laws, originate issues, nor beat out old straw. It has but one mission it can perform, and yet these Bourbons are taking up the time day after day in these disgusting personal controversies with as much coolness and impudence as if they had carried the elections, and the people of the country expected them to rake up their old dead issues and bulldoze every one who opposed them. The people of the country are getting tired of these jawing-matches, which have neither wit, sense, nor dignity in them. There was a time in the United States Senate when controversies were carried on with some dignity, and they inspired some respect, but they were controversies between giants. These latter-day brawls have no aspect that is not disgusting, and the sooner they are stopped and the participants attend to their proper business, finish it up, and go home, the sooner will the country be satisfied.

THE NEW CHICAGO.

It has been the practice during the past few years to refer to the reconstructed "burnt district" of this city as "New Chicago." But the time has come when that term should have a broader significance and convey a larger idea. It is nearly ten years since the fire of 1871, and that period is too long to admit of a designation as "new" in so progressive a community as ours. The New Chicago is located south of the present city limits. It is known variously as Hyde Park, South Chicago, Calumet, Pullman, Grand Crossing, Kensington, and by a dozen other names which denote certain portions of the territory in question. The whole tract of land between the city limits on the south and the State of Indiana is really an extension of Chicago, and the growth in population and manufacturing in that district within the next ten years will be the great marvel of the census of 1890. By that time the municipal boundaries will probably be extended to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, thus annexing a legitimate increase of 100,000 people, which may be safely estimated as the growth of the New Chicago during the current decade, and including the most important and prosperous industrial interests on the continent. The New Chicago we speak of is described as follows in the late report of the Hyde Park Trustees:

"Hyde Park," in the minds of a great majority of people who hear the name, means simply a pretty suburban settlement on the shores of Lake Michigan, somewhere south of Chicago. Hyde Park, in fact, is a municipal corporation, extending from the Chicago City limits at Thirty-ninth street south nearly thirteen miles to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, and from State street east to the lake and the Indiana State line, with a varying width of from one and a half to five miles. Instead of being a single suburban hamlet, Hyde Park contains nearly twenty distinct settlements or villages, with their own business centres, their churches, school-houses, places of amusement, and manufacturing establishments. It contains nine post-offices, besides having the city letter-delivery in the northern portion. It is crossed and made accessible by eight or nine lines of railway, whose numerous trains bring the residents of the pretty suburban settlements along their lines within a few minutes' reach of the centre of the great city. It contains a magnificent system of parks, established by taxation upon the property of the villages and of the City of Chicago, having an area of 1,057 acres of park proper, fourteen miles of boulevards, some eighteen miles of beautifully-improved drives, and some thirty miles of walks, this grand pleasure-ground having cost already nearly $8,000,000, while millions more are to be expended in bringing it to perfection. The village contains a lake about one and a half miles wide and three miles long, and two smaller lakes of considerable area; and, more important still, a navigable stream, the Calumet River, upon which steam craft can ply from its mouth at Lake Michigan for a distance of more than ten miles within the limits of the village. It contains, also, several manufacturing centres of great present importance, and of extraordinary possibilities for future development. Nearly ten miles of its eastern shores are washed by the waters of Lake Michigan, affording attractions for residence equaled by few places in the country; while its whole area is destined eventually to be thickly adorned with homes or places of business, or enlivened by the roar of machinery in uncounted manufacturing establishments.

The most significant indication of the magic growth of the New Chicago was the first stroke of the famous Centennial (Corliss) engine at the new car-works at Pullman yesterday. Nine months ago there was no sign of industry at that spot. During five of those months there has been continuous and severe winter weather. Yet yesterday the largest engine in the world was started as the central motive-power of one of the most extensive manufacturing schemes ever organized. During this brief period the Pullman Car Company, under the impulse and direction of Mr. George M. Pullman, from whom it takes its name, has constructed buildings with an aggregate frontage of 8,000 feet, has laid out a great industrial city, with parks, roadways, hotels, private dwellings, water-works, and all the modern appurtenances of progress and comfort, and actually entered upon operations which project the construction of 100 cars a day. The vast car-building works, which are under the management of the Pullman Company, are only the pivot of the manufacturing interests which are already under way. The buildings are now in process of construction to accommodate the manufacture of the paper wheels which are destined to take the place of iron wheels for all railroad cars, and are already in universal use on the Pullman cars. The wood for the manufacture of the paper can be brought direct from the northern shore of Lake Michigan to the works through the Calumet River, canal, and lake. There it will be reduced to pulp and condensed under a tremendous hydraulic pressure to a solidity like granit, impervious to water and all atmospheric conditions. Incased in a steel band that holds it like a vise this paper car-wheel has been found to be more durable, and it is also cheaper, than the iron car-wheel. But this is not all. Vast locomotive-works will follow closely upon the completion of the car-wheel works, and the former will find their material at hand from Brown's mills at Irondale, and the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, now located at South Chicago, and both just across Lake Calumet, and connected with Pullman by water, rail, and wagon roads. Pullman will have a railroad of its own running into the centre of Chicago with cheap and frequent suburban trains, and within a year that single settlement, among the twenty included in the New Chicago, will have a population of 10,000 people comfortably housed, provided with permanent employment, and living in the manufacturing district of the future great city of this continent.

No one who has had the opportunity of personally noting the growth of what we have called the New Chicago will suspect the slightest exaggeration in this confident prediction of future greatness. The stride of the manufacturing giants in this community from now on will be colossal. People who live in other sections may, and probably will, doubt, because they have never been able to keep pace even in thought with the progress of this city. Those who live here know by experience that exaggeration is simply impossible as regards Chicago's future. An old resident of the city, with that serene confidence in its destiny which possesses all people who remain in Chicago overnight, was once taunted with a propensity to exaggerate, and replied: "I have sometimes tried when I have been away from home to invent at night some fabulous story to relate about Chicago next morning, and when I woke up I would always find that actual progress had exceeded my wildest fabrication." That is allegory; but it is all the same a good picture of the actual condition of things, as the New Chicago will prove.

THE NEW KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA.

Prince Charles of Roumania has been elevated to a Kingship, as reported by the foreign dispatches. The event assumes no new importance by the change of title, but is significant as indicating the complete severance of Roumania from Turkey. The new King has no more power than he had as Prince, nor does his Kingdom gain any more privileges, or reach any higher status because it has substituted a Kingly for a Princely throne. It carries no particular political influence, nor does it invest Roumania with any new importance among the Powers. The altered relations to Turkey, however, become interesting as a reminiscence. Prior to 1861 the present Principality of Roumania was known as Moldavia and Wallachia. Moldavia, after a long series of wars, in the sixteenth century submitted to the suzerainty of the Porte. In the Turko-Russian wars it was always a bone of contention. In the time of Catherine II. it was a Russian province, but was restored to Turkey in 1774 under a kind of Russian protectorate. In 1790, Austria and Russia made war upon Turkey, and Moldavia was the battleground, but its former status remained. The war of 1828 again brought her into Russian hands. A new statute having been made with reference to the election of Hospodars, it was confirmed by the Porte, and then the agitation began for a union of the principalities, which was finally accomplished in 1861, Roumania, the new State, being a vassal province of Turkey. The history of Wallachia is very similar. The Turks occupied it as early as the fourteenth century, when it acknowledged the suzerainty of Sultan Bajazet. From 1770 to 1812 it was almost continuously occupied by Russia. After that time it remained in Turkish possession, except in 1828, when the Russians reoccupied it in their war with Turkey. They evacuated it in 1829, but the Treaty of Adrianople gave them a protectorate over it, and it remained in this condition until the union in 1861. After the union, Alexander John I. was recognized as the Prince by the Porte, but he was forced to abdicate in 1866, and was followed by a provisional government. The same year Charles I. of Hohenzollern was elected Prince. His reign, with the exception of a few internal troubles, was a quiet and successful one, though the relations of the Principality to Turkey were always delicate. It paid an annual tribute of about $200,000 to the Porte, and could not make commercial treaties or appoint Ministers to foreign Courts. With these exceptions it was independent of Turkey. The late war between Russia and Turkey broke the few remaining ties that bound it to Turkey. Russia made Roumania, by the latter's consent, the base of supplies, and the latter also furnished 25,000 men, who not only bridged the Danube for the passage of the Russians, but did splendid work in the field, proving themselves to be gallant soldiers at Plevna. Their freedom was their reward, and it was well earned. Now their autonomy is complete. Their Prince, who was elected by the popular ballot, has become a King, and they have become a recognized nation. It is another step in the interesting sequences by which Turkey has lost Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania. She has also had to sacrifice one strip of her territory to Montenegro, and now, under pressure of the Powers, must give up still more to Greece. Thus, piece by piece, her possessions are stripped from her, and each amputation is a gain for modern progress and civilization.

Astronomical.

Chicago (TRIBUNE office), North latitude 41 deg. 52m. 57s.; west longitude 43m. 18s. from Washington, and 5h. 50m. 90s. from Greenwich.

The subjoined table shows the time of rising or setting of the moon's lower limb, and the official time for lighting the first street-lamp in each circuit in this city, during the coming week, unless ordered sooner on account of bad weather. Also the following times for extinguishing the first lamp:

Day.	Moon sets.	Light.	Extinguish.
April 3	11:43½ p. m.	6:35 p. m.	4:15 a. m.
Monday	.....	6:36 p. m.	4:15 a. m.
Tuesday	0:37¼ a. m.	6:35 p. m.	4:15 a. m.
Wednesday	1:12¾ a. m.	11:35 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Thursday	1:47¾ a. m.	0:10 a. m.	4:05 a. m.
Friday	2:18¾ a. m.	0:40 a. m.	4:05 a. m.
Saturday	2:46½ a. m.	1:15 a. m.	4:05 a. m.
April 10	3:12½ a. m.	1:40 a. m.	3:55 a. m.

The moon will be in her first quarter Wednesday at 10:45 a. m., and in apogee a few hours later.

The sun's upper limb will rise on Monday at 5:37 a. m., south at 2m. 52.7s. p. m., and set at 6:29¼ p. m.

The sun's upper limb rises Friday next at 5:20¼ a. m., souths at 1m. 43.7s. p. m., and sets at 6:33¾ p. m.

The sidereal time Thursday mean noon will be 1h. 4m. 32.63s.

Mercury will rise Thursday at 4:40 a. m. and south at 10:23 a. m. He will be at his greatest elongation west (27¾ degrees) the same evening. He is therefore a morning star this week, but rises so obliquely with reference to the sun as to make it difficult to see him in the gray of the morning.

Venus will south Thursday at 2:02 p. m., and set at 9:40 p. m. She is now nearly stationary among the stars, being about eight degrees west from the Pleiades. The sun is, however, advancing among the stars at the rate of about one degree per day; so that her angular distance from him is decreasing by that quantity. She will be in conjunction May 3, and her phase of greatest brilliancy as a morning star will occur June 9.

Mars will rise Thursday at 3:57 a. m., and south at 9:18 a. m. He is visible as a morning star; among the stars of Aquaries, the water-bearer. On the 15th he will be only one degree south from Lambda in that constellation.

Jupiter and Saturn are now very nearly together, as viewed from the moving earth. Next Thursday they will move as follows:

	South.	Set.
Jupiter	0:45 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Saturn	0:51 p. m.	7:28 p. m.

Both are nearing the phase known as conjunction with the sun. They are now too near him to be interesting objects, except to those who want to be able to say that they have seen one or both of them. On the evening of Thursday, April 21, Saturn will be behind the sun. The following morning Jupiter and Saturn will be in conjunction, and Jupiter in conjunction with the sun. Practically, therefore, these three orbs will be in conjunction, as "seen" from the earth, during the night of April 21.

Uranus will south Thursday at 9:42 p. m., being then in right ascension 10 hours 48½ minutes, and north declination 8 degrees 25 minutes. He is now in the position of evening star, but is only interesting as a telescopic object, though he can be seen with the naked eye when you know just where to look for him. He is at the obtuse angle of a triangle formed by himself and the stars numbered 53 and 63, in the constellation Leo.

Neptune will south Thursday at 1:40 p. m. Right ascension 2 hours 44½ minutes, and north declination 14 degrees 07 minutes.

HOW CARTER HARRISON can ask any Irishman to vote for him for Mayor is more than we can comprehend. It takes sublime cheek on his part to do it. When the Committee in behalf of Irish land-reform, composed of such men as Col. W. P. Read, W. K. Sullivan, Justice Morrison, John F. Finerty, William Curran, John Forsythe, W. J. Hynes, and John F. Scanlan, called on his Lordship to invite him to preside over the great McCormick Hall land-reform meeting to aid the starving Irish in their desperate struggle for life, he refused point-blank. "With a solemn shake of the head," says John F. Finerty in his report of the interview, "the great man said to the Committee:

"It is a question whether I, as Mayor of the city, ought to preside at such a meeting, involving a question of law as between Great Britain and Ireland. I am not read up on Irish affairs, and I do not feel like acting as an official, or in an official capacity."

A member of the Committee suggested it was about time the Mayor began to read the papers and keep posted.

Mr. Harrison said: "Ah, yes; really I have given no attention to the question at all. How would Americans like to have the Mayor of Manchester preside over a meeting inimical to American interests? Well, I don't see how I can preside over a gathering which calls in question English law."

A Committeeman—"Mr. Harrison, we don't want you to act if you have any English scruples. Remember, however, that we do not ask you to preside over a meeting of Irishmen, but over a meeting of American citizens of every creed and color, who will express sympathy with the oppressed tenant farmers of Ireland in their constitutional effort to break up the feudal system and establish them freeholders on their own soil. We do not press you to act, however."

Mr. Harrison—"Ah, that is all very well, but the principle is still under discussion, and it is a question of law as to whether England has the right."

A Committeeman (ironically)—"In order to end your embarrassment, Mr. Harrison, perhaps you had better consult the Corporation Counsel."

The Mayor smiled skeletonically at this, and said: "Well, I cannot act as Mayor of Chicago." At this point the Committee unanimously turned their backs on Mr. Harrison and marched out.

Carter shouted after them, "I'll act as an individual."

The Committee did not take Mr. Harrison as "an individual" into consideration, and paid no attention to his offer. All agreed that he had accomplished a feat of crowning inconsistency. Subsequently the Committee united on the Hon. Thomas Hoyne,—their original choice, which was only overridden by a desire to respect the city through its Mayor, Mr. Harrison,—and Mr. Hoyne, with great cordiality, expressed his willingness to serve as Chairman, saying the Irish land-reform cause, so far as he had read about it, was deserving the sympathy of civilized mankind, and should have his heartiest support

THE WEATHER.

Relief Sent to the Sufferers from Overflow of the Missouri and Its Tributaries.

Breaking of the Gorges, Followed by a Falling of the Waters.

The Northwest Again Visited by Its Old Friend "The Beautiful."

Winter Wheat and the Fruit Crop in Iowa Certainly Damaged.

Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana Visited by a Heavy Frost.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 2.—The river gorged yesterday below here and raised six feet in a few hours, but the gorge gave way in the night, and the water went down rapidly, remaining about stationary at about four feet below high water mark. The gorges between here and Vermillion still hold, and the whole country from the Sioux River to Vermillion is from three to six feet under water. The Town of Jefferson, thirteen miles above here, is flooded, and there is about three feet of water on the railroad track. There will be no trains on the Yankton or Sioux Falls Divisions until the gorges break. There is no telegraphic communication up the river, and it is impossible to repair the lines until the flood subsides. No news from Vermillion or Elk Point since yesterday morning. The last reports from Yankton state that the boats of the Northwestern Transportation Company and the Coulson and Benton Lines are in better shape than at first reported. So far only two boats have been lost,—the Western and Fontanelle. The former belonged to the Coulson Line, and was valued at $10,000. The latter belonged to the Northwestern Transportation Company, and was the oldest boat on the river. It was not intended to run her in the line this season, but to use her as a wood-tender only. There has been considerable stock drowned, and a great amount of hay and grain destroyed. The people living on the flooded district have to occupy the second floor or the roofs of their buildings, and are suffering with cold and hunger. A relief party was sent from here yesterday by train, loaded with boats and supplies, which went out to where the water is over the railroad track, when the boats were launched, loaded with provisions, and sent to the isolated places to bring in those who were in danger and supply those who remained to watch what stock and property remained. There are reports of loss of life, but cannot be traced to reliable authority. The fate of the people who lived in the Village of Green Island, which was entirely swept away Tuesday night, yet remains unknown, and the greatest anxiety exists regarding them. The water raised rapidly and in the night, and it is feared the inhabitants were not warned in time to save themselves and were lost. Weather cold and cloudy.

BISMARCK, D. T.

BISMARCK, D. T., April 2.—The river fell another foot to-day, and Mandon is now out of water. Supt. Taylor, of the Missouri Division, came over to-day in a yawl. He found the buildings little damaged, but other losses about as previously reported. The North Pacific transfer boat to-day steamed to a safe harbor. If she had been wrecked it would have been a serious setback to the progress of railroad extension, as she is depended upon to transfer all supplies and material.

STREATOR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., April 2.—The snow still continues falling lightly, but is not drifting, much of it melting nearly as soon as it touches the ground. The cuts on the Alton branch of the Chicago & Alton Road are drifted full, and no trains have arrived here on that line since Thursday. Large squads of men are working each way, and it is expected that trains may be running on time by Monday.

FROST IN THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—Specials to the *Democrat* report a heavy frost and ice through this entire section last night. Early vegetables in North Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are considerably damaged. It is feared the peach crop is entirely cut off.

NEWPORT, Tex., April 2.—A heavy frost in the northern part of the State. Fruit crop considerably injured.

CLINTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., April 2.—A heavy snow-storm set in this afternoon, and has been falling very fast, with prospects for a deep snow. There has been more snow in the last week than any six days during the winter. Farmers say that the winter-wheat and fruit crop is nearly all ruined.

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., April 2.—Since 1 o'clock this afternoon another snow blizzard has been prevailing in this locality, and it still continues. The wheat-crop in this section is injured materially by the protracted freeze-up, and many farmers in from the country to-day made doleful predictions as to yield.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE Creek, Mich., April 2.—A terrible snow-storm has been raging for the past three days, and the snow is now six or eight inches deep on the level. Sleighing is again good. One week ago the dust was flying on the streets.

DES MOINES, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 2.—The Des Moines River and branches in this vicinity have overflown their banks at various places, but no serious damage has occurred except the washing away of the flouring-mill near Redfield. Three inches of snow fell here to-day.

KEOKUK, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 2.—Snow commenced falling at 11 o'clock this morning and continued very hard until 5 p. m. From three to four inches of snow covers the ground. In all probability we will have more snow to-night.

CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—The snow-storm which continued eighty-four hours has ceased, and a thaw begun.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 2.—Two inches more snow fell here to-day.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 2.—It has been snowing hard here all day.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional light rain or snow, warmer south to west winds, with falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, light snow with partly cloudy weather, winds generally from south to west, a slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional snow, variable winds, slight changes in temperature and stationary or rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys partly cloudy weather, occasional light snow, winds shifting to north and west, with stationary or slight fall of temperature and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, April 2—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather
6:15 a. m.	30.228	24	71	N.W.	3	.00	Cloudy.
7:50 a. m.	30.210	24	74	N.W.	3	.....	Cloudy.
11:35 a. m.	30.106	32	59	S.W.	4	.....	Cloudy.
2:49 p. m.	30.112	34	52	W.	7	.....	Cloudy.
7:18 p. m.	30.112	34	52	W.	6	.00	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	30.086	29	67	N.W.	2	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.085	29	67	S.W.	1	.03	*Fair.

*Melted snow.
Mean barometer, 30.135.
Mean thermometer, 29.
Mean humidity, 64.3.
Maximum temperature, 37.
Minimum temperature, 13.5.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, April 2—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 7:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p.m.	Wind.	R'n	Weather
Albany	32	26	N.W. Fresh.	.....	Clear.
Alpena	26	24	N.W. Gentle.	.....	Clear.
Moorhead	27	18	N. Brisk.	.55	Lt.saw
Buffalo	25	21	W. Fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	61	46	S.E. Gentle.	.....	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	53	57	N.E. Gentle.	.....	Cl'dy.
Chicago	34	29	S.W. Light.	.03	Fair.
Cincinnati	50	38	S.W. Gentle.	.....	Fair.
Cleveland	35	24	S.W. Gentle.	.....	Haz'y.
Davenport	38	27	S. Gentle.	.02	Cl'dy.
Denver	58	44	N.E. Gentle.	.....	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	39	32	S.W. Light.	.02	Cl'dy.
Detroit	33	23	W. Fresh.	.....	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	69	46	N.E. Fresh.	.....	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	27	24	N.E. Gentle.	.....	Cl'dy.
Erie	30	23	W. Fresh.	.....	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	27	19	S.W. Gentle.	.....	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	31	30	N. Fresh.	.....	Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson	69	52	N.W. Fresh.	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	33	30	S.W. Light.	.....	Lt.saw
Indianapolis	52	31	S.W. Light.	.....	Lt.saw
Keokuk	37	28	S.E. Gentle.	.02	Fair.
La Crosse	36	32	S.W. Gentle.	.....	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	45	40	N.W. Fresh.	.....	Cl'dy.
Louisville	58	42	N.E. Gentle.	.....	Lt.saw
Marquette	25	18	N.W. Fresh.	.....	Fair.
Memphis	69	49	S.W. Fresh.	.....	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	37	32	W. Gentle.	.....	Cl'dy.
Nashville	65	46	W. Light.	.....	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	74	50	S.E. Gentle.	.....	Clear.
North Platte	60	39	N.W. Fresh.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	47	37	N.W. Fresh.	.....	Clear.
Oswego	26	26	N.W. Brisk.	.....	Clear.
Vincennes	56	34	.....	.....	.....
Pinebe	31	24	S. Gentle.	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	34	28	S.W. Fresh.	.01	Lt.saw
Port Huron	31	24	W. Gentle.	.....	Clear.
Rochester	29	23	W. Gentle.	.....	Fair.
Salt Lake City	67	47	N.W. Gentle.	.....	Clear.
Sandusky	39	31	S.W. Fresh.	.....	Cl'dy.
San Francisco	56	50	W. Gentle.	.....	Fancy.
Shreveport	69	54	S.W. Gentle.	.....	Clear.
Springfield	55	37	S.W. Gentle.	.15	Lt.saw
St. Louis	45	35	S. Gentle.	.02	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	34	35	N.E. Fresh.	.....	Cl'dy.
Toledo	32	26	S. Fresh.	.....	Lt.saw
Vicksburg	70	50	S. Fresh.	.....	Cl'dy.
Winnemucca	72	60	N.E. Fresh.	.....	Clear.

A STUPID BLUNDER.

The Town of Ridgeway, Iowa County, Wis., Disfranchised by an Inexcusable Error in the Legislative District Apportionment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 2.—A startling discovery was made by Attorney-General Wilson to-night. It is that the Committee on Redistricting the State into Senate and Assembly Districts had omitted the Town of Ridgeway, Iowa County, thus practically disfranchising over 500 voters and giving 2,500 people no representation in the Assembly, a proceeding not permitted by the Constitution. Ridgeway is one of the largest towns in Iowa County, and how the omission was made is unaccountable, except that it must have been the work of a blundering committee clerk or the fault of the local Legislative delegation in arranging their own districts. Under the old apportionment Iowa County was given two members and Richland two. Neither county has population sufficient for two members each, and the Committee divided the two counties into three districts, in such way as to make Republicans certain of carring two, and probably all three. By leaving out Ridgeway one district is made certainly Democratic, and gives Moses M. Strong and Montgomery M. Cothren a chance to get elected to the Assembly, much to the dissatisfaction of Republicans in that locality. The Attorney-General has notified the Governor not to sign the bill, and the question now is what can be done. All business was cut off at 11 o'clock this morning pursuant to a resolution adopted by both Houses. A resolution to recall the bill from the Governor cannot be entertained unless unanimous consent is given for a motion to suspend the rule cutting off business. Briggs, Democrat, from Iowa County, whose district is wiped out by this blundering arrangement, is still here, and would certainly object. There are not half a dozen members of the House in the city, and a quorum cannot be secured before Monday noon, when it will be the duty of the presiding officers to declare the sine-die adjournment. The bill as passed is certainly unconstitutional, but how to remedy the matter is a puzzler. Only Twenty Senators, or considerably more than a majority, have obtained to-night leaves of absence, and only three Senators besides the President are in the city, not enough to secure a call of the Senate. Those having indefinit leave cannot be brought back except the Governor calls an extra session, which is very improbable. The Governor's plain duty is to veto the bill. Speaker Bradford believes that if he entertains a motion to suspend the rules for the consideration of a resolution recalling the bill from the Governor, without a quorum voting, it will afford ground upon which the Democrats might bring suits in courts to test the validity of such action. It is very probable that the new apportionment will fail, and members will be elected next fall under the old apportionment. In such an event trouble is anticipated, as the Constitution expressly requires a new apportionment every five years. The question is a very grave one, and the Attorney-General is nervous over it, as the trouble has arisen in the county where he lives, and his neighbors will hold him responsible if they are disfranchised. The blame will have to be shared by Representative Rewey, who should have watched the arrangement of his own county districts.

A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.

He Hants Down the Murderers of His Sons and Slays Them One by One.

Denver (Colo.) Dispatch to Cincinnati Times-Star.

Officers from this State have just returned from Texas with old man Dahlgreen, arrested on a charge of murder, who has a most remarkable history. He lived before the War in the Northern part of Tennessee. His home was a pleasant one, and with his wife and two sons he lived very happily on his farm until a quarrel arose between neighbors. The difficulty was patched, but one of the sons—both of whom had grown to man's estate—conceived that he had been wronged, and one day while he and his brother were passing along the road in a wagon they came up with five men, their neighbors, and the quarrel broke out afresh. The young men were courageous, and would not be intimidated by their opponents.

Hot words led to blows, and the five men, pulling pistols, fired upon the Dahlgreen boys and killed them. They ran away, and, fearing the vengeance of old man Dahlgreen, of whom was even then considered quite an old man,—disappeared from the community. Of course Dahlgreen and his wife were nearly distracted at the sad death of their "boys," of whom they were very proud, and Mrs. Dahlgreen never recovered from the blow, but about the time the War broke out died, and the husband was left to lament the separation of his family.

He conceived the idea that nothing was left in this life for him except to obtain vengeance on the men who had robbed him of his sons. He devoted the remainder of his life to this purpose. He began systematically to search for the five men, whose names were Grider, Hewitt, Meyers, and a man called "Black Tom," but whose true name was Lurdy, and one after another was met and killed.

He had no scruples, no conscience. His sole object was to put the villains who made life no object to him out of the way. He took no interest in the War. It mattered not whether the North or South were victors. He shot Meyers and Lurdy in Tennessee, and escaped the officers who were set upon his track.

The old man disappeared from his country, and no traces of him were heard for several years. The man Gridley died of pneumonia in Cincinnati, and Black is serving out a term in the State Penitentiary at Columbus, O., for burglary.

The last of these men, Hewitt, was slowly but surely tracked by Dahlgreen to Colorado, and in a little town on the frontier of the State, at Coyote, he came up with him and shot him in cold blood, after he had thrown up his hands and asked for mercy. The little community was terribly excited about the murder, and started officers on the track of Dahlgreen, who threw them off the scent. No more was heard of him until last month, when information was received that he was in Houston, Tex., and there he was arrested.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 2.—Samuel Alley, a bricklayer, formerly from Illinois, dropped dead at the Washington House this morning. He has a sister living in Chicago.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, April 2.—The steamships Bothnia, Iberian, and Schiedam have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—Arrived, the Abyssinia, from New York.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Recent Wedding in the German Imperial Family.

How the Bride-Elect Made Her Entry into Berlin.

Gorgeous Decoration of "Unter den Linden"—Immense Crowds of Sight-Seers.

A Procession of Forty Thousand People—The Magnificent Illuminations.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BERLIN, Prussia, March 2.—Another great event in the House of Hohenzollern has arrived and passed. The wedding-festivities of Prince William, grandson of the Emperor, and Augusta Victoria, eldest daughter of the House of Schleswig-Holstein, have just taken place. For several days overloaded trains from all quarters of Germany had been discharging their human freight into its Capital, while extras conveyed hither Royal and Princely personages from all the leading Houses of Europe. Almost every hour of the day and night, during Thursday and Friday, members of the Royal family, city officials, and guards of honor could be seen at some one of the numerous stations, waiting to receive

THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Among the most illustrious of these were the Prince of Wales, Alexis of Russia, the Duke of Edinburg, Archdukes of Austria, and Princes of Sweden; while the long list of German Princes was headed by the King and Queen of Saxony. The excitement around the depots knew no bounds as it became known that another titled personage was expected. A crowd, made up of citizens, from the dignified burgher down to the smock-frock laborer, with a plentiful sprinkling of urchins, gathered in a twinkling, and were only kept in order by the vigorous exertions of the mounted police. Inside, drawn up in line on the platform, were the glittering guards who formed the escort to the carriages, which rapidly rolled the guests through the gaping crowd to the various palaces assigned to them.

For weeks the work of decorating the city has been in progress,—80,000 marks, about $20,000, having been appropriated for that purpose. This has been almost entirely limited to the magnificent street,

"UNTER DEN LINDEN,"

extending from the Brandenburg Gate to the bridge across the Spree. This renowned street is very broad and beautiful, with its two rows of lindens extending along the centre, and inclosing a graveled pathway ten or twelve feet broad, upon either side of which is the regular thoroughfare. As this tree-lined avenue, generally devoted to foot-travel, was to be opened for the entrée of the Royal bride, the decorations were chiefly arranged along its extent. Along either side, at long intervals, were immense, tall, handsomely-carved and gilded columns, bearing upon their fronts richly-painted banners; between these smaller ones, which served to suspend, by means of gilt bells, heavy festoons of evergreens, intertwined in a most beautiful but indescribable manner. Flags, emblems of the various German States, the Prussian eagle, and the monogram of the Royal pair were disposed upon the poles in bewildering display. Here and there triumphal arches were formed by heavy draperies of crimson and gold, which spanned the pathway from opposit poles. Every available space between public buildings was occupied by

STANDS ERECTED FOR SPECTATORS.

Not such poorly-constructed stands as so often endanger life at home, but solid and substantial, as well as richly ornamented. All the seats on these tribunes were numbered, and were in such demand that the tickets sold from $1.50 to $5. Add to this gorgeously-decorated avenue, and the brilliantly-ornamented "tribunes," the festive display of bunting, evergreens, and armorial bearings upon the buildings, where every owner vied with his neighbor in brilliancy of effect and beauty of design, and you may have some faint idea of this "Kings' highway." But it will only be a faint idea at best, for I believe it impossible to paint in words the splendor of the scene.

As you know, the Royal festivities were to begin on Saturday with the entrance into the city, according to old-time custom, of the young bride-elect, from the Bellevue Palace, just outside the city limits, whither she had proceeded the afternoon previous, after her arrival in Berlin by special train. As this entrée, together with the subsequent illumination in the evening, was the great spectacle to be enjoyed by the public, great anxiety was felt about the weather. Friday it was lowering and unfavorable. However, the true Prussian was not disheartened, and declared that next day would be a genuine "Kaiser tag." And, sure enough, this day, like all others recently set apart for royal festivities, was ushered in by

THE BEAMS OF THE BRIGHT SUN.

Although the procession was not to begin until 2 o'clock p. m., crowds were seen as early as 9 o'clock making toward "Unter den Linden." The side streets were so crowded that by 12 o'clock the street-cars were unable to complete their route; and yet, when we arrived at our tribune, the mass of human beings was so dense that the gateway over the Royal procession was with difficulty kept clear. This, however, was effectually maintained by sturdy members of societies,—many of them veterans of the late War,—who stood guard in a solid line, upon either side of the street, throughout its entire extent. This throbbing, pulsating throng was prodigious, and yet how quiet! The order maintained was wonderful to our American eyes and ears; it seemed as if the throng, instead of a funeral rather than a festive procession. Not only were the streets and tribunes crowded to overflowing, but every window, every balcony, even the roofs of the buildings, Opera-House and Palace included, were black with human forms.

Our two hours and a half of waiting went by like magic; our interest in the sights and sounds around us

PRECLUDED ALL THOUGHT OF FATIGUE.

The Crown-Princess and a few Ladies of Honor were the only members of the Royal household who were to enter with the bride; the Emperor, the Empress, Crown-Prince, and Royal and Princely guests were to assemble at the old City Palace to await her coming. This gave us, who were in the neighborhood of the Palace, much to occupy our attention, and formed one of the pleasantest features of the day. Now ten or twelve magnificent baskets of flowers were seen carried toward the palace; now a carriage, glittering in polished gold or silver, conveying some noble lady to add her graces to the reception. Here made its appearance the carriage of some member of the Royal family, for on its four corners rose in haughty defiance the silver eagle of Prussia.

But see! what is this shining mass of white and silver coming nearer and nearer from the left? Ah! the noble Garde du Corps; what grand-looking fellows! and what gorgeous uniforms, made so brilliant with the red and silver slashings! They, too, are on their way to the Palace.

For the first time, this seemingly indifferent crowd shows delight and enthusiasm as

VON MOLTKE

drives quickly down the avenue in a simple landau. He smiles and bows in answer to the cries of "Von Moltke! Von Moltke!" and the waving of handkerchiefs.

Without a sound, almost without a word, the crowd is separated by the mounted police, and Prince Carl's brilliant equipage comes dashing down the line,—the coachman all ablaze with silver and blue, high stockings, and knee-breeches. But the distinguishing feature of this eccentric nobleman's turn-out is his Moorish,—or, in common language, negro—footman. There he stands behind, with his jet-black face surmounted by a bright red turban, and his long, loose gown of some thin, bright-red material, looking like a huge bandana-handkerchief.

But look! there comes marching down the aisle, with its carpet of evergreens, flanked by the brilliant banners of the various societies stationed along the route, another company of soldiers, this time in dark-blue, comparatively simple uniforms, but with grotesque tin caps, high in front, and sloping down behind, like the roofs of sheds you sometimes see attached to the rear of country-houses. At the head marches the Captain, a tall young man with nothing striking about his appearance except that he carried his left hand in his side-pocket, the arm being unnaturally short and small, having been paralyzed since infancy. It is the hero of the day,

PRINCE WILHELM.

He creates no sensation, and the company marches by almost unnoticed. The people do not recognize the leader. He also is proceeding to the palace,—according to an old Prussian custom, remaining in service until the last moment before receiving his bride.

The time draws near. We cannot turn our eyes quickly enough to see all the brilliant state carriages with their beautiful burdens. Only a few attract our special notice. Why does the occupant of this one draw himself so far back in the corner of the carriage, holding his fur cloak almost up to his eyes? Ah, Bismarck! why do you wish to be unrecognized? Is it because you have fear of the people with whom you have made yourself so unpopular?

All eyes are now turned toward the Emperor's palace, where gayly-dressed outriders on prancing steeds descend the broad driveway preceding the carriage of the Empress, which, in addition to the silver eagles on the other Royal carriages, has a large silver crown in the centre. At her appearance a few cries of "The Kaiserin! the Kaiserin!" are heard, but her unpopularity with the people is clearly evinced by their lack of enthusiasm. Not so the greeting received by

THE EMPEROR,

who followed in the course of ten or fifteen minutes. Hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs waved from every side, and in tones of love and admiration the German hurrah—the "Hoch! hoch! hoch!"—resounded to the skies, while band after band started the National Hymn.

Upon arriving at the City Palace, the Emperor, so stalwart and handsome in his old age, was received by his grandson, the bridegroom-elect, who received from his grandsire's lips his promotion from the rank of Captain to that of Major. Then, turning to Count von Kanitz, First Lieutenant, the good Emperor, in the simple words, "I congratulate you, Herr Captain!" conferred the second favor of promotion.

At last everything seems

READY FOR THE BRIDE.

All is in order. The police straighten themselves upon their steeds, the standard-bearers raise their banners, and the head of the procession makes its appearance through the Brandenburg Gate. First, forty mounted postillions; followed immediately by 240 mounted butchers, in citizens' dress with sashes. This guild, because of service rendered during the Thirty Years' War, has ever since been honored with the distinction of heading all processions entering Berlin. They were mounted because in olden times they rode from village to village in performance of their duties. Their horses were so fine that they really made as fine an appearance as any part of the procession. After these came a company of the Garde Dragoons, in blue and silver, preceded by a mounted band of musicians. Then came six carriages, followed by several carriages, each drawn by six horses gayly caparisoned, and conveying ladies of the Court.

All eyes were now riveted on the

GORGEOUS GILT CARRIAGE OF STATE,

drawn by eight noble steeds, with hangings of red and gold; preceded by outriders, surrounded by cuirassiers of State and followed by a company of the Gardes du Corps. This carriage, which contained the bride, her future mother-in-law, the Crown-Princess, and the chief lady of the Court of the young Princess, was the Crown-carriage of Frederick the Great, built in 1740; is richly carved by hand, even the wheels being ornamented by wreaths of laurel. Upon the four corners, gold eagles with outspread wings; in the centre, a mass of mighty arms. The coachman's box is worthy the throne of a King, supported by two angels and the Prussian eagle, and draped with crimson velvet with gold decorations. The inside is upholstered white repped silk, embroidered with the emblems of the Order of the Black Eagle,—the inside of the roof being also upholstered, with the ever-present laurel-wreath embroidered in gold; the foot-rug of ermine. The coachman, the postillions, the footmen, and the pages who stood behind the coachman's box, were all ablaze in gorgeous livery. As the carriage stopped just inside of the great gate, the Mayor of the city advanced on horseback, and delivered a short address of welcome, in the name of the citizens of Berlin, to the young Princess, who, with voice trembling with emotion, gave a few words of thanks. The people cheered, the bands struck up "Hail to Thee," and the cortège took up its march,—the Royal carriage passing over

AN IMMENSE BED OF ROSES,

lilies, and the Emperor's favorit bachelor-buttons, which had been tastefully arranged in the path. All along the route the sweet young face of the Princess, so much prettier than her pictures portray her, could be seen, as she leaned forward to answer with smiles and bows the enthusiastic greetings of the crowd. Upon arriving at the Palace, the Crown-Prince received her, kissing her heartily upon each cheek.

The rest of the procession was made up of a company of cadets, who marched in outrageously bad order, and weary, monotonous rank of thousands upon thousands of workingmen's societies and students, some on horse and some on foot, bearing banners and emblems of their trade. It is said that over 40,000 persons took part in the procession. In point of numbers it was immense, but in other respects it greatly disappointed us. There was no display of military to speak of, and, aside from that part immediately surrounding the young Princess, the whole thing, in our eyes, was tame and uninteresting. We have frequently seen civil processions at home that far surpassed the corresponding part of this on Saturday."

But far exceeding anything we ever saw was

THE ILLUMINATION SATURDAY EVENING.

The whole city was ablaze with light, the streets, during the whole evening, being light enough for one to read a newspaper. Through the whole length of "Unter den Linden" the gas-lamps had been deprived of their burners, and the gas ignited as it streamed forth from the pipe, giving the effect of immense torches. All the statues of the city were decorated with wreaths, eagles, stars, etc., of gas-jets; but chiefly noticeable was the renowned statue of Frederick the Great, in front of the Emperor's Palace. Around the small square surrounding it were swung from poles graceful festoons of gas-jets depending from which were the brilliantly-painted coats-of-arms of every German State. Each pole was capped with a superb crown of colored lights, the jewels glittering almost like the genuine article. The designs of light on private and public buildings were gorgeous and varied. Besides the crowns, eagles, and stars already mentioned, the doors and windows of many mansions were framed in gas-jets, while the monogram of the supposed happy pair, and various mottoes appropriate to the occasion, shone forth at every turn. The different depots, with their Bengal lights and beautiful designs, formed pictures never to be forgotten, burned in, as it were, into our memories. The Potsdam Depot had illuminated its balconies with different-colored Greek fire, so that it looked like some old Grecian temple, with its beautiful pillars standing in relief against the background of fire.

For hours we drove through the city, step by step, being obliged to follow in the line of carriages which passed

IN CONTINUOUS PROCESSION.

The most perfect order was admirably maintained by the mounted police, who never allowed a carriage to break from the line, unless to turn down a side street. Ever and anon our eyes were attracted by a brilliant tower of red fire, that seemed to shoot up to the zenith of the heavens. It was the tower of the City-Hall, illuminated with a mass of Greek fire, which threw out a magnificent effect the various banners and flags floating from its turrets. The appearance of the sky was such that an observer at a distance must have thought the whole City of Berlin was being consumed by a conflagration.

While we were enjoying the illumination, the Royal family and guests, with the exception of the young pair, were listening to the opera of "Carmen."

On Sunday, at 7 o'clock p. m., the marriage-ceremony took place in the Royal chapel of the City Palace. The bride wore white satin trimmed with myrtle-leaves,—which are in Germany the floral ornaments of every bride,—her long train being carried by four young Countesses. None but the Royal guests, as a matter of course, were admitted to the ceremony; but, as the rings were being exchanged, three times twelve cannon shots were fired, and then every Berliner knew that Victoria Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Wilhelm of Prussia

WERE MAN AND WIFE,

and their future Empress was decided. Returning to the Palace, the Royal pair and guests enjoyed a Royal feast; after which they adjourned to the renowned White Salon, where the bride with the Emperor, and the groom with his grandmother, the Empress joined in the torch-dance, which ended with the accompanying of the young pair to the bridal chamber,—the bride's garter, according to old custom, being first divided and distributed by the bride's first lady of the Court. At the door of the bridal apartments the Imperial crown, which had been placed upon the bride's head by the Empress earlier in the evening, was removed, and handed over to the guardians of the Royal treasures.

Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, the newly-wedded pair attended Divine service in the court-chapel. At half-past 4 p. m. there was a grand gala dinner, and at half-past 7 a grand ballet was given, at the Emperor's request, in the Opera-House, he being very fond of this style of entertainment. Tuesday, at half-past 4 p. m., a family dinner was given at the palace of the Crown-Prince; and at 9 o'clock the reception of foreign Ministers took place, when the Emperor is said to have

CHANGED HIS DRESS SIXTEEN TIMES,

in order to receive each Ambassador in the uniform of his country. The Court ball which immediately followed ended the festivities; and let us hope that now the young bride may be allowed some rest from all the excitement and display, which, although gratifying to her feelings, must nevertheless have been attended with great fatigue. R. H. B.

AN ELOPEMENT.

The Village of Schuylkill Falls, Pa., Excited over an Elopement in High Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA., Pa., April 2.—The Village of East Schuylkill Falls has been in an excited state during the past two days over the elopement of Miss Mamie Dobson, the eldest daughter of James Dobson, of the widely-known firm of John & James Dobson, carpet manufacturers, of New York and Philadelphia, with Thomas Jeffries, a young man well known in this city. Mr. Dobson lives with his family in a handsome mansion, within a short distance of the railroad station, at the Falls. Mr. Jeffries had been devoted in his attentions to Miss Dobson for some time past, and although it was known that the couple were very much attached to each other, the subject of matrimony was never alluded to so far as the young lady's parents are concerned. On Thursday last Mr. Jeffries called upon Miss Dobson, and shortly after they left the house together. Not returning when evening had arrived, the parents of the young lady became very much alarmed at their long and continued absence, and Mrs. Dobson was almost overcome with grief. On the following day, however, the cause of the absence of the young couple was fully explained by the receipt of a postal-card from Mr. Jeffries addressed to Mr. Dobson, which briefly stated that he and Miss Dobson were married in New York, and that they were then at the St. James Hotel. Mr. Dobson was greatly incensed at the rash conduct of the infatuated couple, for the reason that he regarded his daughter as being entirely too young to marry. He went to New York yesterday and returned to this city last evening accompanied by the eloping couple, who, it is stated, will reside for the present at the Collonade Hotel. Miss Dobson is but 18 years of age and quite pretty, but rather inclined to be delicate, which is another reason given by her parents against the hasty nuptials. Mr. Jeffries is a very respectable young man of 25 years, and is favorably known in business circles.

A SAD COINCIDENCE.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

NEWARK, O., April 1.—In the Probate Court yesterday Frederick Boeshaar was adjudged insane, and the Judge ordered his removal to the asylum at Columbus. In connection with Boeshaar's insanity is a very singular and sorrowful coincidence. For the past five or six months the firm of Boeshaar Brothers have been engaged in this city in buying and shipping hides, furs, and pelts. Not long since the firm met with some losses, and they dissolved partnership. Christopher (the brother) left this city and went to Marietta, O., and shortly after his arrival there became hopelessly insane, and almost uncontrollable by his friends. Yesterday there came to this city and appeared at the trial in the Probate Court a friend of Christopher Boeshaar who had been sent to this city to induce Frederick to accompany him to Marietta, where his presence would save his brother Chrisopher from the asylum. The surprise of the gentlemen who appeared at the trial can better be imagined than described when he finds the man he was searching for hopelessly insane, and in the same condition as the brother who is at Marietta. The Judge ordered Frederick's immediate removal, and he was to-day escorted to the asylum at Columbus.

INTERESTING TO MANUFACTURERS.

C. G. Carleton & Co., the well-known belt manufacturers of 135-7 Lake street, have recently applied for a patent for a combination of oak-tanned leather and rawhide in the manufacture of belting. The new belting combines all the well-known advantages of solidity and stiffness possessed by oak-tanned leather, with the strength, tenacity, durability, lightness, and flexibility of the rawhide, and produces a belt suited for any use without the extreme liability of stretching found in the use of rawhide alone, or the weight and stiffness requisite in many situations where tanned leather is used. It will be known as "Carleton's Combination Oak and Rawhide Belt," and having been subjected to severe tests, proving its superior utility, cannot fail to become popular with belt users.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. He is at the Palmer House, his third year there. All slaves to alcohol invited to call.

BRAINARD'S "MUSICAL WORLD" FOR APRIL.

The April number of this popular musical magazine is ready, and will interest every music-lover. Recent musical events in Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Boston, and other musical centres are fully reported, and an interesting letter from Leipsig will be found in this number. In addition to the large amount of musical literature, five complete new pieces of music are given, including a potpourri from the new opera, "Olivette." The *Musical World* can be obtained of the publishers, S. Brainard's Sons, 136 State street, or a copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents, or one year for $1.50.

CHANGE OF DEPOT.

On and after Monday, April 4, 1881, passenger trains of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, Pan-Handle route, will run to and from the new Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal streets, as follows: Chicago time—Depart, Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Express, 8:40 a. m.; Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Fast Line, 1:40 p. m.; Lansing Accommodation, 10 a. m.; Crown Point Accommodation, 5:20 p. m. Arrive, Chicago Express, 7:10 a. m.; Mail and Express, 3:30 p. m.; Crown Point Accommodation, 9:10 a. m.; Lansing Accommodation, 1:40 p. m.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The children cry for it, the ladies sigh for it, and all must have it. The Drs. McChesney as well as many of our best citizens have enjoyed its freedom. The professional reputation of the McChesney Bros. cannot be smutched by sensational newspapers. Their Dental Institute is being enlarged and beautified.

OLIVETTE AND BILLEE TAYLOR.

The best and most correct editions of those operettas, at 50 cents per copy, worth two of any other. Don't buy poor editions when you can have the best at same price. Sold by Lewis & Newell, Chicago Music Company, 152 State street.

WHERE A 35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE TELLS.

If your walls have been decorated by yourself or inexperienced workmen, they may seem well done until compared with the every-day work of such experienced and skillful house decorators as F. R. Hilger & Co., 204 Wabash avenue.

MR. MOSHER

is making his beautiful Rembrandt lighting photographs, which are superior to any made in the city, and superior cabinet portraits in the latest style and finish. 125 State street.

The Rev. David Swing says of Prof. Morris Bernhardt, the distinguished optician at 125 State street: "He is doing for the human sight what Edison is doing for the voice. Science in his hands comes to the help of those almost blind." His spectacles are perfect.

The attention of the readers of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE is called to the fine exhibit of the New York Life on the first page.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend Kumyss—Prof. E. M. Hale in a communication to THE TRIBUNE says: "Kumyss should be the reliance of the physician in all those cases of debility in which prompt improvement of the general tone is imperative. Kumyss is the blandest and most easily digested food, and as such the best nourishment for a weak stomach; at the same time, through the process of fermentation which Kumyss undergoes, medicinal qualities are developed which we vainly look for in materia medica. In nausea

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democracy Playing a Desperate Game to Win.

Repeating and Colonizing to Be Tried on a Colossal Scale.

But All to No Avail, for John M. Clark Will Surely Be Elected.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Irish Independents—A Land-Slide.

John Forsythe in the Fifth Ward—The Reason Why He Can't Go Harrison.

The Present Mayor Makes His Last Pitiful Appeal for Votes.

The Republican Meetings Full of Vim—Democratic Ones Despondent.

A Trip on Clark Street—The Laws Not Enforced There.

Assessing City Employes—Judges for the Town Elections.

COLONIZATION.

THE LAST DESPERATE RESORT.

For the past two weeks the Democratic ward committeemen have been vigorously engaged in colonizing in a great many of the wards. Vacant lots, manufacturing establishments, sailor boarding-houses, and lodging-houses have been drawn on to an extent that in the aggregate is alarming. The Clark street gambling dens, the vile saloons on State street, and the underground dives have also been called upon to stand sponsors for the legal residence of the frauds who will be used on Tuesday to add to Harrison's vote. In the First Ward it is estimated that fully 600 fraudulent votes have been registered. The sailor boarding-houses and machine-shops in the Tenth Ward have been credited with 1,000 bogus voters. In the Eighth Ward the registry-lists have been swollen with 3,000 names, the owners of which have never naturalized, and never will except for a few minutes on election-day. The Second Ward slums have contributed about 500 of these frauds.

The locations to which the repeaters and bogus voters are assigned are well known, not only to the politicians, but also to the police. Among others there are Nos. 134, 148, 176, 201, 207, 209, 211, 463 Clark; 40 and 213 State; 111 Franklin; 164, 166, 193, and 202 Washington; 89 and 120 Randolph; 32 and 34 West Madison, and 123½ West Washington.

The judges of election will be furnished with complete lists of all the crooked voters and the residences to which they have been accredited. Detectives have been employed to watch their movements, and special pains will be taken to nip in the bud every attempt that may be made to deposit a fraudulent vote. Speedy arrests will be made, and the thugs and pimps who are engaged in the disreputable work will find it very detrimental to their personal liberty should they be caught.

THE IRISH REPUBLICANS.

A GRAND OLD MEETING AT HEADQUARTERS.

The Campaign Committee representing the Irish Republicans and the Irish Independents held a largely-attended and very enthusiastic meeting yesterday afternoon at their headquarters in the Farwell Building. Maj. Moore occupied the chair. There were present by invitation Ald. John M. Clark, W. T. Underwood, Thomas Sennott, and A. C. Hesing. After some routine business connected with the ward and precinct organizations, Mr. Clark was loudly called for. After the applause evoked by his presence had subsided, he made a very brief speech, in which he thanked his hearers for the honor they had conferred on him, and stated that he was glad to meet so many Irish Nationalists who had cast their political fate with his. He knew that the organization was busily engaged in closing up the details of the campaign, and he felt satisfied from what he had seen and heard that, on election-day, they would leave no stone unturned to secure the victory so dear to which they aimed. He had no advice to give other than to persevere in the work they had undertaken, and he felt assured that, with their help, so unselfishly extended to him, the Republican ticket would prove victorious.

Loud and prolonged cheering greeted the conclusion of Mr. Clark's remarks, and many of those present embraced the opportunity of warmly grasping the hand of their standard-bearer.

Messrs. Sennott and Underwood were called on, and in response to the general request they briefly addressed the meeting very much to the same effect.

Michael McAuley,

A VETERAN IRISH DEMOCRAT,

was the next speaker, and he explained his reasons for departing from the fold. Harrison had willfully and maliciously heaped insults on the Irish race. He had refused as Magistrate of the city to preside at a public meeting called in the interest of the suffering millions of Irish people. He had refused to send a telegram to express the sympathy of Chicago to Parnell and the other Irish leaders on the occasion of their trial for an alleged sedition. He refused to vote for that gallant Irish-American Gen. Shields, the hero of two wars and a United States Senator from two States. Under the circumstances the speaker could no longer countenance Democracy. He would never vote for Harrison, and he believed that no Irishman with a drop of loyal, patriotic blood in his veins would have the cowardice to cast his vote for the man who embraced every opportunity within his reach to heap insult and contumely on the Irish people.

There were loud calls for A. C. Hesing, and in response to the persistent demands of his hearers for a brief talk, he mounted the rostrum, and stated that the time had gone by for speech-making.

ACTION, NOT WORDS, WAS WANTED.

If his hearers were determined to defeat Carter Harrison they must take off their coats and work, the work must be done at the polls, and the labor to be performed was not of the kind that could be bought for a few dollars. It must be volunteer labor, having for its stimulus the principles underlying the organization of the Association. Harrison had the most of the police at his beck and call. He had the appointment of all the special police,—and they were an unorganized mob, subject to neither law nor control. The Republicans had neither marshals, police, nor constables. They were powerless except in so far as each Republican would do his duty at the polls, and see that the full vote was brought out.

The Sunday morning after Harrison was elected Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee last fall, the speaker had occasion to visit him at his Ashland avenue residence. After they had discussed the subjects which caused the visit, the speaker told Harrison that he had made a mistake, when if persisted in would heavily recoil upon him. He was Mayor of the entire city and for all citizens, Democrats and Republicans alike. Harrison replied that it made no difference, as he was

BOUND TO CARRY THE ELECTION.

Mr. Hesing then remarked that he had understood that the Democrats had threatened to capture the polls, and he asked Harrison if it were true. The Mayor replied that such was his intention, and he had determined to do so. He would instruct the police to keep the Democrats in line, and the Republicans must go to the rear. Subsequent events proved that he had endeavored to carry out his threats, and when one of his policemen got into difficulty and was brought before Judge Drummond, it took the pleadings of the entire City Law Department to get the poor fellow discharged. Harrison was desperate. He knew that his defeat now was a political funeral for which he would furnish the corpse, and he would stick at nothing to carry his point. He was supported by all the gamblers, pickpockets, thieves, and pimps in town, by all the dangerous classes of society, and to enjoy a continuance of the past two years' immunity they would gladly obey any mandate that might emanate from him or his campaign committee. He and his henchmen were endeavoring to set the saloonkeepers by the ears. The respectable saloonkeepers knew that it would be to their benefit to have the dives and disreputable drinking-houses suppressed. They wanted no connection with saloons that were used as a cover for the most infamous practices, and would do everything in their power to have them wiped from the face of the earth, and all good citizens would gladly cooperate with them. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Hesing again urged the Campaign Committee to see to it that the best obtainable machinery for work at the polls was on hand bright and early Tuesday morning, and if they only did their duty, John M. Clark would be elected the next Mayor of Chicago by a majority of 7,000.

A. L. Morrison then made a stirring appeal to the meeting, and urged them not to forget the insults which had been heaped on the Irish race by Carter Harrison.

VOLUNTEER TICKET-PEDDLERS

were then called for, and over 300 names were reported.

After the transaction of some minor routine business, the Committee adjourned, to meet Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

GOOD READING.

THE POLICE

are not a unit in favor of Harrison. They fear the possible effect of the passage of Senator White's bill for taking the control of the Police and Fire Departments from the Mayor and turning it over to a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor. As the State Executive is Republican, the Republicans will have a majority in the Board, and the police fear the Commissioners will not forget to properly recompense any policeman or fireman who steps out of the strict line of his official duty to give aid or comfort to the Harrison ticket. The judges of election, the Republican challengers, and all lovers of a square and fair election are invited to keep close watch of the actions of the police, and whenever they find one who is too officious, take his number and name and carefully file it away for future reference. The police officer who restricts his duties to the preservation of the peace need have no fears for tenure of his office, but he who interferes on behalf of any candidate might better take immediate steps to secure another situation.

THEY KNOW THEY'RE GONE.

Very little remains to be done to close up the campaign, and many of the managers will to-day take a rest after their arduous labors of the past two weeks. A very marked increase of enthusiasm was noticed at Republican headquarters, growing out of the greatly-improved returns of the outlying wards. The Irish defection from the Democratic ranks, is growing like a prairie fire, and the movement has now reached such a proportion as to strike terror to the hearts of the Harrisonian managers. Many of them were yesterday engaged in patroling the Irish wards, with the hope of stemming the tide here and there, and rescuing a Democratic voter from the flood. Their efforts were not productive of much success, and the reports they brought to the Democratic headquarters and secretly conveyed to the judges in the Palmer House were far from reassuring. The printing and other bills contracted by the "Great Unknown" poured into the headquarters in a perfect stream, and at 5 o'clock there was a Macedonian cry for pecuniary assistance. The following along the line to the City-Hall, and the edict went forth that the city employés must stand an assessment. This will be cheering news to the men of the Police and Fire Departments, and also to the clerks and laborers employed in the Board of Public Works.

THE WEST TOWN BOARD

met last evening and passed the following:

WHEREAS, A question has arisen as to the authority of the West Town to pay the judges and clerks of election; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be the sense of the West Town Board that such judges and clerks of election as may act as such April 5 for the West Town in such election be paid, and that the matter of appropriation for same be referred to the annual town meeting April 5, and that the Supervisor and Town Clerk be hereby authorized to communicate the same to the annual town meeting, and ask its concurrence in the same, and request that such appropriation be made.

Resolved, That the clerks and judges deserve compensation, and there is little doubt but what the town meeting will make provision for it.

THE WEST TOWN CANDIDATES

met yesterday at 221 West Madison street. The committee-men reported the names for clerks on election-day. It was decided that the judges of election had the power to swear in the clerks.

Mr. Johnson, of the Committee appointed to confer with that of the West Town Democratic Committee, said that after hunting all over town they had been unable to find such an organization.

The Town Clerk was requested to see that the ballot-boxes were distributed at the polling-places by election-day.

Adjourned to Monday at 1 o'clock.

TIDBITS.

The Clark and Raber Club of South Water street was organized on the 28th ult., and will cast Tuesday 281 votes for John M. Clark and John Raber.

Most of the Republican notaries were sworn in yesterday. Those who were not are requested to call at headquarters to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock and receive their commissions.

Ald. Michael McNurney, of the Tenth Ward, declines to be a candidate at the approaching election, and expresses the hope that the voters of his ward will select a good man to represent them.

The friends of James J. McGrath, who are willing to work for him at the polls on election-day, are invited to call at his headquarters, No. 638 Milwaukee-av., Sunday, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock p. m. Election-tickets will be ready.

When the city sewerage employés were paid off in the Exposition Building yesterday Pat Ryan, the foreman, "invited" them to contribute to the Harrison campaign fund. They all accepted the invitation, each man giving from $1 to $5.

Justice Morrison's reply to Carter Harrison, in the matter of bail for one of the Mayor's appointees, has been prepared, and will appear in THE TRIBUNE of to-morrow. The pressure of advertising and telegraphic news prevents its publication in this issue.

Harrison's personal organ took some pains yesterday to announce with a great flourish of trumpets that Dr. Hutchinson will vote for Carter Harrison. Mr. Hutchinson has generally been a Democrat; he voted for Carter two years ago, but will not do so this time, as his residence is in Hyde Park, and that enterprising suburb has not yet been absorbed by the city.

The artistic monument to the memory of Carter Harrison, erected under the auspices of the Irish Nationalists, and on which is engraved in large letters the record of his insults to the Irish race, ornaments every dead wall in town. It is a source of sore grievance to the brutally disposed retainers of the "Best Mayor." Friday evening as Thomas Walsh, a young man living on the corner of Wells and White streets, was circulating some of the "monuments" as dodgers, he was attacked by a mob of street-cleaners and so badly handled that he was unable to leave his home yesterday.

The character of Harrison's adherents is best shown by a little episode which occurred last evening at the east end of the Madison street bridge. A young man named Charles Huck was engaged in distributing circulars showing up Harrison, when he was approached by one of Carter's employés who resides in the Eighth Ward. The Harrison bully first endeavored to buy Huck out, but he wouldn't have it. A minute or two later two other roughs came up, and there was a violent assault on the poor fellow. Huck called for assistance, and quite a crowd gathered. Officer Hickey soon came upon the scene, but the scoundrels had left suddenly. Huck is pretty badly bunged up, and he says that he will prosecute his assailants. The above incident shows to what desperation the Harrison faction is brought.

CLARK STREET DENS.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

Although the detectives, acting under instructions of his Honor the Mayor, have succeeded in inducing the keepers of the State street saloon-brothels to run at low pressure for a few days, so that the edge may be taken from the public indignation which recent events upon State street have aroused, there has been but little if any improvement upon Clark street. A visit made to that thoroughfare yesterday evening showed that the attentions of the police officers had been purely local in their application; they had visited State street because of the which had been aroused concerning its disgraceful condition; they left Clark street alone because the public attention had not been specially drawn to its almost equally immoral status. All that was necessary to have Clark street placed under police surveillance was for some officer to "blunder," as Officer Bold did, and, by arresting some of the child-prostitutes who occupy its low places, to attract public attention to the street's condition. There was very little fear of this happening, however, as long as the street was being patrolled by such a decrepit representatives of the city's police force as the one who came under a TRIBUNE reporter's notice yesterday evening. The reporter, after visiting a dozen of the concert-rooms, which he found crowded with young men and prostitutes, many of the latter mere children in years, walked down the street a short distance behind a policeman. The sidewalk was lined with street-walkers, who solicited passers-by right under the nose of the officer, who paid no attention whatever to the breaches of public decency which were constantly occurring. When between Van Buren and Harrison streets the officer suddenly disappeared into one of the vilest dives on the east side of the street. The reporter watched his movements after he had entered the place, not without the hope that he had made up his mind to emulate the example of Officer Bold and arrest some of its female inmates. The officer walked boldly up to the bar and looked sternly at the barkeeper, who lifted a big whisky-bottle from under the counter, and flipped a tumbler before the officer, who poured out about three fingers of the liquor and tossed it off with great relish, after which he smiled pleasantly at the proprietor and walked out upon the street again. He had not paid for his drink, and, though the reporter listened for the remark, the barkeeper failed to remind the officer of the little omission. It was apparent that a mutual understanding existed between brothel-keeper and officer in which free drinks on the one hand and immunity from interference on the other formed the basis of their friendly relations.

The special bane of Clark street is its street-walkers. They last night plied their indecent vocation without any let or hindrance whatever. A passenger walking from Adams street to Polk received by actual count not less than thirty-three invitations from as many street-walkers, while from open windows above vile creatures saluted him with solicitations, and, when he passed by unheeding, threw after him obscene and profane indications of their disgust at his apathy. Officers were on hand, but they too, probably, had their little understanding with the law-breakers; at any rate they took not the slightest notice of what was going on.

There is no doubt that it would be politic in Mayor Harrison to have Clark street instructed to behave itself between now and next Tuesday. He has demonstrated his ability to suppress the much-complained-of nuisance, and it only a couple of days' respite, is, for political purposes, granted them, the public will be grateful.

BORROWED FEATHERS.

WHO REDUCED THE WATER RATES.

If Carter Harrison were an author there is scarcely a doubt but what he would indulge in plagiarism. His memory plays fantastic freaks. Anything he once read or heard, and considered very good, he would appropriate to himself, and subsequently pass out as the product of his own fertile brain. He, of course, would not do so intentionally, but the organ of "legitimate assimilation" is so largely developed that, to him "illegitimate appropriation" does not exist. He and his henchmen for him are taking great credit for a reduction in the water rates, which has been in force for nearly two years. He says that "my Administration did it, and hence I am and always will be the people's friend." If Carter had examined the record, he would not have made the boastful claim. What are the facts? In February of 1879, while Monroe Heath was Mayor, Ald. Gilbert introduced an ordinance making a reduction of 25 per cent in the water tariff which had been in force since May, 1876, the reduction to take effect May 1, 1879. The ordinance was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which, on March 3, 1879, reported it favorably, and on April 4 it was adopted, there being only five dissenting votes.

Carter Harrison was not inducted into office until April 28, 1879, twenty-four days after the passage of the ordinance; and when it was first proposed by Ald. Gilbert Mr. Harrison was not even thought of as a Mayoral candidate.

It would now be very becoming for Mr. Harrison to give the credit for the reduction of the water rates to whom it of right belongs, and not appropriate to himself goods to which he has no ownership either in law, equity, or good morals. He may after election.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

FIFTH WARD.

The Democrats tried to get up a meeting Friday night at Finucan's hall, in the Fifth Ward, —heretofore their stronghold,—and failed. Last night the Republicans held one there, and over 300 voters were present, most of them Irishmen and Democrats, but supporters of Mr. Clark. George Holt presided, and James Hogan, Democrat, acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Ald. Clark, who was very warmly received; Charles E. Piper, A. L. Morrison, State's-Attorney Mills, John Raber, Michael Healey (a Democrat), Gen. Mann, and John Forsythe.

When Mr. Forsythe, who is well known in the ward, was introduced, there was much clapping of hands and stamping of feet, and what he said had a great effect. His denunciation of Harrison was enthusiastically received. He began by saying that he simply wanted justice done to Mr. Harrison Tuesday, and then proceeded to answer the question why shall a change be made in the Mayoralty? It could not be, and his party hoped to do better; they could not do worse. [Applause.] He had known Mr. Harrison ever since he had been in Chicago, and knew him to be a shrewd politician, having made politics his business. He had tried to get a German ticket by pretending to be a German, telling them that he had sent his wife abroad in order that her baby might have a German nurse, and thus get some German blood into its body. To the Bohemians he was a free-thinker; to the Temperance men he was a temperance man. His temperance friends got up a movement and tried to arouse the saloonkeepers against Clark, while other friends told them that Harrison was their friend, and it behooved them to work his election he would protect them. When it was found out who were back of that movement the bubble burst. Harrison also pretended to be a friend of the Irish, and said his boy should marry an Irish girl. The speaker told about his refusal to preside at the Parnell meeting, and said that he hadn't told the truth at Central Hall the other night when he said that the Committee who invited him had a trap to catch him. Harrison lied when he said he didn't know what the object of the meeting was. He knew he had killed himself politically and sent some of his employés to the Committee and asked that he be allowed to apologize. Then he said he would go to the meeting and make a speech if he had to be carried out on a shutter. He went wearing a slouch hat, and slunk under the stairway, but did not say anything. [Applause.] Mr. Forsythe said Harrison's statement that he (Forsythe) was opposing because he failed to get the Controllership was a falsehood. The Commissioner of Public Works was referred to Michael Keeley, but he couldn't take it on account of his business affairs. Hanson said no other Irishman in the city was competent to fill it. The speaker offered to withdraw if John McMahon was appointed, in order that an Irish-American might have one of the best offices, the Irish-Americans having elected Harrison. Mr. Forsythe then read the letter from him published elsewhere. In conclusion, he asked if the reasons given in the letter were not sufficient for his refusal. An Irishman, in support Mr. Harrison. In behalf of good government, in behalf of morality and the welfare of the city, he asked his countrymen to vote Tuesday for John M. Clark and the other Republican candidates, pasting the Irish ticket would be elected by 5,000 majority. [Cheers.]

Having failed to do anything in the west end of the Fifth Ward, the Democrats tried to get up a meeting in the east end last night, but only about a dozen people were present, and they went to No. 1936 Archer avenue. Two or three speakers dropped in, but, seeing no one to talk to, went off. Surely, the Democrats have "lost their grip" in the Fifth Ward.

FOURTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward held a rousing meeting last evening in Armory Hall, on Indiana avenue. Mr. R. W. Dunham called the meeting to order, and Mr. O. D. Wetherell, "the next Alderman of the ward," was appointed Chairman.

Mr. John M. Clark, Mr. D. V. Purington, and the Hon Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., delivered telling and effective speeches, which were necessarily brief, owing to the fact that the gentlemen had to attend another meeting.

Mr. John Forsythe, formerly a Democrat, read an open letter to the Irish voters, which is printed elsewhere. He expressed his conviction that, if no fraudulent votes were cast, Mr. Clark would be elected by a majority of 5,000. He drew attention to the fact that in the Eighth Ward 5,000 more votes were registered now than last fall. He charged Harrison with being the greatest demagog that ever came to Chicago. He (Harrison) was all things to all men, but next Tuesday he would find his political grave. The speaker predicted the triumphant election of the entire Republican ticket.

Col. Thomas Cratty, being loudly called for, came forward and premised a very able speech by saying that he was born a Republican. His father and grandfather built stations on the Underground Railroad, and he was glad that he belonged to a party that from the moment of its inception till the present had never uttered one word in favor of slavery or oppression in any form in any part of the world. A party that had rescued the Nation when it was threatened with disruption; had rescued it again last fall, and in a few days would rescue this city. Every fond parent, he said, had near his heart one darling sentiment, and that was that vice and immorality should not run riot in our streets,—that their children should not be enticed to their ruin. If the present Mayor could not or would not enforce the laws he ought to step down and out and let some one else try. Mr. Cratty's remarks were very enthusiastically received. The meeting was a representative one in every respect. The hall was well filled, a large number of business-men being present.

THE WEST SIDE.

DOWN ON HARRISON.

There is an Irish revolution against Carter H. Harrison in the Eighth Ward. There never was such an uprising and seceding from the Democracy as was evidenced by a meeting held last night. The Seventh Precinct of the Eighth Ward is known as one of the Democratic strongholds, and its action is indicative of the whole of that district of the city. There was an Irish-American Republican meeting called at P. Gallagher's place, corner of Polk and May streets. Everybody supposed that it would be a success, but no one dreamed that it was to be, so to speak, an enthusiastic outpouring. The hall was too small by one-fourth to hold the people. Mr. John McGinnis, a life-long Democrat, was called to preside.

Col. Theodore H. Stemming was the first speaker. As a German Republican he felt that the Germans had a great interest in the coming election. They wanted a change and reform in the Administration from that under Carter H. Harrison, who erroneously styled himself the best Mayor Chicago ever had. The Germans took issue with him upon that point. He had done his best to make saloonkeeping dishonorable. He had licensed the lowest and most degraded places, regardless of the consequences. Col. Stemming briefly went over Harrison's inconsistent course, and showed him up in anything but a favorable light.

John F. Scanlan next enlightened the people upon Harrison's course in connection with Irish voters. He stigmatized Carter as a liar, and showed how he had insulted Irishmen upon every occasion, and concluded by saying that every Irish vote given for Carter H. Harrison was a direct insult to the great and holy cause represented and led by John Stuart Parnell, A. M. Sullivan, and other Irish patriots now advocating the cause of poor, downtrodden Ireland.

Mr. John M. Clark, when he came into the hall, was loudly cheered and called for, and he made a brief and interesting speech, promising to do his best for the people of this city if elected.

D. V. Purington, James H. Gilbert, Tom Sennott, and W. T. Underwood followed. The meeting broke up with three hearty, rousing cheers for Clark and the entire Republican ticket.

THE SCANDINAVIANS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Scandinavian voters of the northwestern portion of the city was held last evening, under the auspices of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club, at Aurora Turner Hall. The speakers addressed those present in their native tongue, and there were frequent bursts of hearty applause, as some forcible point was brought out. Coroner C. R. Matson made a telling speech, in which he discussed the merits of the various candidates and pointed out reasons why the Scandinavians should cast their ballots for Ald. John M. Clark for Mayor next Tuesday. Col. Jacobson and the well-known Scandinavian Republican, John It. Boysen, also addressed the meeting. Later in the evening the candidates were presented, and a hearty reception was accorded them.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICANS OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD

held a large meeting last evening in Gustav's Hall, No. 423 Milwaukee avenue. Justice Gustav Demars set the ball rolling with an elegant speech in the French language, pointing out the issues of the present campaign and showing that the election of a Republican Mayor this spring was a necessity to all law-abiding and peace-loving citizens. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Victor Gerardin and August Fauré also addressed the meeting.

OTHER MEETINGS.

A largely attended Republican meeting was held last night in the Fifth Precinct of the Eighth Ward, at Henry Kohl's place, 815 Halsted street, and it was the first Republican meeting ever held in the precinct. Capt. Kennedy presided. Several enthusiastic speeches were made by Messrs. Sennott, Underwood, and others.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last night in Parker Hall, corner of West Madison and Halsted streets. The attendance was large and enthusiasm great. Mr. C. B. Carter presided. Mr. Tom Sennott, candidate for City Clerk, was the first speaker, followed by W. D. Underwood, County Commissioner John O'Neill, Hiram P. Thompson, candidate for West Town Collector, D. W. Clark, and George B. Swift. The speeches were full of vim and enthusiasm, and every hit upon the present Administration made by the speakers was loudly applauded. The meeting broke up with cheers for the Republican ticket. The Club meets again to-morrow evening to make final arrangements for election-day.

THE NORTH SIDE.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

There was a grand rally of Republicans last night at No. 237 Larrabee street, the affair being under the auspices of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club. The attendance was not only very large, but the enthusiasm displayed was wholly in accord with the size of the gathering. Mr. A. C. Arck was chosen as Chairman.

Mr. Peter Buschwah was the first speaker, and following him came Mr. John C. Barker, both gentlemen advancing unanswerable arguments to show how the defeat of Harrison meant the overthrow in Chicago of the immorality, crime, and vice which now hold sway here, and also to show that Mr. Clark was a gentleman who would administer to the wants of the respectable people, and not court favor with the blacklegs.

Just as Mr. Barker concluded his speech Mr. A. C. Hesing appeared, and was greeted with loud cheers and applause. There were loud calls for "Hesing," and the gentleman promptly responded. He spoke for over half an hour (in German, as the gathering was largely made up of Germans), and was repeatedly accorded enthusiastic bursts of applause.

Mr. Joseph Bohm, candidate for North Town Assessor, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, which adjourned about 11 o'clock.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Under the auspices of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Club a largely-attended and very enthusiastic meeting was held last night in the North Side Turner Hall, Mr. A. H. Burley presiding. After the transaction of some club business, in the way of making arrangements for Tuesday's contest, came some good speeches. Mr. Burley spoke first, and after him came Mr. Frank Bialy, candidate for Alderman; Mr. Adolph Miller, candidate for North Town Assessor; Mr. C. F. Peterson, candidate for North Town Supervisor, and a number of others. The speeches called forth an immense amount of applause and cheers for the Republican ticket.

THE DEATH-RATTLE.

HARRISON NEARLY AT THE LAST GASP.

The Democrats of the city, under the leadership of Mayor Harrison, made a desperate effort last evening to end a lifeless campaign with seeming glory, and to enthuse the rank and file of the party and prepare them for work at the polls Tuesday. McCormick Hall had been secured for the occasion, and a band-wagon had paraded the streets all day advertising that Mr. Harrison would speak his last piece, which served to draw forth an audience of fair size, composed largely of city employés, contractors, and persons who expect to be employés in the remote event of "Our Carter's" reelection.

The affair was purely Harrisonian, for his Honor was put in the Chairman of the gathering, but had to introduce himself. Chairs had been arranged on the platform for "distinguished guests," but when Mr. Harrison emerged from a side-door they were empty. He was soon joined, however, by Gen. Lieb and a few other city employés, and, as a restraining influence over the orator of the evening, and to prevent, if possible, the repetition of the vulgarism with which his speeches have abounded of late, several ladies had been invited, and were given seats.

Mr. Harrison commenced his speech by reviewing his personal history for twenty-six years, and by denying that he had ever been a frequenter of gambling-houses or houses of infamy. He had determined, he went on to say, to close up the gambling houses, but finding that he could not he had succeeded in forcing them into the heart of the city where his police could watch them,—which they do not do. Following this movement he had driven the prostitutes off the streets,—which he has not done,—and had threatened to "pull" the houses harboring them, but had not done it. His great ambition had been to save the public money, and whoever said that he was the coward of thieves lied. While Ald. Clark was electioneering he was at work for the city, and the people ought to keep him in office. They owed it to him to give him an opportunity to satisfy his ambition. He did not want the office, but it had been forced upon him; but in the next breath he said he was anxious for it, and would never be content until he had whipped the newspapers, and the people arose in their might and called him the "Model Mayor." He was the best-abused man in the world, he said, and to show that he was, read from a paper a dispatch which he pretended to have sent to Ireland, expressing sympathy for Davitt and Parnell, which was greeted with hisses, it being well known that it was a bid for the votes of the Irish people.

Further on he referred to his refusal to preside at the Parnell meeting, and endeavored to explain his position; but it was the old, old story, and too transparent for credence. He had refused to preside, he said, because he could not as "Mayor." [A voice—"Didn't you just say you telegraphed as Mayor?"] He did not stop to answer the question, which was too much for him, but took up the Gen. Shields matter, and tried to explain that, but with no better success, from the fact that the records were against him. He closed with a piteous appeal for votes, which he appeared to be sensibly impressed he would need Tuesday.

His speech was not up to the standard he has recently adopted, owing to the presence of a few ladies. He did not defend prostitution with his accustomed vigor, and much that he has heretofore said about gamblers and the low dives was also omitted. In fact, the speech was scarcely recognizable, except that it was one of defense and self-praise throughout.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DISGUSTED POLICEMAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—As a member of the Police Department I address you. I have been connected with the department eight years past, and during that time there has been some decency in the department, but during the last two years there has been nothing in the police but drunkenness and debauchery, the worst I have ever seen, and the pets of the present Administration can do as they please, while the decent men who have some respect for themselves, and wish to do their duty, are not noticed. The man who can drink the most whisky and blow for Harrison is the man who can do as he pleases. Those men have done no duty for two months; but are out in citizens' clothes around the saloons, drinking whisky and electioneering for Harrison. The decent men in the force are ashamed of this, and want a change of some kind. Give us a Board of Police Commissioners if nothing better can come,—anything for a change. For the last month our stations stink with the smell of whisky from the breath of those bummer policemen. It is a disgrace to every decent man in the force. Any change will be for the better. A POLICEMAN.

THAT BOASTED ECONOMY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—I desire through your paper to call the attention of the voters of the city to some of the errors that have crept into the public mind in regard to Mayor Harrison's seeming economy in the administration of the affairs of the city.

While it is true that he has cut down the expenses by withholding the money that has been appropriated for pumping-works and other purposes, and has compelled the firemen and police to submit to a small reduction of their meagre salaries, and has hoarded the money which ought to have gone to purposes of cleanliness and health, he has also allowed the dens of vice, corruption, and immorality to open and flourish all over the city, by means of which our County Jail, Bridewell, and Poor-House have been filled to overflowing, and through the means of which the county expenses have been largely increased. There are now two Criminal Courts running, yet the County Jail has never been filled as it is now. And, while we may think there is some economy in the affairs of the city, if we look beyond we see the county expense is necessarily largely increased on account of the vast increase of criminal, pauper, and asylum expense entailed upon us by this same apparent economy of the city which will last many years, and the expense to the morals of the community will last long after many of us shall have passed away.

It seems to me that every voter, and especially those with families and relatives, and every taxpayer should consider well before casting his vote to continue the present Administration longer in power. Never in the history of Chicago has crime stalked forth with such brazen effrontery as during the past two years, and it is continually growing worse. Should the present Administration be continued two years the city will be morally bankrupt. By all means let us have a change. It cannot be worse, and we hope it may do much good. VOTER.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CITY-ATTORNEY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A few years ago a young lawyer of our city picked up on Wabash avenue a package containing a number of uncut diamonds of the value of $25,000. The owner, a diamond broker nearly crazed by the loss, advertised it in the papers offering a large reward for their return. The young lawyer, seeing the advertisement, sought out the owner, and upon being satisfied the diamonds belonged to him, promptly handed them over. The owner thanking him, offered him as a reward one of them, but the young lawyer courteously declined to accept it, saying that though the proceeds of the diamond thus offered would indeed prove very acceptable, yet believing conscientiously that he had not rendered a service equivalent, and desiring to retain the honest pride of possession of his own, he must decline to accept the proffered reward.

We remember one of our papers in noticing the same, remarked: "If the young lawyer had been in St. Louis he would have been canonized at once." This young lawyer was William T. Underwood, whom the Republicans of Chicago have nominated as their candidate for City-Attorney, and, if elected, there need be no fear of such an one betraying the confidence of his supporters. X. Y. Z.

A BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—What Chicago wants is a man at the head of her Government who has been raised to business—not to politics. Such an one is John M. Clark, and such an one is not Carter H. Harrison. The latter has not been raised to business,—nobody advocates his election for his qualities as a business-man. He is simply a wily politician, just the kind produced at the South under the old slave régime, where labor was not considered respectable. Such men are of little value in the progressive needs of our Northern cities. It is amazing how these men from the ex-Slave States can worm themselves into office, simply by means of their blarney. Harrison is said to be rich. Did he ever do anything in establishing factories or any business enterprise? I have never heard of his doing anything of the kind. What has he done to entitle him to the gratitude of Chicago? Do we owe a man anything who comes here and lays down in office, and don't improve, but sits down to wait their rise from the building up of other property adjoining? This has been the practice of scores from Kentucky, but I fail to call to mind but a few who have done anything to build up enterprises to augment the business of the city.

Harrison is nothing more nor less than a politician of irrepressible wind. Of all the cities in the realm, this is the one which has no use for such a man at the head of its affairs. He can have no support were it not for the political bias of his followers. The men who bear the heavy burdens of taxation, and are making this city noted for its grand achievements, are not his supporters, but the same cannot be said of the disreputable class which naturally gravitates toward the word Democrat, as a duck to water. It does not seem possible that this man can be saddled upon us for another term. PROGRESS.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

It Proposes to Investigate the Police Methods of Unlawful Arrest and Detention.

A meeting of the Bar Association was held yesterday at Fairbank Hall, in the Central Music-Hall building. The Association was a long time getting together, and previous to the business meeting an informal discussion was had among the eight or ten who had gathered as to the best means of arousing some interest on the part of the members of the Association in its doings. The ex-Secretary of the Association stated that during the eighteen months he served in office there were only two occasions, outside of the annual meetings, when a quorum had been present, and at several of the meetings only a couple of members had put in an appearance. He had heard it stated that the apathy of many of the members was due to the fact that certain lawyers with whom they did not care to associate had been admitted to the Association.

Another member thought that the Association only needed some comfortable rooms, with magazines and other enjoyable features, to insure the attendance of members.

Another suggested that if the Association would inaugurate proceedings to oust a certain lawyer from the Bar, the proceedings would be calculated to arouse interest.

The regular meeting organized with Mr. Jewett as Chairman.

Mr. Collins offered for membership the name of John A. Hoyne, who was vouched for by John A. High and C. C. Bonney.

On motion, Messrs. Hoyne, Sherman, Bradley and Collins were appointed a committee to ascertain when the room to be set aside in the new Court-House for the Bar Association will be ready for occupation.

Mr. Gozgin offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A practice is said to exist to a greater or less extent in the Police Department of Chicago of arresting persons without a warrant upon suspicion of having committed crime, to place such persons in prison, and detain them for several days without charging them with the commission of any crime, or having an investigation before a Magistrate, as provided by law, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Grievances be requested to report to this Association to what extent, if at all, such practices are carried on, and to report a remedy against the evil, if found to exist.

In presenting the resolution Mr. Gozgin said that it was the duty of the Association to look into the matter. He had had occasion lately to visit a man who had been locked up in the Armory. He was not allowed to see him, and was informed that he had been locked up without being booked. It was quite common at present for the police to arrest people on general principles, and boys and girls had been actually driven to the commission of crime by the police. He knew of one boy who had served a term in the Bridewell without having committed any offense. At present a police officer was appointed to the force on account of his skill in stuffing ballot-boxes. It was as much the duty of the Bar Association to protect the liberty of citizens as to look after the improvement of laws affecting property, and he hoped the law would pass.

The Chairman of the Committee on Grievances complained that the resolutions proposed to place a very onerous duty upon the Committee which it would not care to undertake.

Mr. Collyer said that he believed what Mr. Gozgin had said was true, and that the resolution ought to pass.

Judge Bradwell said that the evil of which Mr. Gozgin complained had been in practice in this community for at least a generation. It was in the interest of justice that every man who was arrested should have a chance of proving his innocence. He was in favor of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

SMALL-POX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—The victim of the case of small-pox reported last evening is a little child, daughter of a family named Hess, residing at 674 Fourth street. The child has been sick for several days, but the attending physician was unable to discover until Thursday what the disease was. The place is quarantined, and no one allowed to pass into or from the house except the physician and nurse. The father, who has been working in Blatz's brewery, has received orders to stay at home. Every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Another child of the family is reported as showing symptoms of the disease. Vaccination was performed to-day. An inspecting officer has been stationed in the neighborhood to notice and report any other cases that may have been communicated. A dispatch from Storm & Hill, Chicago, states that their city salesman, Robert Castello, whose parents reside in this city, died at an early hour this morning of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and not small-pox, as was reported.

MILFORD, Ind., April 2.—Three new cases of small-pox made their appearance in this neighborhood last night, making a total of thirty cases. It is confined to one locality.

FAILURE AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

CINCINNATI, O., April 2.—A *Times-Star* Fort Wayne (Ind.) special says: James Pierr, the dry-goods dealer, has made an assignment

HARRISON AND THE IRISH.

Why He Refused to Preside at the Land-Reform Meeting.

He Was Afraid to Offend the Queen and the Feudal Landlords.

The "Best Mayor's" Pettifogging and Cowardly Excuses.

[The following document has just been issued by the Irish Committee. It is very interesting reading:]

MAYOR HARRISON AND THE IRISH.

The friends of Mayor Carter H. Harrison claim that his sympathies are with the Irish people in their struggle for the right to subsist out of the fruits of their own labor and upon the produce of their own soil. They also contend that when he refused to preside over the great McCormick Hall meeting he did not know what the purpose of the meeting was. To show either that he did know, as every other citizen and as the public press well knew, just why the meeting was to be held, or that, if he did not know, he has not sufficient intelligence to preside over the affairs of a great city, we quote the following from the Chicago *Times*, a paper which loving to harass the Irish has often found them was, and now is, friendly to Mr. Harrison:

First—From the Chicago *Times* of Nov. 29, 1879, we give Mr. John F. Finerty's report of an interview with Mayor Harrison, which will explain itself. Messrs. W. K. Sullivan, William Curran, and John Forsythe, of the Committee, vouch for the absolute accuracy of the report.

If my be said with accuracy that the Irish land-reform "boom" is making rapid headway in Chicago, and has been already productive of some extraordinary developments. The Executive Committee appointed by the preliminary meeting held at Burke's Hotel last Sunday waited on Mayor Harrison in his official sanctum yesterday morning with the object of inviting him to preside at the mass-meeting of American citizens to be held in McCormick Hall, the owners of which donated it for the object of the demonstration next Monday evening.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Rend, of the Second Regiment, Chairman of the Committee, stated the object of the meeting to Mayor Harrison, and asked him to preside as representing the city.

Mr. Harrison happened to be in one of his nervous moods, and, instead of frankly accepting the invitation, commenced to philosophize. With a solemn shake of the head, he said to the Committee:

"It is a question whether I, as Mayor of the city, ought to preside at such a meeting, involving a question of law as between Great Britain and Ireland. I am not read up on Irish affairs, and I do not feel like acting as an official, or in an official capacity."

A member of the Committee suggested it was about time the Mayor began to read the papers and keep posted.

Mr Harrison said: "Ah, yes; really I have given no attention to the question at all. How would Americans like to have the Mayor of Manchester preside over a meeting held for American interests? Well, I don't see how I can preside over a gathering which calls in question English law."

A Committeeman—"Mr. Harrison, we don't want you to act if you have any English scruples. Remember, however, that we do not ask you to preside over a meeting of Irishmen, but over a meeting of American citizens, of every creed and voice, who will express sympathy with the oppressed tenant-farmers of Ireland in their constitutional efforts to break up the feudal system and establish them freeholders on their own soil. We do not press you to act, however."

Mr. Harrison—"Ah, that is all very well, but the principle is still under discussion, and it is a question of law as to whether England has the right."

A Committeeman—"In order to end your embarrassment, Mr. Harrison, perhaps you had better consult the Corporation Counsel."

The Mayor relieved considerably at this, and said: "Ah, indeed! Well, I cannot act as Mayor of Chicago"—at this point the Committee unanimously turned their backs on Mr. Harrison and marched out.

Quarter aboutd after them, "I'll act as an individuat."

The Committee did not take Mr. Harrison as "an individual" into consideration, and paid no attention to his offer. All agreed that he had accomplished a feat of crowning inconsistency.

Subsequently the Committee united on the Hon. Thomas Hoyne,—their original choice, which was only overridden by a desire to respect the latter knows Mr. Hoyne, as a gentleman, with great cordiality, expressed his willingness to serve as Chairman, saying the Irish Land Reform cause, so far as he had read about it, was deserving the sympathy of civilized mankind, and should have his heartiest support.

Gov. Cullom happened to be in town, and was waited upon by the Committee at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Governor received the deputation cordially. The Chairman invited him to speak at the mass-meeting, the object of which he explained.

Gov. Cullom said he saw no possible objection to speaking at a demonstration of that nature. The Irish people, so far as he could observe, were engaged in a perfectly legitimate struggle to obtain their just rights. If he could possibly get away from Springfield he would be most happy to address the meeting; and, if he should be so unfortunate as not to be able to come, he would send a letter of sympathy for the occasion. In conclusion, Gov. Cullom said: "In any sensible, practical movement for the betterment of the condition of the Irish people, I think every true American is with you."

Lieut.-Gov. Shuman was next waited upon, and expressed his willingness to speak at the mass-meeting.

The Hon. Leonard Swett also signified his willingness. He thought the object a very worthy one, and deserving the support of all who loved justice and humanity.

Among the prominent citizens who have consented to serve as Vice-Presidents are Potter Palmer, F. W. Palmer, Judge Otis, Col. Pierce, A. B. Pullman, John B. Drake, Col. George R. Davis, Gen. Martin Beem, and many others.

Mayor Harrison was the only gentleman invited who made the slightest objection to acting, and his conduct is severely commented upon even by his very best friends throughout the city. If he had been asked to preside at a meeting called for the purpose of sneering over Great Britain, they say, his hesitation could be understood, but to refuse to act as Chairman of a legal demonstration to express sympathy with a suffering people is regarded by the Irish people as ridiculous.

Second—We give the following from the local columns of the *Times* of Nov. 29, 1879, also written by Mr. Finerty:

"All creeds and classes appear to combine on the first Irish issue that has appealed to the American public without some divided opinion. It is the universal sentiment that the working people of Ireland who till the soil, and whose fathers have tilled it for ages before them, deserve proper consideration at the hands of the landlord class, and that the British Government, powerful as it is, cannot defy the public opinion of Europe and America.

"One of the best features of the Chicago movement is that religion has been entirely sunk by those who are most interested, and that Protestants and Catholics alike unite in the endeavor to aid the cause of humanity and justice. Under such circumstances mere politics is cast into the shade, and the desire of everybody appears to be to make the demonstration an unqualified success.

"Public sentiment condemns Mayor Harrison for his ill-advised course in refusing to act as Chairman of the McCormick Hall demonstration, especially in view of the fact that the highest officials in the State have given it their unqualified approval.

"In addition to the speakers already announced ex-Gov. Beveridge, Judge Moore, Melville W. Fuller, and Gen. Martin Beem have signified their intention to address the meeting. In fact the importance of the movement is hearty throughout the city."

Third—The following extracts from an editorial in the Sunday *Times* of Nov. 30, 1879, show that there was no difficulty on the part of any enlightened American citizen in ascertaining just what the Irish situation was, and why the McCormick Hall meeting was called. It is also a sad admission by a paper friendly to Mr. Harrison, that he committed political suicide.

"The charter of the municipality prescribes his duties and limits his powers. Among neither of these is the authority to declare war or proclaim peace. If there were a famine to-day in Alsace, and Mr. Harrison were invited to preside at a meeting to sympathize with the sufferers, he would be suddenly remember that we are at peace with Germany! If Warsaw were again ashes, and his subscription were solicited for the homeless Poles, would he hold his hand back because the United States are at peace with Russia? If yellow-fever prostrated the cities of the late Southern Rebel communities, did the Mayor decline to aid them because Chicago is at peace with the United States? Let not Mr. Harrison, however, be judged too harshly. It was his head, not his heart, that was at fault. He misconceived the purpose of the meeting. His punishment is sufficient. He has placed the headstone at his political grave."

After describing the tortures of landlordism in Ireland, the editorial concludes thus:

"A legal system which produces such results is too brutal not to call for the execration of mankind. While the people of the United States love peace and detest revolution, it is absolutely certain that if this land system exasperates the Irish tenantry into insurrection, they will get plenty of help. None of it, of course, will be official."

Irish-Americans, and all friends of humanity, consider the record of Mr. Harrison before voting next Tuesday.

The Mississippi River and Its Tributaries.

A pamphlet on the Mississippi River and its tributaries gives the following statement of the mileage of the navigable portion of each of the following named rivers above its mouth: Missouri, 3,129; Mississippi, 2,363; Ohio, 1,021; Red, 996; Arkansas, 884; White, 779; Tennessee, 780; Cumberland, 609; Yellowstone, 474; Ouachita, 393; Yazoo, 298; Black (Ark.), 122; Green, 200; St. Francis, 180; Tallahatchie, 175; Wisconsin, 160; Deer Creek, 118; Tensas, 122; Monongahela, 120; Kennebec, 105; Bartholomew, 100; Kanawha, 94; Muskingum, 94; Chippewa, 90; Iowa, 80; Big Hatchie, 75; St. Croix, 65; Rock, 65; Black (La.), 64; Macon, 60; Boeuf, 55; Big Horn, 50; Clinton, 50; Little Red, 49; Big Cypress and Lake, 44; Big Black, 35; Dauonitte, 32. Total number of rivers, thirty-three; total number of miles of navigation at present, 15,710.

THE RAILROADS.

ROCKFORD & NORTHERN FIGHT.

The contest between the Chicago & Iowa and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads for the possession of the Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad seems to have ended in a victory for the Chicago & Iowa, or, rather, the Hinckley party. Judge Eustis, of Dixon, yesterday morning issued a writ of assistance directing the Sheriffs of Ogle and Winnebago Counties to assist Receiver Holcomb, who had been appointed by Judge Eustis, by every means at their command to maintain possession of the road. In order to avoid a conflict of authority Judges Eustis and Brown (the latter had appointed Mr. Jones Receiver in the interest of the Milwaukee & St. Paul) held a conference during the afternoon, and Judge Brown agreed to withdraw his order directing Mr. Jones to take possession. This will leave Mr. Holcomb master of the situation and in possession of the property. At last accounts the Milwaukee & St. Paul had not withdrawn its forces, but it was understood that it would vacate the premises as soon as the Sheriffs demanded possession, and Receiver Holcomb and the Sheriffs started for the field of operations last evening. The accounts regarding this "tempest in a teapot" telegraphed from Rockford and Rochelle were rather muddled, and did not give a clear idea of what the contest was about. From Receiver Holcomb and others in the Hinckley interest the following clear statement of the case is obtained:

The Chicago, Rockford & Northern is the extension of the Chicago & Iowa from Rochelle to Rockford, and was built by Mr. F. E. Hinckley. The capital stock is $100,000, of which the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company owns $50,000 and the other $50,000 is principally owned by Mr. R. H. Tinker and Mr. F. E. Hinckley. Last year Mr. Tinker got an injunction restraining the voting of the stock issued to Mr. Hinckley as Trustee for the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, but before the service of the injunction Mr. Hinckley delivered the stock to Receiver Holcomb. Thereupon Judge Drummond enjoined Mr. Holcomb from voting the stock until further orders. The Tinker party then elected a Board of Directors, whereupon the Hinckley party instituted quo warranto proceedings, and, after a year's pleading and litigation, judgment of ouster was rendered against all of the Tinker party. Mr. Holcomb was afterwards discharged as Receiver, which gave him the right to vote the stock. At the annual meeting March 7, 1881, the Hinckley stockholders got an injunction restraining the Tinker party from voting, and then proceeded to elect a Board of Directors, of which F. E. Hinckley was elected President March 7, 1881. While the Hinckley party were holding the annual meeting the Tinker party came into the room and pretended to organize a stockholders' meeting, and in direct violation of the injunction pretended to elect a Board of Directors. Mr. Holcomb, holding one-half of the stock, and others who held small amounts of stock that was not enjoined, demanded the right to vote, and were refused. Then the minority of the stock, all of which was enjoined, pretended to elect a Board of Directors, of which J. D. Harvey pretended to be President, and under the authority of this illegal Board, it is claimed that a lease was made to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company.

About two years ago Judge Drummond appointed O. R. Glover Receiver, who never took possession, and the Hinckley party, being satisfied that the suit on which Mr. Glover was appointed Receiver would be dismissed, went into the Ogle County Circuit Court, and, on the 23d of October last, C. F. Holcomb was reappointed Receiver. The Tinker party, not knowing of this action, went into the Winnebago County Circuit Court last February, and Mr. C. C. Jones was appointed Receiver. March 29 Jude Drummond dismissed the case from the Federal Court, and immediately the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad attempted to take possession. Receiver Holcomb, claiming the road and maintaining his position, refused to recognize the Milwaukee & St. Paul. Thereupon the Milwaukee & St. Paul went before Judge Brown, who had appointed Jones Receiver, and represented to him that Receiver Holcomb was destroying the property of the Company, and stated $30,000 worth of property had been destroyed. Judge Brown then directed Mr. Jones to take possession. This state of affairs being brought to the notice of Judge Eustis yesterday, he issued the writ of assistance to help Mr. Holcomb to maintain possession of the road, as stated before.

Mr. Holcomb states that the entire damage done to the property by overzealous employés does not exceed $100.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

During the week just passed freight shipments to the East increased very heavily. This increase is not due to a revival of business, but to the fact that the snow-storms the week before had prevented the roads from doing much business for the first three days of the week, and much of the business that should have gone then was sent forward during the past week. Besides, shipments are always heavier for the last week of the month, as all contracts have to be settled on the last day of the month, and consequently the roads were crowded during the last few days to their full capacity. The railroad men all agree in saying that business is dull and that shippers are not at all anxious to ship at present, there being little demand for grain either at the East or in England. The prices here are higher than the Eastern and foreign people want to pay, and the dealers here rather hold on because they expect better prices later. The weather seems to have the same effect on the prices of grain that it has on the mercury. If the sun comes out and the prospects point to a cessation of hostilities on the part of the weather clerk the prices go down, and when the sun becomes obscured again by clouds and a few flakes of snow begin to fall, prices go up again in anticipation of continued cold and unfavorable weather and a probable failure of the crops this summer. As long as the unsettled condition of affairs continues the railroads cannot hope to do a very large business. The reluctance of shippers to make shipments East at present is what induced the Eastern lines to reduce the freight rates at this time. The new rate, 30 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chicago to New York, is as low as the lowest rate charged during the last summer, and it will have the effect of stimulating shipments somewhat.

The total amount of grain, flour, and provisions carried by the six Eastern lines from this city for the week ending April 2 was 53,963 tons, against 39,000 tons the week previous, an increase of 14,963 tons. The following statement shows the amount of business done by the various roads:

	Flour, *brls.*	Grain, *bushels.*	Prov's, *tons.*	Total *tons.*
		2,000 *lbs.*	2,000 *lbs.*	
Michigan Central..	33,817	12,035	1,365	16,781
Lake Shore.....	47,186	7,140	787	12,011
Fort Wayne.....	15,379	2,242	1,450	8,028
Pan-Handle.....	22,637	3,216	2,259	7,732
Baltimore & Ohio..	3,010	2,830	746	3,882
Grand Trunk.....	15,762	3,196	157	4,028
Total.....	165,853	30,625	6,758	53,969

WESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

Mr. George H. Daniels, Secretary of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, has just issued the following circular to the members of the Association:

In accordance with the constitution, and at the request of fifteen members, I hereby call a special meeting of this Association, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Thursday, April 14, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the following questions:

First—The following circular issued by the Eastern trunk lines to their agents:

"At a meeting of the executive officers of the Grand Trunk, Vermont Central, Boston & Albany, New York Central & Hudson River, New York, Lake Erie & Western, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies, held in New York March 11, 1881, it was

"Agreed that, from April 1, 1881, the issue of emigrant tickets be confined exclusively to the seaports of Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.—emigrant tickets after that date being intended for European emigrants only, and to be accepted for passage only on emigrant trains on the trunk lines, and limited to a continuous journey which shall not be longer, except by one day, than the time of first or second-class tickets. All emigrant tickets or orders will from that date be withdrawn entirely from the interior territory east of the western termini of the trunk lines; and at the seaports above-named they will be issued only from specified offices.

"Also agreed that second-class tickets and rates for the low-grade nonboard and interior travel be adopted from April 1, proximo; such tickets to be restricted to continuous passage, and to be used within a reasonable number of days from date of purchase, and to be valid for passage only in the lowest-grade cars of express trains.

"In accordance with above agreement, you will, at the close of this month, please return to this office, by express, all emigrant or third-class tickets or orders of this Company that you may have on hand, forwarding a statement of same by train or mail.

"Limited second-class tickets (or orders for same) will be supplied you in time to place them on sale,—1st prox.,—and rates and time limits will be quoted in tariffs taking effect same date."

Second—The following resolution adopted by the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents at New York March 10, 1881:

"*Resolved*, That for all lines not furnishing different or separate accommodations for second and third class passengers there shall hereafter be but two classes of coupon tickets used from interior points—viz.: first and second class."

In view of the fact that these questions are of great importance to almost every line in this Association, and that their intelligent settlement cannot be effected without the cooperation of all the more prominent lines, it is hoped that every member will either be present in person or send a representative.

INCREASED ITS STOCK.

The stockholders of the Pullman Palace-Car Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the general office of the Company, corner of Adams street and Michigan avenue, for the purpose of taking action regarding the proposed increase in the capital stock of the Company. There were represented at the meeting 45,000 shares, or three-fourths of the entire stock. It was voted to increase the capital stock to an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent, making it $8,000,000. Stockholders of record yesterday have the option for a reasonable time to subscribe for the new stock at par to the extent of one-third of their holdings.

The following circular to the stockholders explains why this increase was made:

The extensive construction of railways now going on, together with the increased railway traffic of the country, has so enlarged the demands on this Company for cars, not only for the class operated under its contracts with the railway companies, but for railway rolling stock of every description, that your Directors several months since determined that it would be for the true interests of the Company to so largely increase its manufacturing facilities as to enable it to build and maintain in first-class condition all of the cars used in its business.

To accomplish this, and also to secure for the Company, to the fullest extent practicable, the advantages of its world-wide reputation as the manufacturer of superior railway equipment, your Directors decided to construct additional car-works of a capacity sufficient to meet the increased demands.

This decision involved the selection of a location, and after due deliberation the purchase of 300 acres of land in Hyde Park, adjoining Chicago, was authorized, and there has been expended to the present date for land, car works, buildings, machinery, homes for workmen, and other improvements, about $1,350,000.

The works are now in partial operation, about 400 men being already employed in the manufacture and repair of cars. It is expected that the works will be fully completed by the 1st of August next, at which time the Company will have a capacity of building 10 cars daily. Elmira car works, repair shops at Mantua and St. Louis, for the employment of over 4,000 men, and will then be the owner of the most complete and extensive car manufacturing and repairing establishment in the country.

With such superior facilities, supplemented by its extensive connection with the railway system of this country and some parts of Europe, it is believed that the Company will be able to control, permanently, a very large and reasonably profitable business.

To provide the additional capital required to complete these improvements, your Directors have decided, instead of issuing bonds under authority heretofore obtained, to recommend the stockholders to authorize an increase of the capital stock, feeling well assured that the additional profits which will result from the increased manufacturing facilities will not only provide for dividends on the additional capital required, but the investment itself, by increasing the permanency and stability of its business, will prove of great value to your entire property, and an opportunity for still closer relations with the varied railway interests of our own and other countries.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The spirited rise in Northern Pacific to-day was caused by the discovery, or supposed discovery, of a new pool in Northern Pacific. It is thought an arrangement will be reached which will preclude the possibility of any of the new shares of the larger holders being thrown on the market in the near future in any event. These holders are confident that a pool can be formed representing 40,000 shares of stock, which would be a controlling interest, except in a very remote contingency. There are in existence 91,000 shares of stock, of which not more than 75,000 would be entitled to vote at any election, as much stock is held in small lots in all parts of the country and many shares are always disfranchised. Thus 40,000 shares held by one party would be sufficient to control any election. It is expected that at least 10,000 shares for the proposed pool will come from this city, and the whole scheme will be put through in twenty days. A leading broker said this evening: "If the pool is formed it will have the effect of making the stock scarce and higher, but it will be a very good thing for both parties to the suit. It would be a very good thing if some kind of a compromise could be effected. If the pool is formed, no doubt some arrangement will be made with Mr. Villard which will let him down easily, and at the price at which the stock closed to-day he can make a profit for himself and friends on the heavy purchase he has made in the last two months." Gen. Haupt, formerly of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and lately of the Hoosac Tunnel enterprise, has been appointed General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, vice Gen. Sargent, resigned. Gen. Haupt's headquarters will be in St. Paul, Minn.

AT HOME AGAIN.

The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads will vacate their temporary depots Monday morning, and on and after that day the trains of these roads will arrive at and depart from the new West Side Union Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will not be ready to move into the new Union Depot until the end of this month. The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, Chicago & Alton, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will enter the new depot from the south, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis from the north. A full description and diagram of the new and magnificent depot was published in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 27, 1880, and every detail as then announced has been fully carried out. It is the largest, finest, and most convenient passenger depot in the country, with the possible exception of the Central Depot in New York. The cost of the structures and sheds, exclusive of grounds, was nearly $1,000,000. Work on the new building was commenced April 4, 1880, so that its construction required exactly one year's time. Had it not been for the unusually cold winter it would have been ready for business several months ago.

A NEW ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 2.—Articles of association have been filed with the Secretary of State for the incorporation of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railroad Company, the intention being to build a line of railroad from Abbotsford to some point in Oconto County not yet decided on. The Capital stock is to be $15,000 per mile of road actually built. The incorporators are Charles L. Colby, Edwin H. Abbot, Fred N. Finney, James L. Colby, and Howard Morris, all of Milwaukee.

TO BE EXTENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 2.—Preliminary steps are being taken for the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line to Council Bluffs. This city is the present terminus, but the new line will be started from Marion, five miles northwest, to get a more direct route.

CONTRACTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 2.—Gen. J. W. Bishop has resigned the General Managership of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road, and associated himself with Langdon, the railroad contractor of Minneapolis. Langdon & Bishop have the contract of building 208 miles of road between Marion and Council Bluffs for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company.

ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—In relation to the application of Charles H. Pond, J. W. Garrett, and others, stockholders of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line, for injunction to prevent the Directors of that line from leasing the property to the Richmond & Danville, which was granted in Chambers of the Supreme Court of New York Friday, Col. Talcott, General Manager of the Richmond & Danville, now in Atlanta, says that the application was made too late, and that the lease had been perfected before the application had been filed. Col. Talcott informs me that the Baltimore & Ohio raised their bid 1 per cent, but did not do it in time to secure the road. Pond is President of the Baltimore & Ohio.

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

A BOLD LOVER.

Andrews' American Queen.

Up to her chamber-window
A slight wire-trellis grows,
And up this Romeo's ladder
Clambers a bold white rose.

I lounge in the lilex-shadows;
I see the lady lean,
Unclasping her silken girdle,
The curtain's fold between.

She smiles on her white-rose lover;
She reaches out her hand,
And helps him at the window;
I see it where I stand!

To her scarlet lips she holds him,
And kisses him many a time;
Ah me! it was he that won her,
Because he dared to climb.

IN THE SENATE.

A letter from Washington by a feminine correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, describing the scenes in the Senate on the occasion of Senator Mahone's speech, says:

The crowd trying to get into the galleries grew jostling, impatient. "Quit pushing me. You are no gentleman." "Beg pardon, Miss; the crowd is pressing against me." Dark glances from the forward chil.; deepening flush of anger on the masculine cheek.

Two women struggling for place nearest the door, got into a fight. One was a Senator's wife. Not being able to crowd into the gallery set apart for Senators' wives, she pushed through the throng at the door of the ladies' gallery. "Let me in," she demanded of the doorkeeper, and handed him her card. No response. "Senators here have passed as many as sixteen ladies apiece into the Senatorial gallery, consequently people who belong there are pushed out." She was very angry. "I wonder how many Senators here own to having sixteen wives?" "Madam, take your arms away! You knocked me in the chest. I expected to find ladies here. I never was in so uncouth a set. Keep your elbow out of my chest, madam! I won't stand such treatment! I will stick a pin in you!"

To the surprise and amusement of bystander's, the Senator's wife produced a pin, and threatened to bury it to the head in the first one who touched her. Presently a surge in the crowd threw a lady against the defiant Senator's wife. She turned with her pin ready to put her threat into execution, but was met by a long bonnet-pin in the hand of the intruder. "Only in self-defense," laughed the lady. The Senator's wife continued her abuse and virago harangue until the Sergeant-at-Arms had to be called, and the excitement she slipped through the unguarded door into the gallery, and was lost in the inner throng, and got by fraud what we who were abiding by rules had to wait for, some of us, for over two hours.

Tired of waiting for a vacant place in the ladies' gallery, where I usually sit, I went to the reporters' gallery, a position so conspicuous that it is seldom sought by ladies, except on occasions when their crowd them out elsewhere.

Senator Conkling sat in the middle aisle, dressed in a mixed brown business suit, with a bit of red handkerchief showing above the breast pocket, and a talismanic red ribbon tied in his button-hole. The color is a peculiar shade crimson, and, on the flag-staff of a wan, beautiful lady in the gallery a handkerchief of exactly the same shade was tied. The lady, whose name has been so entangled with Senator Conkling's, has changed so much in the last few months that old acquaintances hardly know her. A year ago she was stout and rosy, daring and untamed; now she is very thin, her eyes are sunken, cheek-bones prominent, and her face as white as chalk. She walked into the Senate with the old proud poise of the head and the magnificent carriage for which she is noted, and took her seat with haughty grace. She looked neither to the right nor left. All the old gayety had disappeared; her face settled into thoughtful, pensive lines, broken only by the chatter of her little daughters, the eldest of whom—a girl of 13—leaned her head with her mother's shoulder, and played with her mother's cloak-buttons. The children seem affectionate and bright, and several times, in answer to their questions, she turned to them and smiled. That the woman has suffered, her haggard face shows. That she will make no sign of her distress, those who know her are sure. That she is determined that the public shall see no change in her habits, her coming as of yore into the Senate Chamber shows; and her looking over the daily papers that have "The Sprague Divorce Suit" in big head lines was as cool a performance as a woman ever attempted in public; but the wear of her proud heart in this fight shows plainly in the pallid cheeks, in the sunken eyes, in the weary droop of the mouth. There are those who assert that she is dying by inches, and that a few more months will close the life of one of the most noted, and beautiful, and miserable of the women of America.

PARTY PATCHES AGAIN.

Philadelphia Times.

The Court of St. James is worried, and its worries are of a womanly cast,—unequaled since the famous feud of the party patches, in the days when the eighteenth century was young. The present difficulty has its roots in a matter of Court etiquet. With that civility which is so admirable a trait of Royalty, her Imperial Highness of England has ordered her maids of honor and such to show their their respect for the memory of his Imperial Highness of Russia by wearing mourning. This is not in itself a hard dispensation, and, had the departed Royal cousin been a Serenity of Pumpernickel, no doubt it would have been acceded to without a struggle or groan. But this matter of honoring the Czar raises the sharpest of sharp party questions, that which has been all along turning political England upside down. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone, and all the Liberals with him, declares that the Czar was a well-meaning sort of a person, who, having come untimely to an uncomfortable end, reasonably may be mourned over by all persons who are charitably disposed. On the other hand, Lord Beaconsfield, and every one of the Jingoes, holds that the Czar was worse than all the beasts and vials in the Apocalypse put together, and that his taking off was a great deal more pleasant than he deserved. Now, of course, if these are the sentiments of the men, the sentiments of the women are the same, but a thousand times more bitter; and so you can see how it is that one party rejoices while the other rages over the Queen's command. Certain of the Whig ladies are overzealous to go to Court, that they may there exhibit in their widowly weeds their party loyalty; while among the Tory ladies some are so embittered that 'tis doubtful whether a draught-horse could drag them into the Royal presence while the order to wear mourning remains in force. In its present shape the feud is not necessarily dangerous, but grave doubts are entertained in high quarters as to the possibility of its spreading from the women to the men and their gaffer raging with a most perilous violence. "Lovers, according to Sir William Petty's computation, make at least the third part of the sensible men of the British nation," and should these resolute women decide to press the matter to the death, there is no telling what may come of it when their lovers have been set, sword in hand, over against each other in mourning and anti-mourning ranks. In truth, this is a sorry outlook, and—to quote *Mr. Spectator* again—we "would recommend this noble example" the mediation of the Roman and Sabine women, "to our British ladies, at a time when their country is torn with so many unnatural divisions, that if they continue it will be a misfortune to be born in it."

DURANGO'S FIRST BABY.

Durango (Colo.) Record.

Miss Una C. Pearson, infant daughter of John and Ella Pearson, bears her honors gracefully of being the first child born in Durango. The happy event occurred on Monday, Jan. 31, 1881. We have noticed an unusual number of people going in the direction of the young lady's domicile for a few days past,—frontiersmen, who probably had not seen an infant for twenty years; old miners who would part with their last nugget for a glimpse of the fragile bit of humanity; prominent business-men, teamsters, doctors, lawyers, and women all wended their way to see the new arrival. One old miner from Silverton presented the little curiosity with a bag of gold-dust. McKadden & Son gave a deed for a town lot on Second street; Mr. Luttrell followed suit with a corner lot on the Boulevard; Mr. Creek sent over four tons of coal; Newman, Chestnut & Stevens made the little one's heart glad with a dozen bottles of soothing-syrup, and John Taylor Jr. followed with a soft hair-brush, while Griffin & Carpenter sent in a rubber ring and a box of safety-pins. Mr. and Mrs. Diamond gave the baby their little "cross dog" Prince to play with when she gets old enough. Robertson & Rowley, as soon as they heard the news, went to work making a baby-carriage. Ed Schiffer wanted to give away his baby steam-engine, but it makes such a big racket that it would keep the little one awake; so, instead, he presented a receipt for a post-office-box. The *Record* put her name down for a year's subscription to the daily and weekly gratis. Finch, of the "Nose Paint," thought his goods were too strong, so he bought a powder-box as his offering, for face-paint. Dr. Cowen, of the Windsor, gave a box of toothpicks; that's about as much as a bachelor knows about babies. Baldwin, the shoemaker, tried to take her measure for a pair of shoes, but his lasts were all too small. Justices Flagler and Craig, and ex-Justice De Mattes of Leadville, made a call in a body, and took depositions that she really was the first born. Mr. Eldridge, of Leadville, presented a quilt. Myers (another old bach.), of Myers & West, brought up a pony with a side-saddle for the young lady to take a horseback ride. Other and various things too numerous to mention were offered at the shrine of the first born, and, take it all in all, no other baby ever received such a rousing welcome as this one in the "glorious climate of Durango."

A NATURAL MISTAKE.

It was a foggy afternoon, and the rain had begun to fall. Lower Broadway was crowded with drays, buses, and vehicles of every description, drivers were shouting at each other, and there was a scene of great confusion. People stood upon the sidewalks waiting in the rain for an opportunity to cross the street, and among the impatient throng was an elderly-looking lady apparently much troubled by the situation, who, after watching in vain for a policeman, finally made an effort to cross the street, but retreated in alarm. Just then a portly middle-aged gentleman of benign countenance stepped up and touched the lady on the shoulder. "It is useless for you to wait or to look for a policeman," he said. "It is a pity that an old lady like yourself should be kept standing in this crowd, so if you will take my arm I will cross"—here he paused, for the face of the lady was turned toward him, and he beheld the round, rosy countenance of a young lady just out of her teens. Her bright black eyes spoke volumes of astonishment and indignation, and with an additional upward turn to her naturally retrousse nose she mockingly replied: "Old lady, indeed!" and picking up her dainty skirts she made a lively run across the street, gaining the opposit side in safety, and was quickly lost to sight. The polite but dazed Samaritan stood still for a moment in silent wonder, and then walked slowly away, whistling softly to himself. The secret of the blunder was simply this: The young lady was completely enveloped in an antique Mother Hubbard's cloak, whose heavy folds hung straight down from its wide, old-fashioned yoke. Upon her head was an immense coal-scuttle scoop bonnet, the overarching brim covering her face and head and the sides of the bonnet were held down by broad strings, hid in an immense bow at one side. A large Mother Hubbard bag of black satin hung from her arm, and with her back to the crowd she looked as if she might be her own great-grandmother.

WOMAN'S "SOOTHING INFLUENCE."

The admission of "fair woman" as a member of the London School Board does not seem to have produced that peaceful calm which the gentler sex is supposed to bring with it. At a late meeting the Chairman said he must call Miss Taylor to order. She was traveling outside of her amendment.

Miss Taylor—"You are not the Speaker of the House of Commons, sir."

The Chairman—"It is true that I am not the Speaker of the House of Commons, but I am Chairman of this Board, and don't pro fess to be more."

When the resolution was moved protests against it were offered by Mr. Gover, Dr. Wainwright, Mrs. Barry, and Miss Taylor. The latter complained that the same measure which was meted out to one section of the Board was not meted out to another.

The Chairman said that he must ask Miss Taylor to withdraw such imputations.

Miss Taylor—"If they are out of order I do; if not, I don't."

The Chairman—"It is not usual at this Board to move that the words uttered by a member be taken down, but"

The Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, M. P., said he was sure the Board would receive the remark of Miss Taylor with silent contempt."

They kept up this sort of thing seven hours and a quarter, and then adjourned.

HE LIVED THERE.

Detroit Free Press.

"Are you the Tax-Collector for this ward?" he asked as they rode together on the platform of the car.

"No."

"Assessor?"

"No."

"Water-works man?"

"No."

"Anything to do with the census?"

"Nothing of the sort. Why do you ask?"

"Why, I saw you coming out of a house on Sprout street the other day with two chairs, a broom, and an ottoman flying after you; and I said to myself that you were an official or agent of some sort, and had unintentionally offended the woman."

"No, I'm no official or agent," replied the man in a lonesome voice. "I live there, and that woman was my wife. Savey?"

"You bet!" was the sympathetic response, and they crept closer together and took a chew from the same box.

FEMININE NOTES.

A young lady at a ball called her beau an Indian, because he was on her trail all the time.

A cynical man says his wife is only half like a telescope. He can draw her out, but he can't shut her up.

"Isn't your husband a little bald?" asked one lady of another recently. "There isn't a bald hair in his head," was the somewhat hasty reply.

When you have convinced a woman that a lounge worth about $7 has just been marked down from $16 to $12, you have secured a customer.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"If I have ever used any unkind words, Hannah," said Mr. Smiley, reflectively, "I will take them all back." "Yes, I suppose you want to use them over again," was the not very soothing reply.

Two friends just married were discussing rapturously as they congratulated each other on the merits and charms of their spouses. Said one, "My wife has the loveliest head of hair I ever saw, even on the hair-renovator labels; when she lets her hair down she reads full to the floor." "That's nothing," replied the other; "when my wife lets her hair down it all falls to the floor."

"The whisper of a beautiful woman," says Balzac, "can be heard further than the loudest call of duty." But the man who is creeping up stairs with his boots off at 2 o'clock a. m., and hears the whisper of his wife as she leans over the banisters in the darkness, doesn't think of her beauty. His chief thought is how much he would like to exchange his boots for a pair of wings.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Paris *Figaro* announces a new way of making an acquaintance. A snob about to enter a restaurant meets a lady and salutes her with utmost courtesy. "Excuse me," she says. "I believe I have not the pleasure"

"A thousand pardons, lady," says the snob, "I mistook you for another charming lady, the Countess Fedora, of Falconberg;" and she's so flattered that she immediately enters into conversation.

Tom Tinchaser (has risked the investment and taken a box at the opera for Friday night): "Then I'll say good-by until Friday evening?" Miss Ethel Bullion: "O Mr. Tinchaser, I forgot! It was so kind of you to ask auntie and myself; but when I accepted I never remembered that I was to lead, with Mr. Hautton, at the Beaumonde's German that night, and so I can't go with you. But grandmamma loves music so much that I'm sure you and auntie would not mind taking her in my place, would you?" (What can T. T. say?)—*Columbia Spectator.*

ITALY.

The Earthquakes in Ischia—Similar Troubles There in the Past.

The Carnival at Rome—Minerva's Car and Queen Margherita's Banquet.

Ismail Pasha—The Pope—Ingenious Smugglers—Discovery of Magnificent Paintings.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROME, March 7.—Following the example of many tourists in Italy, I managed to arrive in this city in time for the Carnival, and, therefore, had departed from Naples before the terrible disaster in Ischia occurred, the news of which has been heralded far and near. And yet this news, so heartr

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

J. W. CONVERSE, of Boston, is at the Palmer.

M. R. HUNT, of Depere, Wis., is at the Tremont.

J. P. SANFORD, of Marshalltown, Ia., is at the Pacific.

W. J. KNIGHT, of Dubuque, Ia., is at the Palmer.

E. M. Johnson, of Silverton, Colo., is at the Tremont.

W. C. TITCOMB, of Boston, Mass., is at the Sherman.

WILLIAM JONES, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

WILLIAM BOYD PAGE, of Leadville, Colo., is at the Palmer.

MAJ. C. H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

JUDGE JOHN MOSES, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Pacific.

GUS WILLIAMS, of New York, is registered at the Sherman.

LIEUT. L. R. Sebree, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

H. D. DEMENT, Secretary of State of Illinois, is at the Pacific.

F. W. HILTON and wife, of Portsmouth, N. H., are at the Sherman.

GEORGE L. HOFFMAN and family, of Gilroy, Cal., are at the Tremont.

E. C. HENRIQUEZ and wife, of New Mexico, are registered at the Palmer.

John Rickaby, manager of the Gus Williams Combination, is at the Tremont.

CHARLES A. STEVENSON, manager of the Kate Claxton combination, is at the Tremont.

FREDERICK TRUE, of Washington, United States Fish Commissioner, is at the Pacific.

SPECIAL AGENT DOUGLAS has reported to Collector Smith for duty in this district to assist Mr. Hinds.

C. D. GORHAM, General Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, is at the Tremont.

THE Calumet Club will receive election returns at the club-house Tuesday evening for the benefit of the members.

BOTH branches of the Criminal Court, the County Court, and all of the county offices will be practically closed Tuesday.

AT the Sub-Treasury yesterday $1,000 in silver and $5,000 in gold was disbursed. Twelve thousand dollars in silver was received.

AUGUST BUSSE has been nominated for Supervisor of Hyde Park on the regular Republican ticket, the person first nominated having withdrawn.

THE internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $36,507, of which $29,387 was for spirits, $3,458 for tobacco and cigars, and $3,663 for beer.

AT the meeting of the Sixth Regiment last night, W. H. Thompson was reelected Colonel. The event was properly and pleasantly celebrated at the Sherman House.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune building, was at 8 a. m., 26 degrees; 10 a. m., 30; 12 m., 35; 3 p. m., 34; 6 p. m., 28. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.68; 8 p. m., 29.65.

THE Philosophical Society held a regular meeting at the Palmer House last evening. There were about 100 present, before whom Dr. Paul Shorey read an interesting paper on "Schopenhauer and His Critics."

MR. AND MRS. JOHN BODKIN, of Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hernandez, of London; W. Kyle Houston, of Belfast, Ireland; C. Feldmann, of Paris, France; and R. Whitehead, of Manchester, England, are registered at the Pacific.

THE Hod-Carriers' Protective Union met at No. 7 Clark street last evening. The attendance was small, not over thirty members being present. The question of wages was not discussed, the business transacted being purely routine.

MR. ROBERT D. FOWLER has issued invitations to a number of leading temperance workers to dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel Monday at 5:30 p. m. for the purpose of meeting Mr. R. Graham, Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society.

THURSDAY evening Isaac N. Arnold will lecture before the Union Catholic Library Association on "Reminiscences of Congress During the Rebellion." The subject is an interesting one, and the lecture will doubtless attract a large audience.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: B. P. & S. E. Baker, 250 half-sacks salt, 40 sacks salt; Burley & Tyrrell, 196 packages earthenware; Chicago Stamping Company, 200 boxes tin-plate; Cragin, Bros. & Chandler, 150 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $6,178.

A MEETING of the Brewers' and Distillers' Association was held in Parlor A, Tremont House, yesterday afternoon, Michael Keeley in the chair. The report of the Treasurer was received, and other routine business was transacted. The discussion of political matters was carefully avoided.

FREDERICK STAHL, of Rockford, Ill., President of the Rockford & Northern Railroad; E. W. Winter, Superintendent of the West Wisconsin Railroad; Henry C. Vilas, General Manager of the South Shore Line; and S. S. Spencer, Assistant President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are at the Pacific.

IN THE TRIBUNE of yesterday appeared a report of the business firms of Chicago controlling private telegraph wires between this city and the East. Inadvertently the firm of H. E. Dillingham & Co., stock and bond brokers, of New York and Chicago, were omitted from the list. This firm were the pioneers in effecting arrangements for special wires between Chicago, New York, and Washington, D. C.

EX-DETECTIVE ALDRICH was granted a new trial yesterday on the ground that the prosecution had commented upon his failure to testify in his own defense; and Orr, who had a life-sentence for murder, on the ground that he had not had means to properly prepare his defense, and on the further ground that his punishment was oversevere in view of the fact that his associate in the crime had been acquitted.

THIS morning at 10 o'clock the cortège attending the funeral of ex-Ald. McNally, of the Second Ward, will leave his late residence, at No. 222 Maxwell street, proceed to the Jesuit Church, and go thence to the Calvary Cemetery by cars. It will be an imposing affair, inasmuch as the Ancient Order of Hibernians will show their full strength upon the occasion. The deceased was an honored member of the body.

THE West Chicago Street Railroad Company has received the petition from its car conductors asking for an increase in wages, etc., but does not expect to come to any decision in the matter till Mr. Lake, the Superintendent, is well enough to attend to the business, which will probably be by Monday. It is possible that the employés may be allowed something for time lost during the snowy weather.

MISS CATHERINE BURKE, 17 years of age, was run over at 11:45 yesterday forenoon at the corner of Canal and Madison streets by a horse and wagon belonging to Charles Pick, of 223 Randolph street, and driven by Isadore Winford. The young lady was removed to the Phœnix Hotel, where she was attended by Dr. Roberts, who found only a severe but not dangerous wound on the back of the head. Thence she was taken to the home of her sister at the Stock-Yards.

THE North Town Board met yesterday afternoon in McCormick Hall building, Supervisor Stanton in the chair. There were present Justices Hawkinson, Hudson, Kaufmann, Robinson, Argud, and Supervisor Stanton. Justice Argud was elected Secretary pro tem. The Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Supervisor, Collector, and Clerk was given until Saturday at 4 p. m. to finish its report. The bills presented by Collector Nieson were laid over until next Saturday. The Board then adjourned for one week.

FRANCIS A. STEVENS died at his residence in this city April 1. He came to Chicago in 1850, and was engaged in the manufacture of machinery until 1880, and was the inventor of the "Stevens car-brake," which was the first double-acting car-brake invented, and was adopted by all the leading railroads. Since 1880 he has been engaged in real-estate transactions, and had a large acquaintance among the real-estate and railroad men of the city. He leaves a wife and one son, Mr. F. L. Stevens, formerly cashier of the Palmer House.

THE regular business meeting of the Managers of the Woman's Hospital was held Friday. The number of patients admitted during the month of March was 19; discharged, 6; died, 3; in hospital April 1, 17; whole number treated during the month, 26. The following annual subscriptions were received: P. D. Armour, $50; P. Pickering, $25; D. B. Fiske & Co., $25; Charles Gossage & Co., $20. A concert for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital will be given Thursday evening at Martine's Hall, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-second street.

THE Committee on Town and Town Accounts of the County Board were to have met yesterday afternoon, but, no quorum appearing, an adjournment was had until next Saturday. A large number of bills for out-door relief are accumulating, of which the Town of Lemont has a good share. It is believed that the number of paupers in Lemont will sensibly decrease after election, as it is a cheap way of obtaining votes at the expense of the county. It is some satisfaction to know that the appropriation of $28,000 for out-door relief in this county has so far been sufficient.

THE Humane Society are making it lively for inhuman owners and drivers of horses, and seem determined to put a stop to the cruel practice of overloading, and then beating the poor animals to make them haul the heavy loads over the rough streets. Three of these cruel masters are booked at the armory for a hearing Monday morning, on complaint of Officer Dudley, of the Society: Leroy Payne, a fireyman on Michigan avenue, is charged with cruelly beating a horse over the head with a whip-stock in such a manner that he raised the indignation of the whole neighborhood. Edward Carroll and William O'Connors, owners and drivers of a truck, are charged with overloading and abusing a team on Randolph street yesterday. Hundreds of our citizens witnessed this outrage, and demanded the arrest, which was promptly made.

THE Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 138 West Nineteenth street upon John Nerard, a Bohemian 46 years of age, who died suddenly yesterday morning of chronic alcoholism. Also at the County Hospital upon Peter Kneeler, 43 years of age, who died of pyræmia or blood poisoning, resulting from injuries received by falling beneath the wheels of a cooper wagon at the corner of Clark and Fourteenth streets on the 8th of March. He was employed by the coopers owning the wagon, and was riding upon some hoop-poles, with which it was loaded, when it capsized in a rut in the road.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Lumber-Shovers' Union was held last evening in Bohemian Hall. The business chiefly consisted in making a few changes in the rules of the organization. It was voted to raise the initiation fee from $1.25 to $5 in the face of a large opposition which favored making the fee $3. The decision was followed by a good deal of confusion, both up and outside the hall, a good many candidates for admission having congregated in the lobby. The matter will probably be reconsidered. A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws, and the President was instructed to furnish bonds for the money which came into his possession every month. The question of wages was not talked about in the meeting.

IN the Chicago Post-Office last month there were employed 191 carriers and eight auxiliaries, who made daily 630 delivery and 338 collection trips. They delivered 25,387 registered letters, 4,323,098 mail letters, 455,654 mail postal-cards, 506,848 local letters, 299,099 local postal-cards, and 823,379 newspapers. They returned 7,706 letters to the office, besides collecting 2,603,-918 letters, 765,007 postal-cards, and 490,058 newspapers. The total postage on local matter delivered was $15,800. The sale of stamps, envelopes, wrappers, postal-cards, etc., footed up $130,187. Of money-orders, $81,950 in domestic and $19,850 in international orders were issued. The payments amounted to $558,558 of domestic and $6,103 of foreign orders.

THE annual Convention of the Fraternity of Psi Upsilon, one of the oldest and largest college secret societies, will be held in this city with the Omega Chapter, May 18 and 19. There are several hundred members of the fraternity in this city, and they are making extensive arrangements to have the exercises reflect credit on the city. About 500 members are expected, exclusive of the delegates from forty colleges. Public exercises will be held on the evening of May 18 at Central Music-Hall, when Judge Tourgée will read an essay or poem. The annual oration will be delivered by either Vice-President Chester A. Arthur or Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, and the other parts will be taken by distinguished members. The same evening there will be a fraternity reception at the Palmer House. The following day the Convention will assemble, and in the evening the exercises will close with a grand banquet at the Palmer House. Graduates wishing to communicate with the Committee should address Ira W. Rubel, No. 264 Ashland avenue.

THE Board of Directors of the Home for the Incurables held an adjourned annual meeting at the Palmer House late yesterday afternoon. Mr. C. H. Schwab presided. A report was received from a joint committee to the effect that the Directors of the Soldiers' Home would lease the building now owned by them for the term of three years from May 1. The only consideration is that such incurable soldiers shall be received into the Home as shall come under the regulations of both institutions. The report was adopted and the offer accepted. The home is the old building in Evanston. A number of gentlemen were added to the Board of Directors, and after the consideration of further routine business the annual election was held, resulting as follows: President, C. H. Schwab; Vice Presidents, W. W. Strong, Dr. Hamill, and Mrs. Dr. Blain; Secretary, Sarah Hackett Stevenson; Treasurer, A. P. Gillmore; Executive Committee, Gen. Strong, Dr. Hamill, Mrs. Thomas Wilce, Gen. Stockton, C. G. Trusdell, Mrs. Brawley, Mr. Callahan, Mrs. Blain, and Mrs. L. H. True. The meeting then adjourned for three months.

ONE of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the officers of the Hibernian Rifles since the regiment was organized was held in Burke's Hotel last evening, the object being to further arrangements for their second military ball at Exposition Building on the evening of May 6. It was decided to make arrangements with John Wright, the Palmer House caterer, for a grand supper to be given in connection with the ball. The building is to be profusely decorated for that evening, and everything that money can do will be done to aid the patrons of the Rifles in spending an agreeable evening. A number of enthusiastic friends of the Rifles have started a subscription list for the purpose of purchasing a stand of regimental colors to be presented to the Rifles on the evening of the ball. Lists to the amount of nearly $250 are now out among the lady friends of the Rifles, and as the Committee have agreed to give a prize of a costly pair of gold bracelets to the lady handing in the largest subscription-list, and as each lady holding a book is working for the prize and the honor of being publicly presented with it at the ball, the probabilities are that quite an amount of money will be raised. The Committee reported to the Rifle officers last evening having let the contract for the green flag to a leading establishment in this city for $360. The designs are said to be patriotic in the extreme, and will excel anything of the kind west of New York. The Rifle officers will invite prominent Irishmen from various parts of the State. The presentation of the colors will in itself be a grand affair. The Rifles number five companies, 284 men, and have been armed and equipped by the Ancient Order of Hibernians (whose military arm they are) without a dollar's expense to the State, although under the immediate control of the Governor.

JUSTICE CASES.

Horsewhipping the Wrong Boy—Fooling the Sewing-Machine People.

In default of $500 bail, Milton H. Meyers, alias L. Spielman, alias M. H. Plymeyers, alias M. L. Meyers, went to jail yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury in a case of obtaining goods under false pretenses. He had been examined before Justice Hammer and shown to be a "bad man." According to the evidence, he had gone to the Singer Sewing-Machine Company and secured the necessary papers to authorize him to canvass for the Company. Then he went to an old Swedish lady named Lizzie Hansen, whose home is at 132 Erie street, and sold her a machine on monthly installments. After getting the first installment he took the machine away from the lady, under the pretense that it was a second-hand one that had been sent to her by mistake, and that another one would be forthcoming to take its place. But he then sold the machine to some third party, and said nothing about it to the Company. He went to C. H. McCormick, both city; Commercial Bank, Randolph, Ia.; Adel Bank, Adel, Ia.; Charles E. Buhro, Geneva Lake, Wis.; Hercules Iron Works, city; Lockwood, Englebart & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Iron-Clad Stone Company, Wanego, Kan.; Nower Bros., bankers, Atkins, Ill.; Bay & Greenwell, St. Mary, Mo.; Western Mutual Aid Society, Des Moines, Ia.; Wright, Patten & Coon, Albuquerque, N. M.; City of El Paso, El Paso, Tex.; Savings Bank, Belleville, Ill.; Grant Co., Silver City, N. M.; Grant County Bank, do; L. P. Sigler, banker, Weldon, Ia.; the Brule Co. Bank, Chamberlin, D. T. These, in addition to contracts for large amounts with Cook County, Pullman Palace Car Company, and their regular line of sales to merchants and others, make in the aggregate an immense showing, and places this Company as number one on the list,—exceeding as well as excelling all competitors in their line.

SAFE SHIPMENTS.

In this season of almost universal trade depression the activity of the safe house of J. Greenhood & Co., 84 Dearborn street, is remarkable. This firm reports the following recent sales of burglar and fire and burglar proof safes and time locks: L. D. Smith, Cassopolis, Mich.; Pope & Baldwin, Quincy, Ill.; J. W. Holmes, Corning, Ia.; Bank of Logan, Kansas; Citizens' Bank, Crete, Neb.; E. Block, Cherokee, Ia.; Harris & Parker, Newell, Ia.; Bostic Bros., Kahoka, Mo.; Minter & Smith, Shelbina, Mo.; Kelley & Berry, Irving, Ill.; Harper & Perkins, Baylis, Ill.; Van Vleck, Philo, Ill.; Merchants' National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. Kirby, Dunlap, Ia.; Jersey County Insurance Company, Jerseyville, Ill.; J. Durham, Table Grove, Ill.; Larimer County Bank, Fort Collins, Colo.; Cooper & Beyer, Grinnell, Ia.; B. F. Kinder, Desplaines, Ill.; Goldsmith & Co., Butte, Montana; Dyer Bros., Riverside, Cal.; also a six to safe for the City of Michigan. These safes were sold on their merits alone. The extent of territory embraced is wide-spread, Mr. J. Greenhood, from his eleven years' of traveling in the safe business having an extensive personal acquaintance throughout the entire western half of the country. The firm handles the celebrated Detroit safes and Yale & Sargent time-locks.

THE $2,000 STOCK-YARDS ROBBERY.

At the office of G. W. Higgins & Co., on Saturday night, March 26, is another reminder, following close on the late $11,000 robbery from the Union Iron and Steel Company, which emphasizes the danger of leaving large sums of money to the protection of safes not made for that express purpose. Hall's Safe and Lock Company have since furnished both of the above concerns with improved "fire and burglar proof" safes, and all merchants and business men having equal necessity for this class of work should apply at once, and secure for themselves the necessary security at a moderate advance in cost over the ordinary fire-proof safes. Hall's Safe and Lock Company, Nos. 147 and 149 Dearborn street.

The universal verdict is that the New No. 8 is the simplest and most durable sewing-machine. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., 155 State.

Finest teeth $7. Filling half-price. Cummins' Dental Co., 79 State, corner Randolph.

LOCAL CRIME.

Joseph Jernowski, a Polander residing at No. 55 Cornell street, was yesterday arrested by the police of the West Chicago Avenue Station upon a charge of assault preferred by the wife of Lawrence Viare, also a Pole, living in another portion of the same house. The two men quarreled on the night of March 25, and Viare was knocked down and brutally kicked by his assailant. His left leg was broken, and his chest badly injured. He has in consequence been confined to a bed ever since, and being without medical attendance, grew worse so rapidly that his wife became alarmed at his condition and called in the police. He was conveyed to the Cook County Hospital for treatment, and it is thought will recover. Mrs. Viare is very anxious to prosecute, evidently thinking that Jernowski will recompense her husband for his loss of time, but Viare himself, prior to being taken to the hospital, announced his disinclination to prosecute.

Henry Lieb, of No. 241 Ohio street, yesterday complained at the Chicago Avenue Station of having been robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $120 while he was homeward bound on a Clark street car, near the corner of Michigan street, at a late hour Friday night. The two men suspected of the robbery boarded the car at 11:30 o'clock near the corner of Randolph street, and rode as far as Michigan street upon the rear platform. They then asked the conductor if there was any room inside, and, upon receiving an affirmative answer, crushed past Mr. Lieb, who was also upon the rear platform, and went inside. A block farther on they left the car by the front platform, and shortly thereafter Mr. Lieb noticed that his watch and half his chain was missing. The conductor furnished the police with a good description of the men, but thus far they have not succeeded in locating them.

Embalming Chinese at Sea.

San Francisco Call.

Every steamer sailing for China from this port takes in the steerage a large number of returning Mongolians, many of whom are sick and suffering from incurable diseases. Death is a frequent occurrence among them, and the dead are generally embalmed after an inexpensive and effective method. The embalmment of the defunct heathen is thus described by a gentleman who took passage upon the Belgic upon her last trip: "I saw the interesting process of embalmment this morning. The surgeon cut a gash in the neck, picked up an artery, tapped it, and with a hand-pump injected about two gallons of arsenical solution into the veins until they stood out all over the body. Having tied up the artery to keep the fluid in, the body was placed in the rough, redwood box, sealed up, and put on top of the wheel-house, where were a number of others." The bodies of all who die in passage are stored on the top of the wheel-house—hence the name of Lone Mountain is applied to it.

THE NEW LELAND HOTEL.

A Great Business Enterprise.

There has been no more important event in hotel changes for many years than has transpired in the past few days—viz.: the purchase of the Gardner House by Mr. Warren F. Leland. The name of Leland is synonymous with all that is high-toned and attractive in hotel life. The Lelands appear to be born hotel men, and Chicago may consider herself fortunate in the fact that she is to have a Leland Hotel, run by a Leland, who not only has the name but the character befitting one of this illustrious family, for the United States owes a debt of gratitude to this family for having raised the standard of excellence of its hotels. Mr. Warren F. Leland, formerly so very popular at the Delavan House, of Albany, will thoroughly reconstruct the house, and as the Leland Hotel by the expenditure of $50,000, a large amount of good taste and solid sense will make it the gem hotel of the country. The decorations by our celebrated artist, Almini, are to be rich and elegant. The dining-room one must see to appreciate. The cuisine will be under the charge of Mr. Van Leland, a prominent caterer whose past career among the most celebrated hotels of the country, Ocean of Long Branch and Palace of San Francisco, is an assurance that this will be one of the most attractive features of the hotel. The well-known and popular hotel clerk Mr. Charles Dodge, also of the Ocean of Long Branch and Palace of San Francisco, will have charge of the office. The charming location of this house by the lake, being in the heart of the city, near the depots, business houses, and private dwellings, combine all the requisits of a fine family hotel with that of a transient business, and it is predicted by old hotel men that this will be one of the best of hotels. We are assured by Mr. Leland that he will spare nothing that money can buy or experience suggest to make it so, and his reputation is that of a man who succeeds in what he undertakes. As the Albany *Evening Journal* says, "While Albany will regret her loss, Chicago is to be congratulated upon the accession of so thorough a hotel man." We would mention a testimonial from the New York legislators, that is highly complimentary to the present proprietor of the Leland Hotel of Chicago. The Leland Hotels: Leland Hotel, Chicago, Warren F. Leland; Leland's Sturtevant House, New York; Lewis and George S. Leland; Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill., Leland & Wiggins; Leland's Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., Charles E. Leland; Leland's Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, Charles and Warren Leland, Jr.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

COAL-MINERS' WAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., April 2.—The Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company's miners held a protracted meeting at Oriental Hall to-day to consider the question of signing the annual contracts. The Company offered them 80 cents for summer and 90 cents for winter, and in addition 40 per cent of all advance above $1.75 per ton to the pedding trade. Most of the coal being sold on contract, the price for digging will remain the same as formerly, but the sales outside of contracts or the pedding trade, as it is called, varies in prices. The Company make the above offer on that the men voted to accept the eighty and ninety cents, but they asked that they may receive 40 per cent of all above $1.60 per ton. They have decided to act upon their own merits, without reference to the action of men employed by other companies.

STRIKES AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—Strikes among the various trades in this city are becoming more frequent as the season advances, generally for an increase of wages of from 25 to 50 cents per day. There has been a lockout for four weeks, which still continues, at the Detroit Stove Works, an extensive establishment, on account of the Union men seeking to exclude four non-Union workmen from the shop, and then generally undertaking to run the business.

LAKE.

The Convention to nominate a ticket for the Town of Lake was held yesterday. There were forty-four delegates in the Convention, who did their business before the doors were opened for the admission of outsiders. George F. Smith presided, and R. J. Colburn was Secretary. The ticket nominated was: George Muirhead, Supervisor; George Chatfield, Trustee; Ed Byrne, Clerk; George R. Cook, George Houghteling, B. Corey, W. M. Smith, and Michael J. Tierney, Justices of the Peace; Thomas Gahan, Jacob Kuhns, Michael Doran, John F. Chase, and David Bush Constables.

The opposition held a meeting and decided not to put up a ticket.

THE MAGNITUDE OF CHICAGO'S TRADE.

Few of our business-men are fully aware of the vast extent of trade done by representative houses in many lines of business outside of the particular one they themselves may be engaged in. A TRIBUNE representative was recently shown an array of facts and figures by Jno. W. Norris, Vice-President of the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, regarding their recent notable sales of fire and burglar proof safes and vault-doors that fairly staggered him. We give only a partial list of buyers, and vouch for its correctness: H. J. Willing, of Marshall Field & Co., C. H. McCormick, both city; Commercial Bank, Randolph, Ia.; Adel Bank, Adel, Ia.; Charles E. Buhro, Geneva Lake, Wis.; Hercules Iron Works, city; Lockwood, Englebart & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Iron-Clad Stone Company, Wanego, Kan.; Nower Bros., bankers, Atkins, Ill.; Bay & Greenwell, St. Mary, Mo.; Western Mutual Aid Society, Des Moines, Ia.; Wright, Patten & Coon, Albuquerque, N. M.; City of El Paso, El Paso, Tex.; Savings Bank, Belleville, Ill.; Grant Co., Silver City, N. M.; Grant County Bank, do; L. P. Sigler, banker, Weldon, Ia.; the Brule Co. Bank, Chamberlin, D. T. These, in addition to contracts for large amounts with Cook County, Pullman Palace Car Company, and their regular line of sales to merchants and others, make in the aggregate an immense showing, and places this Company as number one on the list,—exceeding as well as excelling all competitors in their line.

SAFE SHIPMENTS.

In this season of almost universal trade depression the activity of the safe house of J. Greenhood & Co., 84 Dearborn street, is remarkable. This firm reports the following recent sales of burglar and fire and burglar proof safes and time locks: L. D. Smith, Cassopolis, Mich.; Pope & Baldwin, Quincy, Ill.; J. W. Holmes, Corning, Ia.; Bank of Logan, Kansas; Citizens' Bank, Crete, Neb.; E. Block, Cherokee, Ia.; Harris & Parker, Newell, Ia.; Bostic Bros., Kahoka, Mo.; Minter & Smith, Shelbina, Mo.; Kelley & Berry, Irving, Ill.; Harper & Perkins, Baylis, Ill.; Van Vleck, Philo, Ill.; Merchants' National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. Kirby, Dunlap, Ia.; Jersey County Insurance Company, Jerseyville, Ill.; J. Durham, Table Grove, Ill.; Larimer County Bank, Fort Collins, Colo.; Cooper & Beyer, Grinnell, Ia.; B. F. Kinder, Desplaines, Ill.; Goldsmith & Co., Butte, Montana; Dyer Bros., Riverside, Cal.; also a six to safe for the City of Michigan. These safes were sold on their merits alone. The extent of territory embraced is wide-spread, Mr. J. Greenhood, from his eleven years' of traveling in the safe business having an extensive personal acquaintance throughout the entire western half of the country. The firm handles the celebrated Detroit safes and Yale & Sargent time-locks.

THE $2,000 STOCK-YARDS ROBBERY.

At the office of G. W. Higgins & Co., on Saturday night, March 26, is another reminder, following close on the late $11,000 robbery from the Union Iron and Steel Company, which emphasizes the danger of leaving large sums of money to the protection of safes not made for that express purpose. Hall's Safe and Lock Company have since furnished both of the above concerns with improved "fire and burglar proof" safes, and all merchants and business men having equal necessity for this class of work should apply at once, and secure for themselves the necessary security at a moderate advance in cost over the ordinary fire-proof safes. Hall's Safe and Lock Company, Nos. 147 and 149 Dearborn street.

The universal verdict is that the New No. 8 is the simplest and most durable sewing-machine. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., 155 State.

Finest teeth $7. Filling half-price. Cummins' Dental Co., 79 State, corner Randolph.

LOCAL ITEMS.

"Does it hurt an eagle to eat crow?" is asked by a hopeful Clarkite. Wait till after the election and then inquire after "Our Carter's" digestion.

Only $3 per doz. for the best cabinet photographs at J. K. Steven's' new and elegant "élite" studio, 108 Dearborn street, corner Washington. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The editor man with the gun,
Regards not the man with the pun;
He is loaded for bear, or
That Canadian Vennor,—
He'll find him ere winter is done.

Persons having to remain down town for supper will find no better place than the "Common Sense Lunch Room," cor. of State and Randolph sts., under Central Music-Hall. Their motto—"Cleanliness, Civility, and Good Fare."

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* says that when a girl writes a love letter she throws her heart into her work. She also throws, or rather slings, her ink into her work.

You have all the latest styles of hats to select from at O. A. Cooper & Co.'s, 134 Clark street, corner of Madison.

A cigar-store in Broadway, New York, has the following motto hanging over its cigar-lighter: "Light your cigar well, and the recording angel will have less to do."

Sammons, Clark & Co. are headquarters for moldings, frames, mirrors, cornice-poles, easels, and pictures of all kinds. A new stock, wholesale and retail. 207, 209 Randolph st.

She was talking on the cars, and she said: "The meanest people are those who peep out of windows to see what their neighbors are doing. Now, this morning I was looking through the blinds of my window, and what do you suppose I saw that mean Mrs. Jones doing? Why, she was peeping through the blinds to see if I saw her,—the mean woman!"

The Rev. N. McGuire has let the painting and glazing of his new residence on Ashland avenue to O'Brien Bros., 367 State street.

Seventy-eight American women took out patents last year, and not one of them was for a kitchen utensil.

Easter flowers and floral designs of every description at J. C. Craig's, 161 State street.

Mary Anderson indignantly denies the report that she is going to marry Prof. George Riddle. Mary, you are right. If you should become a Riddle lots of Americans would give you up.

Ladies, a good place to procure your Easter hat is Hall's, 101 State street.

A young Iowa farmer writes to his friends in the East who have been urging him to marry that he cannot keep a wife on thin wind and pond water and sleeping on a rail fence.

French and Highland ranges, Vienna coffeepots, single muffin-tins, brass bird-cages, carpet-sweepers. Harbeson, 88 North Clark.

It is sad to contemplate the possibility of a flood and the reelection of "Our Carter" on the same day.

Most interesting to lovers of rare old prints, books, furniture, clocks, etc., is J. S. Bast's, 372 N. Clark-st. Visitors welcome.

Always add a line or two on the margin of a letter to a lady. You can't imagine how much satisfaction a woman obtains in turning a letter upside down to read a postscript.

The prettiest and daintiest novelties in Easter cards at Stott's, 234 State-st.

The King of Ashantee, in Africa, will make war on England. The kings of several thousand shanties in Ireland are anxious to do the same thing.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, etc. 15c boxes.

J. W. Hoag, of Exhibition Show Case Company, Erie, Pa., has on exhibition in office of Sherman House a full size case adapted for ribbons or parasols. It is a beautiful case, but its chief recommendation to the trade is that it economizes counter room and shows the goods better. They make a case particularly for druggists.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is a harvester that reaps roaches by the million.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage-licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
James Sullivan	27	140 Indiana av.
Mary Cogan	21	140 Indiana av.
Charles Agnew	31	148 Wabash av.
Minnie Steffenhauser	24	686 South May.
William Ness	25	671 South May.
Maggie Mayer	21	100 Market.
Henry Jacobson	26	100 Market.
Marietta Sykes	26	34534 Indiana av.
George T. Pratt	32	34534 Indiana av.
Mrs. Jennie E. Smith	28	340 Mohawk.
Ferdinand Ott	25	518 Larrabee.
Minnie Fosbank	25	Chicago.
E. Arthur Sanborn	25	Chicago.
M. Ella Gregg	21	Chicago.
George B. Grimp	29	Arlington Heights.
Martha Twell	22	Arlington Heights.
Nels Pederson Buhl	32	326 West Chicago av.
Emilie Hansen	23	326 West Chicago av.
F. W. E. Stavenow	29	162 Cornell.
Minnie Bause	20	Chicago.
Edward A. Brown	22	332 West Randolph.
Martha Updike	20	Morgan Park, Ill.
Louis St. Germain	35	Morgan Park, Ill.
Adeline Benner	30	Chicago.
Emanuel Rathwell	30	Chicago.
Mary E. Coburn	26	Chicago.
James E. Murphy	30	Chicago.
Jennie Johnson	24	Chicago.
John Weland	24	Chicago.
Margaret Dearmer	18	Chicago.
August Praff	30	362 South Canal.
Josie Hoge	21	367 South Canal.
Fred Schultz	23	241 Thirteenth place.
Sophia Lange	20	Black Oak, Ill.
Ernest Krapp	27	Grand Crossing, Ill.
Mary Mavis	24	223 Archer av.
F. H. Brown	25	Chicago.
Jennie Dale	24	Chicago.
Joseph C. Rosenberg	34	Chicago.
Rebecca Harris	22	1424 Michigan av.

MARRIAGES.

SAWYER—HEATHER—On the 30th ult., at the home of the bride, 29 West Washington-st., by the Rev. Thomas, Byron L. Sawyer and Mrs. Mary L. Heather.

HOBERT—ARMSTRONG—On March 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, Maple Grove, Arcola, Ill., Miss Jennie E. Armstrong and Mr. Clarence F. Hobert, of Ottawa, Ill.

DEATHS.

COBB—At the residence of J. Q. White, 133 Twenty-ninth-st., April 1, Miss L. Annette Cobb, of Bangor, Minn.

BARTLEY—April 3, Michael J. Bartley, aged 24 years, husband of Winnie E. Bartley-Riordan, son of Mary Bartley, and brother of Frank and Mary Bartley.

Funeral from residence, 2429 Archer-av., on Monday, April 4, at 10 o'clock, to All Saints Church; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

RAYMOND—April 2, of consumption, at 2006 Vernon-av., the Rev. Lewis F. Raymond, son of the Rev. A. Havens, of this city, aged 41 years and 5 days.

Funeral to-day at 1:30 p. m. at First Baptist Church.

MANGAN—April 2, Johanna Mangan, beloved wife of Michael Mangan, aged 50 years. May she rest in peace.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER—On the 28th of March, Alice Cora, infant daughter of Alfred and Carrie Mills, 2343 State-st., aged 5 days and 6 hours.

JAMES—March 31, Frank B. James, aged 22 years 4 months and 6 days, eldest son of Edward and Elizabeth James.

Funeral to-day, at 1 p. m., from their residence, No. 424 Warren-av.

WILLIAMS—April 2, 1881, of cerebro spinal meningitis, Oscar Williams, aged 32 years 6 months and 26 days.

Remains will be taken to Springfield, Ill., for burial. Friends and students of the Union College of Law are cordially invited to attend services at No. 79 South Morgan-st., at 4 p. m., Sunday, April 3, 1881.

☞ Springfield and Jacksonville papers please copy.

TITUS—In this city, April 2, Mrs. Caroline Titus, mother of Mrs. Joseph Adams and Misses S. Louis and Venie Titus.

Funeral from Providence Baptist Church to-day (Sunday) at 4 o'clock p. m. Interment at Louisville, Ky.

SCANLAN—April 2, William Scanlan, at St. Luke's Hospital.

Remains taken to his brother's residence, 272 South Morgan-st. Funeral at 10 a. m. Monday, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

STOLL—Miss Marion Stoll, March 31, at Elgin, Ill., aged 24 years.

METZGER—In this city, Saturday, April 2, of inflammation of the bowels, Raymond, son of John F. and Catalina P. Metzger, aged 10 months and 18 days.

Funeral from family residence, 232 Orchard-st., Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., to Graceland.

☞ Buffalo (N. Y.) and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

REILLY—John Reilly, aged 43 years, at 319 Shoholo-st., Saturday, April 2, at 11:30 a. m.

Funeral will take place under the auspices of Division No. 1, A. O. H., Monday, April 4, at 10 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

MORCK—Friday, April 1, Rachel, beloved wife of Anton Morck.

Funeral Sunday, April 3, at 12:30 p. m., from residence, 561 Milton-st., to Bonifacius Cemetery.

UNDERWOOD—At Provincetown, Mass., March 29, Anna L. Underwood, daughter of John M. Underwood, for many years a resident of Chicago.

HERMANSEN—April 1, Sarah McDonald, adopted daughter of Mrs. Annie Hermansen, aged 7 years 6 months and 23 days.

Funeral from 136 North Halsted-st. Sunday, April 3, at 1:30 o'clock.

☞ Jacksonville (Ill.) papers please copy.

LOFTUS—April 1, at 41 Cherry-st., Frank Loftus, aged 38 years.

Funeral Monday, April 4, by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

MCCREDIE—At Hinsdale, Du Page County, Ill., of scarlet-fever, Saturday, April 2, Thomas Stewart, son of William and Jessie McCredie, aged 6 years and 5 months.

Funeral from family residence Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—Of cerebro-spinal meningitis, April 2, at 8:35 p. m., Oscar Williams, aged 32 years 6 months.

Services at 79 South Morgan-st., Sunday, April 3, at 4 p. m. Students of Union College of Law and friends are invited to be present. The remains are to

SES AND GARMENTS.

THE

Parisian Suit Co.

ompleted the fitting up of
gant new rooms, are now

Y for BUSINESS

show during the ensuing
far, the LARGEST and
MPLETE assortment of

ES' AND
CHILDREN'S
sses and
Garments
exhibited in the West.

to the backwardness of
on we have been enabled
several large purchases of
d Costumes and Wraps at
gly low prices.

NISHING BARGAINS
offered in this class of
Ladies are invited to call
fy our statement that we
will show more
nt Styles and
arger Assortments
l the Dry Goods Houses in
combined. Our only

PECIALTY,
and Children's Dresses
Outside Garments.
ill send, free of charge, to
y who will send her ad-
copy of our new Fashion
tion, "The Parisian Suit
adies' Journal."

SIAN SUIT CO.,
nroe and State-sts.,
Under Palmer House.

NDENSED COFFEE.

'S CONDENSED COFFEE
ind indorsed by many of the
nilies in the city, and is
recommended by our well-
druggist, Mr. J. B. Raymer.
CALL AND TRY IT.
Randolph-st.,
Central Music-Hall Building.

L BAKING POWDER.
ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
AKING
OWDER
OLUTELY PURE.
ROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
's favorite in leading cities of the world.
paration makes such light, flaky, hot
rious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep-
or children with impunity. Avoid imitations.
Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the
Government Chemist, Dr. Mott, and
R. BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

CANDY.
NZ'S CANDIES,
Fresh Every Day. Ordered the BEST in the city.
NEW CANDY STORE, Wholesale and Retail.
78 & 80 STATE-ST.

EASTER EGGS.
ter EGGS. The great annual exhibition of Easter Goods is now open. Wonderful assortment of Novelties. Eggs from one cent to ten dollars each. GUNTHER'S Confectionery, 78 Madison-st.

TRUNKS.
UNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILLETT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags &c. It will pay. No. 146 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Second-Hand Pianos.

STEINWAY 7-Octave Cabinet Grand Upright. In first-class order, and practically as good as new. Can be purchased at a bargain.

KNABE 7-Octave Square, four round corners, back finished like front, rich moldings all around top and bottom of case, rich carved legs and lyre. Any one looking for a fine second-hand instrument will find a bargain in this.

CHICKERING 7 1-3-Octave Upright. Full agraffe throughout the scale; very handsome case; numbered 40,186. Can be purchased at a very low figure. Left with us on sale by the owner, as per appended certificate: "This is to certify that on the 1st day of April, 1880, I left with Messrs. Lyon & Healy Chickering Upright No. 40,186, with the understanding that the proceeds of sale would be applied on a Steinway. "GILBERT HUBBARD."

FISCHER 7 1-3-Octave Upright Cabinet Grand. Nearly new, and equal to new. The case is of handsome French Walnut, with carved top piece.

LYON & HEALY 6 1-2-Octave Upright. Handsome case; in first-class order and condition, and practically as good as new.

Owing to the enormous increase in our business—it having doubled within the space of two years—we are crowded for space, and need every available foot of room for the exhibition of our regular stock. For this reason we will sell all Second-hand Pianos at prices so low that any one desiring to purchase such Second-hand Pianos as we may happen to have on hand from time to time can obtain no such bargains elsewhere.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have, in connection with our Wholesale business, recently opened a Retail Department for the sale of all small articles of Musical Merchandise, which are advantageously displayed upon numerous commodious counters and show cases, lately made expressly for the purpose. The retail stock thus exhibited forms the largest assortment of musical goods to be found at any one establishment in the country. Musical instruments of all kinds repaired by experienced workmen.

Passenger Elevator to this department.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

WEBER PIANOS

The Upright Pianos of this make are especially deserving of note, all the difficulties encountered in this form of construction being overcome to an extent not realized by any other maker.

The Root & Sons Music Co.

WANTED.

Wanted---To Rent,

A Barn large enough to hold twenty to thirty horses. Must be in good condition. Location, north of Twelfth-st. and east of Ryer.
MANDEL BROS.,
121 and 123 State-st.

WANTED.

Agents formerly connected with the old line Life Companies will find it to their interest to have a talk with us. Address L 53, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 Clark-st., CHICAGO.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS 4 per cent interest. NOT OVER $1,000 Under the Rules.
The only institution in Chicago doing an exclusively Savings business.

6 per cent.

Loans in any amount on Improved Chicago Real Estate.
WINSTON & DAWES,
Room 30 Ashland Block, 59 Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Clapp Bros. & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, was dissolved on Jan. 3, 1881, by mutual consent, Edwin Clapp retiring.
CALEB CLAPP,
EDWIN CLAPP,
THOMAS DAVIES.

The business of the late firm of Clapp Bros. & Co. will be carried on as usual at 43 and 45 Washington-st. under the name and style of Caleb Clapp & Co.
CALEB CLAPP,
THOMAS DAVIES.
Chicago, April 2, 1881.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING LUNCH
At the MINNESOTA HOUSE,
95 and 97 South Canal-st.,
Monday, April 4, 1881. A. BERRARD, Prop't.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

The Verdict.

The public has a habit of pronouncing judgment of approval or disapproval upon any business plan that is kept before it for any length of time. Our system of easy payments in Carpets and Furniture, and of dealing in no goods of questionable character, has been before the public for fifteen years, and the verdict pronounced upon it by all classes would seem to be that of

COMPLETE APPROVAL,

From the fact that to accommodate our customers, and meet the demands upon us, we have had to build and occupy

NEW QUARTERS,

In the shape of the largest (some say the handsomest) edifice ever erected on the West Side, for mercantile purposes, and claimed by many to exceed in well-appointed

FLOORAGE ACCOMMODATION

Any building in the world devoted exclusively to Carpets and Furniture and Housekeeping Goods on Easy Payments.

WE ARE NOW

Ready to welcome old and new customers to all our new departments.

JOHN M. SMYTH
162 & 164 West Madison-st.

MILLINERY.

Spring Millinery!

HOPSON & CO.,
64 Washington-st.,

Desire to announce to their patrons and the public generally that they will shortly open an unusually large and very choice stock of

Spring Millinery Goods!

This assortment has been selected personally by Mrs. Hopson, who has just returned from Europe, having visited London and Paris with a view to making selections

Especially suited to the demands of the trade.

The stock embraces the Newest and Most Desirable London and Paris Novelties.

COFFEES.

Coffees.

Step in and examine our display of these goods when you are down town. Bargains in Coffees of every description.

C. JEVNE,
110 and 112 Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT
FROM MAY 1.

House 18 Harrison-st.
" 202 Wabash-av.
" 1201 " "
" 1636 " "
" 1915 " "
Store 9 South Franklin-st., with basement.
" 326 Wabash-av., " "
" 1456 " "
" 3622 South Clark-st.
A few Flats corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., first class in every respect.
Two Flats at 522 South Clark-st.
A 2-story building in the rear of 522 Clark-st., suitable for carpenter or ironworker's shop.
Also the lower floors of the buildings corner Lumber and Twenty-second-sts., formerly known as the Kent Packing House.
B. P. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
45 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR RENT,

112 and 114 Fifth-av.,
STORE 30 FEET WIDE.
BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO LET,

Second Floor, 20x68, with Elevator,
WABASH-AV.,
Central location. For plans call on HENRY A. SUMNER & CO., 12 Lakeside Building.

For Rent,

Elegant 5-story and basement Store, 23 by 120 feet, on Lake-st.
Apply to L. D. WEBSTER, 25 Portland Block.

TO RENT,

THE BURDICK HOUSE,
One hundred and ten rooms, corner of Wabash-av. and Adams-st. Passenger elevator. Also
Stores on Wabash-av. 40x100 feet each, 201 to 205 (corner).
Apply to W. B. BURDICK, 3731 South Halsted-st. Telephone in office.

To Lease---Lumber Yard

The most desirable location in the city for Wholesale and Retail trade. Apply to NOBLE & LITTLE, corner Canal and Fulton-sts.

FOR RENT.

DWELLING 1462 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Three-story and basement, containing thirteen rooms. Apply to B. VOGEL, care Fairbank Canning Co., 2 Wabash-av.

DESIRABLE STORE
FOR RENT, No. 172 Clark-st., corner of Erie.
GEO. CHAMBERS,
Room 5, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. BAMBERGER
Furniture Dealer,
250 and 252 Wabash-av.

We are now prepared to show the finest line of entirely new designs in PARLOR and CHAMBER SUITS, manufactured expressly for our spring trade. We sell at our old popular prices, which are always the lowest.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS!

The extraordinary strength, durability, and capacity for standing in tune, together with the captivating musical qualities of these instruments, is very largely the result of the use of the Steinway Patents, a list of which is herewith appendid.

To these and other Steinway Improvements is due that great revolution in the Piano trade which has made the Steinway Upright the Parlor Piano *par excellence* of the present day, without a peer in the world.

List of Patents Used in the Steinway Uprights.

I.

PATENT RESONATOR, a simple apparatus, compressing the Sound-Board, which, while isolating it from the Iron Frame, regulates the tension of the Sounding-Board with the greatest nicety, giving full play to its increased vibration, and placing it forever under control. Patented June 5, 1866.

II.

PATENT TUBULAR METALLIC FRAME ACTION. The result of this invention is the perfecting of an action of such mathematical precision that it can be placed in any Upright Piano of the same style made by Steinway & Sons, working as perfectly as if it had been specially made for it. In fact, the actions can be changed from one to another, or, in case of an accident to one of them in any part of the world, a perfect action can at once be forwarded to supply its place, the whole machinery of inserting the action being the placing of it in four metal sockets, and turning the four screws which secure the action directly to the Iron Frame—all of which a child could do with ease and safety. The action is as compact and unchangeable as the Iron Frame itself; for where in other instruments the whole mechanism rests upon wooden bars, which are liable to atmospheric influences, this is sustained by brass tubes filled with wood, which are of immense strength and cannot be injured or affected. The compact solidity of the construction produces a corresponding firmness and precision in the action itself, together with rare promptness of the dampers, placing at the disposal of the player an action in every respect equal to that of the best Concert Grand. Patented Aug. 16, 1866.

III.

PATENT VIBRATING SOUND-BOARD BRIDGE, with acoustic dowels. This is an important improvement in the manufacture of Upright Pianos. The acoustic dowels serve to connect suspended bridges with the Sound-Board for the purpose of transmitting vibrations from the one to the other. Patented April 6, 1869.

IV.

PATENT RING-BRIDGE ON SOUND-BOARDS, AND NEW CONSTRUCTION OF FULL IRON FRAME. An important improvement in Upright Pianos, permitting a still further elongation of the Sound-Board Bridges, and preventing the formerly unavoidable interruption of the several separate bridges, thereby producing a greater evenness of tone in the transition from the steel to the covered bass strings. Patented Dec. 14, 1869.

V.

PATENT NEW IRON CUPOLA AND PIER FRAME FOR SELF-COMPRESSION. The flat form in the Iron Frame is here replaced by the cupola shape, its outer edges being curved toward the Sound-Board, thereby possessing far greater strength of resisting the strain of the strings and augmenting the free vibrations of the Sound-Board. The Iron Frame has projections cast on either side, to which the adjustable front part of the case is fastened, which can be taken apart at will, greatly facilitating the transportation of the Piano through small doors and over narrow stairs. Patented May 28, 1872.

VI.

GRAND DUPLEX SCALE. In addition to the principal Scale of Strings, a second scale of reduced proportional length is added between the Agraffes and Tuning-Pins, representing a higher octave, etc., for each note, rendering the tone richer, more musical, and pliable, and greatly increasing its carrying capacity to a distance. Patented May 14, 1872.

VII.

PATENT TONE-SUSTAINING PEDAL. Enables advanced performers to produce a variety of new and charming effects, by the prolongation, at will, of any note, or group of notes, after the finger has left the key, or number of keys, struck. If, immediately after a note, or group of notes, has been struck, the fingers remain on the keys until the foot presses the third pedal, said notes will continue to sound as long as the vibrations of the strings last, leaving both hands of the player free to strike other notes (and in no way interfering with the use of the two ordinary pedals of the pianoforte), and being a powerful help to prevent confusion of sounds. Patented Oct. 27, 1874.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

NOT FOR HARRISON.

That's What the Irish Unanimously Say.

John Forsythe's Cogent Reasons for Voting Against Him.

A Statement of the Case Which Must Convince All.

The Chicago "Tablet" Exposes Harrison's Failures as a Mayor.

The French Land League Appeals to Its Irish Brethren Not to Support Carter.

JOHN FORSYTHE.

HIS REASONS FOR OPPOSING MAYOR HARRISON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Mayor Harrison has seen fit to characterize my opposition to him as that of a "disappointed officeseeker." If you will favor me with the use of your columns I think I can show, to the satisfaction of every fair-minded man, that I was not a selfish officeseeker, and that I have good and sufficient reasons for opposing Mr. Harrison's reelection, aside from and above all considerations personal to myself.

I have urged my fellow-citizens of Irish birth and descent to vote against Carter H. Harrison because he has offered them such insult as he would offer to no other class of people, thinking, like many other Democrats, that the Irish are mere Democratic voting cattle who must vote the Democratic ticket.

First—Mr. Harrison declared that he would

APPOINT AN IRISH AMERICAN

to the office of Commissioner of Public Works. He tendered the office to Mr. Michael Keeley, a busy and prosperous brewer, when he well knew that Mr. Keeley could not neglect his own business to accept the office. Then he declared that he did not know another Irishman in Chicago who was fit for the place, and proceeded to appoint Mr. Waller, a brother Kentuckian, although Mr. Waller had no special fitness for the place, being neither an engineer nor a mechanic, and being necessarily dependent upon the opinions of subordinates as to the necessity or the character of public improvements. I was an applicant for the office of Controller; but my opposition to Carter H. Harrison is in no respect based upon his refusal to appoint me, and Mr. Harrison knows this, because when he told me he knew of no Irish-American in Chicago fit for the position of Commissioner of Public Works, I insisted that John McMahon, who built the lake tunnel,—a practical and an able man—was fit for the office, and I told Mr. Harrison that I did not desire my candidacy to be considered as antagonistic to John McMahon, and, on the contrary, that he could consider me perfectly satisfied if Mr. McMahon was appointed, or if any other good Irish-American were given the position. Surely, even a Kentuckian will not call that unreasonable thirsting for office.

Mr. Harrison then

TRIED TO SATISFY THE IRISH

by making Mr. Fogarty, who is neither a mechanic nor an engineer, his Superintendent of Streets under Mr. Waller. But mark the difference in the Mayor's treatment of a Kentuckian and an Irishman: Fogarty was put on about *half pay for several months*, on the plea that he should not get full pay until he was familiar with his duties. But Waller got full pay immediately, although he needed experience as much as Fogarty did, and was a better engineer nor no more successful builder. And Gurney got full pay as Controller from the moment he went into office, although history unkindly omits to mention any of the great banks or corporations he managed or the great financial schemes he conceived and executed before he became Controller. And Baldwin got full pay from date of appointment as Gas Inspector, although we know of no experience with which he was previously blessed in that line, unless, indeed, he did measure "the best Mayor" and report to the latter's satisfaction his giant dimensions in history and statesmanship.

Second—I oppose Mr. Harrison because of his snobbish

REFUSAL TO PRESIDE

over the McCormick Hall meeting to sympathize with the oppressed, misgoverned, starving people of Ireland for fear that his "official dignity might be lowered in the estimation of the English Government. Such men as Leonard Swett, Lieut.-Gov. Sullivan, and Gen. Ryan, who had never received political favors from the Irish, and no scruples about attending the meeting. The Mayors of Boston, Detroit, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, and other cities had no fear of "officially" offending the Government which took no pains to prevent its blockade-runners from furnishing weapons to shareholders to shoot down the defenders of the American Union but a few years ago. Neither had Gov. Cullom, who was under no obligations to the Irish, any fear of officially offending John Bull. Nor had Gov. Gear, of Iowa; Smith, of Wisconsin; St. John, of Kansas; Cresswell, of Michigan; Williams, of Indiana; Phelps, of Missouri; Foster, of Ohio; nor the Governor of Nebraska, all of whom wrote letters of sympathy with the cause, and all of whom presided over meetings to aid the cause whenever asked to do so.

Third.—I oppose Mr. Harrison because he has not fairly or decently enforced the laws during his term of office. His presence that

CRIME CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED

in a large city will not cover the multitude of his sins of omission. I wish to do no man an injustice, and frankly admit that there are low, vile sections in nearly all large cities that are stricken with the plague of vice. But I denounce the incompetence and the cowardice of any Mayor, with both the police force and public sentiment at his back, who pretends that he is helpless to prevent a great leading thoroughfare, which ought to be one of the city's chief commercial arteries, from becoming lined with vile dancing halls of vice, and so-called theatres. Shame upon such a pretence! I am an Irishman, and am proud to say so, however much that nationality may be "officially" despised by "the best Mayor"; and I call upon my countrymen to be no parties to the continuation of moral pest-houses in the great city of their adoption. No matter how great their persecutions, nor how unmitigated their poverty, the fathers and mothers of my countrymen in Chicago always maintained a reputation for morality and virtue which even their enemies acknowledged was excelled by no people on the face of the earth. Shall we give our children the example of supporting

A MAYOR WHO WILL NOT MOVE A HAND

to clear from our great thoroughfare, South State street, over which so many of our families are daily compelled to travel, a nest of institutions as bold, brazen, vile, and corruptive as any which ever existed in Sodom or Gomorrah? Irishmen, answer next Tuesday! And if you answer in a manner unworthy of your national traits, do not complain if your own children and your children's children curse your memories. You may plead inability to decide between the conflicting claims of politicians made just preceding an election about finances and other complicated questions. You cannot, without branding yourselves as infamous and belieing the natural traits of your character, plead inability to decide whether you want yourselves and your families to be surrounded by virtue or by vice.

Fifth—I oppose Carter H. Harrison, and ask my countrymen to oppose him, because I consider the Democratic party so impregnated with bigotry and Know Nothingism that it deserves only hostility at the hands of the Irish people.

THE IRISH HAVE BEEN THE "SOLID" SUPPORTERS

of the Democratic party all over the Union. In return, let them recall Francis Kernan's treatment by the Democracy of the State of New York; William R. Grace's treatment by the Democracy of the City of New York; and the treatment of the Irish in Chicago by Carter H. Harrison. In each case, as in many other cases I might cite, the Democratic blue blood was offended at the Irish when they dared to aspire for anything higher than being "hewers of wood and drawers of water." On the contrary, when Irishmen acted with the Republicans they were treated as equals, not as inferiors. Tom Murphy was made Collector of the Port of New York, and whatever opposition was offered to him came because he belonged to one wing of the party—the Conkling wing,—and not because of his place of birth or his creed. The present Secretary of State of New York, Gen. Carr, is an Irish-American and a Catholic. The Democracy growled that he was a Catholic, thinking that he would be scratched by Republicans as they would scratch him were he a Democrat and on their ticket. But he was not scratched:

THE REPUBLICANS STOOD BY HIM SOLIDLY.

He not only was elected, but ran ahead of his ticket. In view of these facts, I ask the Irish people if it is not time they ceased being the "solid" allies of the "solid" slave-driving Democracy of the South and the "solid" Know-Nothing Democracy of the North.

As I am not a Catholic, but what my patriotic Irish fathers before me were,—of the Presbyterian faith,—I can speak perhaps with more freedom than some of my countrymen could on this Democratic Know-Nothingism. It is time all good citizens stamped it out. I believe that the Republican party, which knows the loyalty of Irish Catholic Phil Sheridan, and of Mulligan, and Corcoran, and Kearney, and last, but not least, of gallant old Pat Catholic Shields, is not to be frightened by the nonsensical bugaboo of Irish-Catholic supremacy. No people know what oppression and persecution are better than do the Irish Catholics. They will not betray liberty in the United States, and the story that they will only finds lodgment in the minds of Democrats. The best way for the Irish people to remove prejudices is to mingle among and be of all parties, and to cease being the allies of the bigoted, intolerant party which always repays their labors with kicks when they are not satisfied with the crumbs.

Sixth—I oppose Carter H. Harrison for being knowingly

THE RECIPIENT OF POLITICAL STOLEN GOODS.

His friends are appealing to poor property-holders to support him because he reduced the water-tax. Mr. Harrison knows—if his egotism permits him to know that anybody else than himself and God Almighty ever did a good thing—that he had as much to do with reducing Chicago water-rates as the Governor of Kentucky had. My old friend, J. R. Gilbert, introduced and fought through the Council the ordinance reducing water-rents, and the ordinance was approved by Monroe Heath, Carter H. Harrison's predecessor, and not by "the best Mayor." The first collection of water-rents under the ordinance reducing rates was made after Mr. Harrison's inauguration, and from that day to this his followers have been howling in one prolonged chorus—and Mr. Harrison has seemed to enjoy the false notes—that the great Carter reduced water-rents.

I might, Mr. Editor, give many other good reasons why I oppose the reelection of Carter H. Harrison, and why not only Irish-American citizens, but all other citizens, should oppose him. But I cannot consent to the use of more of your space, nor resort to inflicting further blows upon froth. JOHN FORSYTHE.

CANNOT GO HIM.

NON-ENFORCEMENT HARRISON.

Chicago Tablet, April 2 (Greenback organ.).

Carter Harrison, in his speech before the Democratic Convention accepting the nomination for Mayor, openly and unblushingly admitted that gambling-houses and houses of prostitution were open day and night in the city, spreading their moral miasma broadcast among our people, and said that he was unable to close the gambling-houses or shut up the houses of prostitution, and he wished he could do so. When the Mayor of a great city like Chicago, with the best police force in the world, and the power of the people of the great Commonwealth of Illinois at his back, makes such admissions, he displays a lack of nerve and capacity that is surprising and deplorable. We have laws and ordinances providing for the abolition of these plague shops, the best police and constabulary force in America to put down these disorderly dens, and that same police force, under its brave and efficient Superintendent, Capt. O'Donnell, if permitted to do so by the Mayor, would wipe out the whole gambling and prostitution fraternity in twenty-four hours, and close every gambling-house and brothel in the city in that length of time. But Carter Harrison will not allow these gambling and brothel hells to be interfered with. The denizens of these places are his principal supporters. Mr. Michael McDonald, the chief of the gambling fraternity, is Mr. Harrison's first lieutenant, and will aid him with more votes on election-day than he will receive from any other source.

Why should Carter Harrison enforce the laws against and drive out his friends? Few men would do so. But why should the Mayor of Chicago have such friends? is a question that may also be asked in this connection, and only be answered on the theory that our corrupt state of politics in large cities frequently throw men among strange and bad associates. Harrison's associates are very vile; no worse could be found. Can the respectable artisans and business-men of Chicago, the industrious and moral people of the Garden City, afford to have the city run in the interests of gambling and prostitution any longer? Can they afford to pay taxes for the support of a police force whose orders from the Chief Executive of the city (the Mayor) is to protect instead of suppress gambling-houses and houses of prostitution? Can they afford to reelect a man who has degraded himself, and stooped from the honorable position of Mayor into the mere partisan politician, who has preached treason and recommended turbulence, who has prostituted the official chambers of his office into a Democratic committee room, who has turned the Common Council into a bear garden, and stooped to the methods of the bully and blackguard, to fisticuffs and brawls? We mistake the tone and spirit of our people if they longer tolerate this man or his acts.

FRANCE TO IRELAND.

THE FRENCH LEAGUE TO THEIR IRISH BROTHERS.

CHICAGO, April 2.—*To Our Irish Brothers:* Can you vote for a man for Mayor who, in his official capacity, has refused his sympathies to 5,000,000 of your oppressed countrymen?

Can you vote for a man for Mayor who takes you for simpletons, when in meetings for an election he professes to be your friends, and, like Iscariot, to betray you as Congressman as well as Mayor?

Can you vote for a man who, in his official capacity as Mayor, has always stood with your oppressors in the Mother Country either as a free-trader, or refused to sign resolutions with the prosecutors of Parnell, Davitt, and other Irish defenders?

Can you vote for a man who flatters you now for your suffrage, and whose record against Gen. Sheridan, and his refusal to preside (while Gov. Cullom consented to act in the capacity you asked of him) at the Parnell meeting in McCormick Hall, one of the grandest ever held in favor of suffering humanity we ever remembered?

Can you believe him? Your vote next Tuesday will redeem your manhood from his power to hoodwink you.

He has done the same with your brother Frenchmen.

In 1873 he said publicly that the French people were unruly and not able to govern themselves; they needed an iron hand to keep them submissive.

Then a few years after he made another speech, when he described the French as the most intelligent, the most industrious, and the most prosperous people in the world.

In many instances one day he was for one thing and the next day just the reversed.

Can we trust him? We do not like to be deceived either by a double tongue or duplicity in deeds. Neither do you.

And it is the reason why we ask you to join hands with us as you have done it in France,—not by heroics and valorous deed as in Fontenoy and elsewhere, but in the ballot-box next Tuesday.

We will show that neither Mr. C. H. Harrison nor any other man can use us as blind tools to serve their ambitious purposes.

Brave, honest, and intelligent as you are, let your vote be untrammeled, free, and independent. Starving, bleeding Ireland, Parnell, the Land League, your sympathetic meetings all forbid you to vote for that man.

THE FRENCH LAND LEAGUE.

AFTER CORRESPONDENTS.

The Small Ways of an Individual Clothed with a Little Brief Power—Who Is the Secretary?

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The statement has been made by the lady correspondent of a Western journal, and the statement is accurate, that our Cabinet family has taken in hand a task of considerable magnitude—viz., that of disciplining those Washington correspondents who have heretofore criticised them. The fact came to light through the application of a prominent publisher for a position for one in whom he was interested. The Cabinet officer to whom the application was made was under a strong personal obligation to the man making it. The reply, as already printed, was, in substance: "Your lady correspondent here has freely criticised me, and is disliked by my wife. She must be dismissed before you can receive favors from this department."

Could words be put together that should more clearly show the extent to which accession to partial power has turned the head of this ambitious mortal? Could anything more undignified, indecent, or unmanly be written of a Cabinet officer? Is it possible for a man in public life to overrate his power to a greater extent than to suppose that he can thus control a single decent newspaper in the United States, or affect the position of any reputable correspondent?

Think of a Cabinet officer attempting thus to strike a woman. Are the offices placed in this man's hand for low personal purposes to reward personal friends, and punish those who are personally distasteful to him? How dizzy such a man must be from his official perch, partly up the ladder of his ambition. No man sneers more contemptuously than he at Civil-Service reform. But because its principles provaikin the business he affects to despise his own power and all the power of an Administration would not serve to sweep aside the corps of Washington correspondents. They are not here to please parties, or intriguing party leaders, or Administrations, but to watch the public acts of each and all of them, and keep the public informed, especially to give fair and just information of all who violate the honorable trusts imposed upon them. This corps of correspondents is in the main a self-respecting body.

Their term of observation of public affairs and public men averages at least three times the average length of the public service here. Administration after Administration, since the days before the Republican party for many of them, has appeared and marched its little hour and passed for hundreds of the participants down to political obscurity. The newspaper tenure of office is during efficiency and good behavior. Before its members the never-ending procession of political actors continually moves by, passes from public view, and disappears into forgotten graves—those living graves where politicians dead to the public continue to exist.

It is hardly necessary to say that this cowardly attempt of a man—save the mark!—against a woman failed. If this official crusade is to be begin, for the honor of official manhood let it be directed against the men of the correspondent corps. It is a contest that none of them will shirk or turn aside to the width of a hair to avoid. As a general thing it is what correspondents know and have not printed, that a certain class of public men have most reason to be concerned about. Contests which force out all the truth in regard to the acts of those in official position generally serve best the interest of the honest public. H. V. B.

Mr. D. B. Cooke, Purchasing Agent American Express Company, Chicago, indorse the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in stubborn case of rheumatism.

CLOSE YOUR STORE.

The Business-Men Determined to Turn Out and Vote.

Partial List of Those Who Shut Up Their Stores Tuesday.

Nothing indicates more clearly the desire of the business classes of the community—those who forced him to be a candidate—to have Ald. Clark elected Mayor than the numerous signatures to the following agreement to close their stores on election-day, so that their time may be devoted to labor at the polls:

We, the undersigned, agree to suspend business on Tuesday next (5th April), sufficiently to give all of our employés an opportunity to vote:

J. V. Farwell & Co.
C. M. Henderson & Co.
N. O. Williams & Co.
Simon, Strauss & Co.
Selz, Schwab & Co.
Meyer, Strauss, Goodman & Co.
Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.
Swett, Dempster & Co.
Doggett, Bassett & Hills Co.
Silverman & Opper.
S. T. Lockwood & Co.
Work, Wachsmuth & Co.
Schmadir, Foreman & Co.
Eddy, Harvey & Co.
Field, Benedict & Co.
Storm & Hill.
Clement, Bate & Co.
Cahn, Wampold & Co.
C. H. Fargo & Co.
M. D. Wells & Co.
Vogler & Geudtner.
B. Kuppenheimer & Co.
Barnes & Co.
A. Reed & Sons.
The Root & Sons Music Co.
The Tobey Furniture Co.
Clement, Sayer & Co.
Leopold Bros. & Co.
Robert Larkins.
Sawyer, Goodman & Co.
The Bogue Badenoch Co.
J. H. Skeele & Co.
Chas. S. Gardner & Co.
Brown, Shaw & Co.
J. H. Pearson & Co.
John Sheaffer & Son.
W. Ludington & Co.
T. W. Harvey.
H. Wisbeck & Co.
Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Co.
Street, Cratfield & Keep.
Bigelow Bros.
Kelley, Love & Co.
E. H. & L. H. Turner.
Ambrose & Brooks.
The Kirby Carpenter Co.
Menominee River Lumber Co.
Palmer, Fuller & Co.
Chas. Rietz Bros. & Co.
Kelley, Rathborne & Co.
McMillen & Officer Bros.
W. E. Burlock & Co.
King Bros & Co.
McAuley, Dyke & Co.
Jansen, McClurg & Co.
Wilson Bros.
M. D. Wells & Co.
Kelley, Maus & Co.
S. K. & E. S. Moore.
F. Mallenee.
Cragin Bros. & Chandler.
M. Greenebaum, Agt.
C. G. Carleton & Co.
R. T. Whipley.
Chrone Steel Works.
Hess, Storr & Co.
Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co.
Borden, Selick & Co.
E. A. Beers & Co.
Pogg & Valentine.
C. W. Marks.
Cribben, Sexton & Co.
Cameron, Amberg & Co.
J. E. Merritt.
A. Booth.
Mackean & Ketterer.
Hatch & Breeze.
R. B. Day.
J. W. Middleton.
E. E. Eaton.
Marmett Iron Works Co.
Jones & Booth.
Wm. Blair & Co.
S. J. Surdam & Co.
Adam Hunts Sons.
Parkhurst & Williamson.
Walker, Calley & Co.
J. B. Clow & Sons.
W. & B. Douglas.
Northampton Emery Wheel Co.
Grey, Clark & Co.
J. A. Fay & Co.
Simonds Mfg. Co.
M. E. Page & Co.
Durand Bros. & Co.
C. C. Wallace & Sons.
O. W. Kimball.
G. Hetzel & Co.
C. M. Fay & Co.
Burton & Hunt.
Stearns & Co.
Armstrong & Co.
Hamilton, Spilman & Co.
Wm. Dodge.
S. S. Bignall Hdw. Co.
Clark & Campbell.
Warner, Parker, Cary & Co.
C. H. Chapin & Co.
W. P. Rose & Co.
Frank Roehr.
William Gilbert & Co.
H. W. Neidert & Co.
Daniel Forbes & Co.
C. H. Garney.
Lapham, Smibert & Co.
Wilson, Evenden & Co.
Taunton Tack Co.
Bradley & Vrooman.
Pardee, Cook & Co.
White, Swan & Co.
Jesse Spalding.
Mackinaw Lumber Co.
W. H. Nickerson & Bro.
Alston Manufacturing Co.
J. S. Meister & Co.
Crerar, Adams & Co.
H. B. Briggs.
King & Lamb.
Stevens, Berger & Co.
J. E. Glinn.
J. M. Waldron.
Shuns, William & Co.
Seavey Bros.
Monheimer Bros.
Keen, Murdoch & Fisher.
Gould, Draper & Co.
Brooks Bros.
Taylor & Co.
J. R. Walsh, manager.
G. W. Patrick & Co.
Royal Baking Powder Company.
Jaques, Atwood & Co.
New Haven Clock Co.
American Tract Society.
Ira B. Wiggins.
Fairbanks, Palmer & Co.
W. H. Hazendon.
The Colegrove Book Co.
S. Remington & Sons.
McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.
R. B. Boynton & Co.
W. A. Blaine, agent.
Isaac W. Bangs.
H. P. Stanley Sons.
Marrion, Knight & Co.
J. H. Clough & Co.
R. V. Page & Co.
W. S. Hinds.
Felix, Marston & Blair.
William B. Webster.
Chicago Linseed Oil Co.
B. O. Van Bakkelin.
Carter & Co.
Procter, Cook & Co.
Hibbard, Spencer & Co.
Chapman, Grier & Co.
Chicago Stamping Co.
S. P. Farrington & Co.
Hale, Cleaveland, Bonnell & Co.
S. D. Kimball.
Kellogg & Barrett.
Gould, Hall & Co.
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer.
Barnum Bros.
G. Becker.
A. L. Singer.
E. Rothschild & Bros.
H. A. Kohn & Bro.
L. Loewenstein & Co.
W. J. Shaw & Co.
William F. Allen & Co.
Franklin MacVeagh & Co.
George Bohner & Co.
H. F. D. Donovanuhle.
J. J. Whitehouse.
F. & E. Jaeger & Co.
Lindauer Bros. & Co.
Einstein, Longini & Co.
Wolf Bros. & Co.
French, Potter & Wilson.
Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co.
Gimbel, Florsheim & Co.
M. E. McDowell & Co.
Squire, Dingee & Co.
A. J. Latham.
Sibley, Dudley & Co.
J. A. Kennedy.
C. F. Chessman.
Sherer, Shirk & Co.
Knowles, Cloyes & Co.
Alexander & Parsig.
E. B Miller & Co.
Spaulding & Merrick.
Hosking Saunders.
Bradshaw & Walk.
J. K. Ainsley & Co.
G. F. Mack & Co.
Sherman, Jewett & Co.
Montgomery, Ward & Co.
D. J. Lines.
Haslettine & Co.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
J. H. Thayer, mgr.
Crax & Short.
M. & F. Periolat & Co.
Wm. M. Baker & Co.
Diebold Safe & Lock Co.
John Wilkinson & Co.

SOUTH WATER STREET.

Following is the document that was circulated on South Water street:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to close our respective places of business on Tuesday, April 5, 1881, to allow our employés an opportunity to vote; stores to be closed at 12, noon, or as near that as possible. This is an election of importance to all business-men, and we deem it necessary to exert every effort to carry it through successfully.

Mann, Barber & Co.
A. L. Tucker.
C. C. Reichwald.
R. A. Bernett.
Bond & Ensworth.
Alexander Fish & Co.
O'Connor & Lally.
Thomas Mason.
Craig & Mullin.
J. H. Phillips & Co.
Bronett Bros.
Barron & Bermingham.
C. H. Weaver & Co.
A. C. Knopf.
O. P. Emerson & Co.
Woodcock & Dexter.
H. B. Briggs.
Rice, Smith & Co.
Mayne & Low.
B. F. Baker & Co.
Foster & Borden.
E. P. Dows.
Ph. Benz & Co.
E. R. Nichols & Co.
Hager & Spies.
F. Nickerson & Son.
A. L. McClay.
Merrill & McMillan.
E. Todd & Co.
Parliament & Rupert.
F. A. Thomas.
J. T. White & Co.
Buck, Stow & Co.
M. George & Co.
C. Baltz.
Taylor Bros.
Moore & Rockwood.
Watts & Wagner.
Beck Bros.
Ender & Myers.
John Rick.
Beckwith & Middendorf.
E. T. Thomas & Co.
Henry C. Schois.
W. M. Paine & Co.
George S. Sloan.
Little & Thompson.
Furman, Ervin & Co.
W. T. Miller & Co.
J. Neuberger & Co.
H. F. Stanley's Sons.
Edwards & Clark.
A. S. Mall

OUR SOCIETY.

The Weddings of the Week —Engagements Announced.

Club Parties, Receptions, and Other Interesting Events.

Gossip for the Ladies—Whereabouts of the Leaders of Fashion.

MATRIMONIAL EVENTS.

An early morning wedding was solemnized Thursday, the 31st inst., at 7:30 a. m., by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, at the residence of the bride, No. 474 West Adams street, the contracting parties being Mr. William E. Lacey, with C. P. Kellogg & Co., and Mrs. Frances E. Moyes, of this city. After a fine wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Lacey left on the early train for St. Louis, where they will spend some time; returning, will make this city their future home. A few intimate friends of the wedded couple were present at the service.

A quiet, yet exceedingly stylish and elegant wedding in all of its appointments, occurred on Thursday evening, March 31, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 110 Loomis street. The contracting parties were Mr. Thomas C. Ketcham and Miss Ida E. Bovee, a well-known society belle of the West Side. Promptly at 8 o'clock, to the strains of a melodious wedding march, the couple marched into the spacious parlors and stood before the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, who pronounced the words which made them husband and wife.

A quiet and select wedding was solemnized Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., at 8 p. m., in the parlors of the residence No. 221 West Washington street, the contracting parties being Mr. Byron L. Sawyer and Mrs. Mary L. Heather, both of this city. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas performed the ceremony. A few friends and relatives were present to witness the ceremony and extend congratulations to the happy couple.

The marriage of Miss Rachel Wendell to Mr. Madrice Landsberg was solemnized in a quiet manner at the residence of Mrs. Charles Wendell Wednesday last, by Rev. Mr. Hirsh officiating. The young couple will reside in New York.

The marriage of Miss Eva V. Brady and Mr. Claude J. Smith was celebrated Monday, March 28. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will be "at home" to their friends at No. 339 Dearborn avenue, Thursdays, April 21 and 28.

Married, Wednesday evening, Miss Susie Whitcomb, daughter of Hon. S. Whitcomb, Esq., and Mr. Wilbur G. Palmer, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 498 West Monroe street.

At the residence of the bride's parents, corner of Millard avenue and Twenty-second street, Lawndale, March 30, by the Rev. Robert Sheppard, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church, Horace B. Griffin was married to Miss Emma H. Ford, all of the same place. The happy couple left on the evening train for an extended tour through the West.

PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

The marriage of Miss Annie Alston and Mr. John Moorhead, Jr., will be solemnized at 7 o'clock Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 449 North La Salle street.

The marriage of Miss Belle Rothschild and Mr. Isaac Newberger will take place Tuesday, April 5, at Standard Hall.

CLUB NOTES.

The ball given by Gaun[illegible] No. 1, K. P., on Thursday evening at [illegible]dne's West Side Hall, was a complete success, as are all the parties given by that Lodge. There were so me eighty couples present, and all enjoyed themselves. Much credit is due to the Committee of Arrangements for the success.

The George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., will hold its third annual "calico party" Friday evening at the hall No. 107 Washington street. All comrades and friends are invited.

Battery "A," I. N. G., of Danville, Ill., will visit this city during the coming week, and on Friday evening the members of the command will be tendered an informal reception by Company "C," First Regiment, at the Armory on Jackson street. During the evening Company "C" will give an exhibition drill, including the popular "silent manual" and novel "spell-down."

The annual charity ball and banquet of the St. Andrew's Society is to take place at the Tremont House Thursday evening, April 7. Extensive preparations have been made to make the affair a success.

The ninth meeting of the Friday Night Club was held Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. M. L. Abbey, No. 450 West Adams street. The program consisted of a piano solo, by Miss Alice A. Hutchins; vocal solo, by Mr. F. B. Williams; and the two-act drama, "I've Written to Brown," by Miss Nellie A. Hubbard and Mr. W. Pretty[illegible] acted as the Program Committee. The closing party of the present season will be held Friday evening, April 22.

The Little Folks' Literary, of Englewood, held its last meeting at the residence of William Gillespie, on La Salle street.

The regular monthly reception of the Press Club was held last evening in the Club rooms.

The good people, young and old, of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church held an "apron sociable" in the church Friday evening. This was one of the most delightful occasions of the many that have made this Society noted. There was an excellent program provided, the exercises being interspersed with the selling of aprons, eating ice-cream, and the other accompaniments to a modern church social. The Misses Hitt sang a duet, Mr. Clinton a song, a recitation by Mr. C. D. Eddy, a song by Mr. C. Jay Smith, and the company were favored with several recitations by Miss Edith Elliott, who, with her talent and pleasing execution of difficult recitations, has become deservingly popular among the societies who have listened to her elocutionary efforts. Miss McBean sang "Douglas" with unusual expression.

Company A, First Regiment I. N. G., will give a grand complimentary reception to their numerous friends Friday evening, April 22, at the Armory. A full orchestra, under the direction of W. W. Pound, and an elegant supper at the Leland Hotel, will be among the features of the entertainment.

The congregation of the Church of the Redeemer met Tuesday evening in the church parlors, corner of Sangamon and West Washington streets, to meet Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Throop, who have just returned from an extended tour in Europe. Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Mr. J. S. Dennis, the Rev. W. S. Crow, and Willard Woodard. A pleasant evening was passed.

A grand calico hop will be given by Butler Chanter, No. 33, O. E. S., at Owsley's Hall, corner Robey and Indiana streets, April 6.

RECEPTIONS, PARTIES, ETC.

The golden wedding of Gen. and Mrs. Crafts J. Wright was celebrated Thursday evening by an informal reception tendered them at the residence of their daughter, No. 2246 Indiana avenue, by their children and grandchildren and a number of friends. The old couple were married in Steubenville, O., March 31, 1831. Gen. Wright graduated from West Point in 1828, and was admitted to the Bar in 1829. He gained his title in the Civil War, and was engaged in many of the most important battles. At the reception Thursday evening tea was served in the service presented to Gen. and Mrs. Wright at their wedding. William D. Gallagher contributed an appropriate poem, which was read during the evening.

On Wednesday an impromptu party met at the residence of Mrs. William Sandford, No. 276 West Erie street, and after a pleasant afternoon the evening was passed with music and dancing. Among those present were Mesdames Lou Whitcomb, Charles Brinkerhoff, George T. Fyfe, G. F. Hill, and the Misses Alice Pike and Birdie Sandford.

A very fine necktie party was given by a number of the south end young folks last evening in the private dancing academy hall, No. 2044 Indiana avenue. Dancing and refreshments were indulged in, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one to those fortunate enough to be present, among whom were the Misses Florence Gamble, Addie Golsen, Minnie Purcell, Carrie Wright, Lulu Ballard, Minnie Rowell, Lily Flagg, Mlle Dicks, Fanny A. Speer, Mrs. H. Speer, Alice Van Horn, Lillie Ortner, Fanny and Nellie Gavet, Bertha Loeb, Miss Denker, Mamie Tobin, Lottie Mills, Jennie Brody, and Messrs. Lockwood, Gardner, Cameron, John Cameron, Davis, Lampman, W. Wallis, Purcell, Wright, Lybrook, George Leitch, Jackson, Speer, Wiley, Hiram Smith, Tobin, and Lucas.

Tuesday evening Miss Emma Heukle entertained about 150 of her friends at her home, No. 386 West Adams street. At half-past 12 o'clock a repast was served, to which the guests did ample justice, and after which the parlors were "cleared," and dancing was continued until a late hour.

On Wednesday evening, March 30, Mr. Henry Grosse was very happily surprised at Freie Hall, it being the occasion of his birthday. Among his many friends present were the following: The Misses Carrie and Annie Essig, Grossenbecker, Hoffman, Kaefer, Jones, Becker, Grosse, Sullivan, Peters, Donnelly, Olmquist, Wagner, and Messrs. H. Samuel, H. Grosse Wagner, Anderson, Essig, Temmerstedt, Miller, Lowe, Heineman, Miller, Johnson, Weinfield, Skoglund, Olmquist, Ollendorf, Haas, Sharp, Reynolds, and Freisch.

Wednesday evening a very novel entertainment was enjoyed by the guests of the Woodruff Hotel. The affair was a "soap-bubble" party, a prize being awarded to the individual who blew the largest bubble.

Miss Enders gave a tea party Thursday evening, entertaining a select company of friends.

Last Monday evening the Rev. Robert D. Sheppard and wife entertained the Methodist clergy and their wives.

The Rev. W. S. Crow, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, was surprised by the members of his congregation at his new home, No. 394 West Adams street. The reverend gentleman was intending to purchase furniture for his new home, but his parishioners saved him the trouble by doing the work for him. The Ellis Society gave a handsome easychair, and everything, from a brush and dust-pan to a chamber-set, was sent in by the members of the church.

PERSONAL.

Maj. B. R. De Young, of the Sixth Infantry, I. N. G., has tendered his resignation, on account of business relations. He was the first officer commissioned in the Sixth, having been the originator of the organization, and has rendered invaluable services in putting the regiment on its present footing. By his resignation the command has lost one of its most faithful and efficient officers, and his many friends in the regiment regret his departure.

Among the Chicago people at present rejoicing in Jacksonville, Fla., are Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Larimie, Dr. and Mrs. E. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hanford and family, Miss Fannie Lane, Mrs. Eames, Mrs. H. H. Porter and Miss Porter, Mrs. Fred Eames, J. C. McMullin, Esq., and family, Mr. Charles Spalding and Miss Spalding, Col. and Mrs. Uri Balcom, John V. Farwell and family, and Mr. George Porter.

Miss Hattie Cobb, who for the past two weeks has been visiting her friends in Chicago and vicinity, returns to her home in White Bear Lake, Minn., this evening.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Phelps, nee Lincoln, have returned home from the South, and will be glad to see their friends on Thursdays, during April, at No. 8 Oakwood boulevard.

Mrs. and Miss Lottie C. Givins, wife and daughter of the late Canon Givins, of Toronto, Ont., will reside for the future with the family of Robert Givins, No. 701 North Clark street.

Miss Florence Hamilton, of Louisville, who has been visiting Mrs. C. W. Parker for several weeks, returned home Tuesday, called thither by the serious illness of her father.

Miss Jennie Garratson, of Muscatine, Ia., has been in the city several days during the week, a guest at the Palmer House.

The Misses Campbell, of West Washington street, who have been in Washington for several weeks, are expected home this week.

L. Judson West, of Rockford, Ill., who has been in this city for a week, left Tuesday morning for an extended Southern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Kingman, Jr., and son, Benton, left the city Thursday morning for their new home at Muchakinock, Mahaska County, Ia.

Colonel Lowe, Esq., manager of the Palmer House, accompanied by his wife, who has been in New York for several months, returned home last Saturday.

Miss Mamie Carpenter, of Louisville, who has been visiting Miss Lina Harrison, of Ashland avenue, for several weeks, returned to her home Friday.

Mrs. Schimpferman and Miss Hattie Schimpferman left yesterday for Louisville, to be absent a month.

Mr. James E. Olcott left Tuesday for New Orleans, to be absent several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reamer, Jr., have removed to New York City.

Lillie E. Strotz, of this city, who went to Cincinnati to attend the opera festival, has returned home.

J. Brandt Walker left for the East last Monday.

Mrs. Albright and sister, of Quincy, Ill., are in town, the guests of Mrs. Cox, of No. 225 Fremont street.

Mr. Albert Gillespie and family, who have been visiting a brother, have returned to Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Millington (nee Allen) have returned to Englewood to live.

Mrs. Williams, of Englewood, has returned from her three months' visit to Rome.

Miss Annie Bancroft, of Englewood, will visit her old home in Lynn, Mass., in about two weeks.

John R. Hoxie and family will spend two months on their Texas plantation. Mr. P. D. Hamilton accompanies them.

Mrs. A. S. Griswold, of Watertown, Wis., is visiting Mrs. G. W. Griswold.

Miss Jennie Jerzykiewicz, of New York, is visiting her friend Miss Fannie B. Mack, of 25 Sixteenth street.

Miss Addie Bean has returned home after a three months' visit to the East.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Atkinson have left Hyde Park, and are now settled at No. 1344 Michigan avenue.

LATEST SPRING MODES.

New York Evening Post.

Resida is the new shade of mignonette.

Large loose sleeves are worn in spring cloaks.

Spanish lace dolmans will be worn the coming season.

The Louis Quinze coat is much used with dinner toilets.

Menu cards in the shape of the obelisk are among the novelties.

Little folks are again dressed in gay plaids and stripes, and bright suits of monochrome color.

Satin bows with long pendants of gold, silver, pearl, or cut steel are worn as shoulder knots with party dresses.

The necks of some of the new corsages are cut in deep Vandykes, front and back, and edged with standing frills of lace.

Black Spanish lace is not only worn for trimming and flounces, but as complete tunics over black, white, or colored satin.

The new plaided goods are quite unlike the historical tartans heretofore imported under clan titles, and the blocks are large and conspicuous.

Among the elegancies in drawing-rooms are incense-burners of bronze, in which pastelles emitting a fragrant smoke are kept constantly burning.

Gay-colored Surah silk handkerchiefs bordered with gathered ruffles of lace are exceedingly stylish. They are larger than those of linen or India muslin.

Petticoats for day and evening wear are made of satin, foulard, or silk, and have either embroidered or lace edged flowers, or full double ruches at the bottom.

The handsomest parasols for the promenade are of black satin, elaborately embroidered in black and lined with camyo or almond-tinted satin, and the most elegant carriage parasols are of delicate colored satin, embroidered in white, of pale shades of color, or exquisitely hand-painted and edged with ostrich feather fringe, tipped with marabout.

The newest importations in brocades are Teheran, Etruscan, or Smyrna designs of rather small pattern, made in three shades with the ground-work thickly covered. There is also a Limosine fabric which has a dark mauve ground and wide stripes of old gold. This material is used for traveling costumes, and is particularly effective when trimmed with old gold plush.

Granat red-brown, violet, Venetian green, ruby, and dark marine blue are favorit colors for polonaises of satin to be worn over underskirts of velvet. These shades are appropriate for street costumes, but for evening wear polonaises of the most delicate shades of cream white, peach blossom, almond, ciel-blue, and mauve will be in great favor, either worn over underskirts of black velvet or the dark shades of claret, dahlia, plush, and purple plush.

Very elegant evening wraps in Japanese embroidered stuffs are exceedingly fashionable. Rich white or light-colored figured satins and brocades, with large flower designs and intricate patterns in gold lace, are also great favorits. There are also French capes of white cashmere, edged with white feather trimming or richly embroidered with flowers and leaves of gold and lined with pale, straw-colored Surah silk.

The cactus lace straws are so delicate and transparent that they have to be lined with soft-tinted silk, thus giving the hat a charming effect, and making them exceedingly becoming to young, fresh faces. An imported hat of this description was lately exhibited. It was in the modified "poke" shape, and lined with wild-rose-colored satin mervelleux. Around the crown of the hat was a cascade of sparkling steel lace, into which was set a garland of crimson roses. Over the left side of the hat, and drooping in feathery ends above the roses, was a full ostrich plume of pale pink, which changed gradually through several shades of color to a crimson tip. The plume was held by an arrow of cut steel. Another hat was lined with an exquisit shade of Persian mauve, and upon the crown was a Spanish scarf edged with cream-white lace, which fell over a coronet of rich purple pansies and sprays of heliotrope blossoms. The scarf was held at each side of the hat by handsome pearl ornaments.

Shoulder-capes will be more than ever in favor this year. At a recent wedding in this city the bridesmaids wore short dresses of white Surah silk, with Mignon capes made wholly of white marabout feathers, white fans of the same, spangled with gold, and large Sir John Reynolds hats of white plush, with long white plumes wreathed around the crowns. The groom presented each of the bridesmaids with a necklace and locket of Roman pearls, hand-painted in floral designs, and held together by a fine chain of Irish brilliants. The bride wore a white satin dress made in the style of costumes of three centuries ago. Her traveling dress was of dark navy-blue plush. The underskirt was laid in wide alternate folds of plush and satin de Lyon. Over this was a Greek tunic of gold and blue Oriental brocade. The fringe which edged it was made of little balls of Persian silk and gold. The Henri II. basque was made of plush, with waistcoat of Persian brocade. Rubens hat of the plush, with antique gold feather-tips and ornaments of sapphire, mounted with Etruscan gold. A lady guest wore a dress of white and silver brocade, with a chatelaine girdle in silver, set with Irish diamonds and a diadem of silver shamrocks. Another lady wore a dress of pearl satin and brocaded silk, nearly covered with Renaissance lace, and her two daughters wore lace-trimmed polonaises of pink Surah silk over underskirts of black velvet. Charlotte Corday bonnets of white silk, with pink feather tips, and fans of pink tinted feathers, with sticks of oriental jet set with pearls.

American people of fashion are emulating the Europeans in devising odd and original forms of entertainment. For several seasons lawn tennis, 5 o'clock teas, archery fêtes, and kettledrums have been the rage, and this season promises to exceed them all in quirky, and there will be a good-natured rivalry as to who will provide the most novel entertainment. Costume parties, masked promenades, tableaux vivants, and high teas had already been given, when Lent put a stop to the festivities, which will be resumed with added zest after Easter. An American lady now residing in London, apparently anxious to begin something decidedly new in this direction, recently gave a "Soap Bubble Party." The guests found a long table covered with China pipes, tied with gay-colored ribbons, and dishes of warm soap and water. They spent some time in the childish amusement of blowing soap-bubbles, and the evening ended with refreshments and music. Another lady gave what is styled a bal champêtre, just before Lent. The invitations were written in old-fashioned rustic French, on illustrated paper, with a village maiden and her lover wandering in a flowery mead. The invitations begged the swains to come in flowery waistcoats and high collars, and the maidens in their best bibbed aprons and Sunday caps. For this sort of fancy ball calico, chintz, and other inexpensive materials only were required, yet affording scope for taste and originality. As an "artistic" high tea given in this city the evening before Ash Wednesday, the company assembled looking like living pictures of a bygone age. One lady wore a dress of pale gold satin, made short, and embroidered in crimson roses. The skirt opened in front over a quilted petticoat of ruby satin. The round bodice was exceedingly short, the waist coming well up under the arms. A wide, richly embroidered belt was fastened in front with a large paste buckle, from which hung a satin immense pouch embroidered to match the belt. Another lady wore a dress of Bishop's purple velvet and satin. The satin waist was high in the throat. The sleeves were finished at the elbow with a puff of velvet and three narrow ruffles of satin, and garnished inside with plaited frills of Venetian point lace. A Media's pointed waist of velvet was set over the satin corsage, and laced behind. The satin skirt was cut very long, then looped up high on the left side, the heavy folds of drapery being held by a clasp and chatelaine of antique silver. Long mousquetaire gloves laced up the backs were added, and an immense fan of vulture feathers. A very handsome costume of black satin figured with crimson carnations was made in Watteau style over an underdress of black velvet, and an eccentric dress was formed of dark green velvet, shot with gold, and worn over a petticoat of straw-colored satin sublime.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

Homely women look best in big hats. We state this in the hope of seeing only small hats at the theatre.

The fashion in Paris is to wear precious stones of different colors. Earrings, too, are no longer made in pairs. One earring may be formed of a large sapphire circled with diamonds, and the other of different dimensions of a ruby also circled with diamonds.

In taking a stroll on Wabash avenue yesterday among the beautiful stores that line that thoroughfare, we looked in upon our old friend D. A. Hewes and inspected some of his beautiful goods. Flowers more lovely than Nature herself could produce; hats from every known manufactory of this country, Paris, and London, and many elegant novelties. His opening—the great event of the season—occurs on Tuesday and Wednesday next, and we earnestly advise every lady who ever wore a hat or selected one for a child to get in if she can.

The ceiling of the dining-room in which Victor Hugo entertained the Home-Rulers is covered with a striped cloth of silver and moss velvet, made for the palace of a Venetian Doge 300 years ago.

An important event to lovers of beautiful paintings in oil is the sale at auction of the notable collection at O'Brien's Art Galleries, 208 Wabash avenue. The paintings are largely by Boston artists, and will be sold without reserve on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 7, 8, and 9. The sale commences at 9:30 o'clock.

Silver-mounted ebony prayer-books are the proper things for this Lent, and they dangle from the belts of fair worshipers as they go to church at the ends of silver chains. Elegance is thus carried into religion.

Jennie June says: "We Americans get French winter fashions in spring." Such is undoubtedly true the case in Chicago until our young milliner, Mr. Jules Baillenberg, went to Paris and made special arrangements whereby he is constantly supplied with all advance styles, as our ladies will have an opportunity of witnessing at his opening which occurs shortly.

Albums containing photographs of ladies in each new dress they receive, colored to the exact hues of the material, are among the latest society toys.

Milliners, tailors, and others about to give "spring openings" should consult Dunwell & Ford, society stationers, 50 Madison street, in regard to their cards of invitation.

A gown, the effect of which has been compared to an omelet with lettuce, has been sent to Philadelphia by Worth.

The ladies are delighted with the beautiful spring bonnets and hats exhibited at Hagedon's, 42 and 44 Madison street.

Judge Hilton, sly old fellow that he is, has bought Park's statuette, "First Love," for a cool $3,000, and has given it to Mrs. Stewart. And Alexander's bones still missing.

The most beautiful display of Easter cards ever made in Chicago is found at the West Side Library. So says every one.

Why do not the girls of to-day become their own dressmakers? asks Jennie June. The *girls* do, Jennie; it's the *young ladies* you are thinking of.

The Ottoman sofa-bed is both ornamental and useful, and is sold only by J. A. Colby & Co., 217 and 219 State street.

There is a memorial to Charlotte Bronte in the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels, which has been erected where the old church, so closely associated with the Bronte family, formerly stood.

Haynes' wholesale pattern-rooms, 109 Wabash avenue, show latest novelties in trimmed goods. Visit Haynes' Palace of Fashion, 198 and 200 N. Clark st. Branch, 113 22nd st.

The dresses sent out by Worth and other leading Parisian modistes have many picturesque features that are evidently copied from old paintings.

An elegant diamond necklace and pendant, worth $10,000, are among the new goods displayed by Trask, Rowe & Co., jewelers, 105 State street.

The cactus lace straws are so delicate and transparent that they have to be lined with soft-tinted silk, thus giving the hat a charming effect, and making them exceedingly becoming to young, fresh faces. An imported hat of this description was lately exhibited. It was in the modified "poke" shape, and lined with wild-rose-colored satin mervelleux. Around the crown of the hat was a cascade of sparkling steel lace, into which was set a garland of crimson roses. Over the left side of the hat, and drooping in feathery ends above the roses, was a full ostrich plume of pale pink, which changed gradually through several shades of color to a crimson tip. The plume was held by an arrow of cut steel. Another hat was lined with an exquisit shade of Persian mauve, and upon the crown was a Spanish scarf edged with cream-white lace, which fell over a coronet of rich purple pansies and sprays of heliotrope blossoms. The scarf was held at each side of the hat by handsome pearl ornaments.

A lady in Mr. Yewell's studio once astonished the artist by telling him she greatly admired his "insides." He paints interiors.

Our readers will do well to follow our advice and select their furniture now at Wirts & Scholle's, 223 Wabash avenue.

There seems to be little doubt, however, that as the season advances large bonnets will become popular, and modifications of the poke will prevail.

Isaac W. Bangs & Co., stove-dealers and agents for Richmond Ranges, have moved to 47 State street. Ready for business.

The ladies' favorite, the "New Home" Sewing Machine. Depot, 242 State street.

Unfortunate age.—A young lady of 23 years refused to marry a man of 50, saying that he was neither one thing nor another. He was too old for a husband, and too young to hold out any hope of immediate widowhood.

Making a specialty of high-standard work and artistic-cut garments, and carrying the largest line of cloths, why shouldn't Devore & Son, 68 Adams street, lead in tailoring?

"Much Ado About Nothing" is said to illustrate the parting of two gushing maidens.

Nature's teeth equaled by Dr. Low's new *no-plate* process. Made only at 128 State.

The *Pleasyune* thinks the strict observance of Lent depends a good deal upon the attractiveness of the performance at the opera-house.

Openings every day of choice hair goods and the latest styles in ornaments at Thome's Hair Bazar, 157 State street.

You may have noticed that the smallest women carry the largest fans.

Complete your Easter costume, ladies, by ordering at once boots of Keller, Monroe street, Palmer House.

"How beautiful it is, Mary, to think of you clinging about me as the ivy clings about the oak." "Wouldn't maple be more appropriate than oak, Theodore?" queried Mary, with a sly twinkle in her eyes. "You know what they get from the maple."

The long experience of Mrs. S. I. Stevens insures waves to become any face. Prices very reasonable. 158 State street.

In the spring the little goatlets sport and play upon the green, and the wild Italian grinds his so-called musical machine.

A new supply of cap-nets at Fetherly's, 189 Wabash avenue. Single 20 cents, double 25 cents. Sold elsewhere for 30 and 40.

Pink coral with bright yellow is one of the favorit contrasts of color, and when these two Spanish colors are used with Spanish lace the effect is excellent, and is found to be as becoming to blonds as to brunets.

Better than Nottingham, and not as expensive as Antigue—the Guipure d'Art lace—208 Wabash avenue.

It is possible for three people to keep the same secret, but only after two of them are dead.

Hardwood "Perfection" refrigerators and "Paragon" ranges. Seavey & Co., 49 State.

One of the new features in handsome Paris wraps is that of pleating the fullness on the shoulders instead of shirring it.

Why not buy your gaiters by mail, and save 50 per cent, at Ernest Mixs', 125 State?

The price of eggs indicates that hens are getting on-nest again, perpetrates the Pittsburg *Telegraph*.

Ladies call and see new system of cutting and patterns at Mme. Morse's, 25 State st.

A ridiculous rumor has got abroad that one of the 2,000 Englishmen who visited this country last year will not write a book on American manners and customs.

The classes for the spring term at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College are rapidly filling up. See them in operation.

The most picturesque round hats for dressy wear at summer watering-places are of the open lace straws, with wide brim rolled up on the right side, or else just above the forehead.

New and elegant styles of hair goods and ornaments just received at Burnham's Central Music-Hall hair store.

Somebody notes that love is more interesting than marriage, for the same reason that romance is more enticing than history.

Heinig's incomparable spring suits will make you "nobby." Order at 209 Dearborn.

The highest ambition of a woman, according to Worth, should be to look jaunty under a plain hat.

Frames, pictures, etc., at cost during April. Lovejoy, 88 State. Bargains in job lots.

"Doctor," said a lady patient, "I suffer a great deal with my eyes." The old gentleman adjusted his spectacles and with a Socratic air replied, "I do not doubt it, my friend, but then you ought not to forget that you could suffer a great deal more without them."

The opening of the lace and dress trimmings house by Morgenthau Brothers & Co., corner State and Monroe streets, has proved a great success. Their business has been very large during the past week.

TRICHINÆ.

The Full Text of the Manifesto Posted in Every English Town.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The following manifesto, ordered to be placarded in every township throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain, will undoubtedly be read with great interest. The effect is naturally unfavorable to the owners of hog products, inducing many consumers to change their diet, the largest retailers in England informing us that during the past three weeks they have not out more than half their usual quantity. Owing to these troubles, we think it desirable that packers should forsee shipping meats of a secondary character to the United Kingdom for the present. Respectfully,

ALCOCK & KING.

BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

TRICHINOUS DISEASE AND COOKING OF MEAT.

Some very serious diseases of man, of which the chief is named Trichinosis, result from eating the flesh of pigs that become infested with minute parasitic worms.

It is upon the imported flesh of foreign pigs that suspicion of being thus infected has recently fallen; but it will be prudent to regard all pigs as liable to parasitic disease, and to remember that the influence of it upon the animal is not nearly so evident as when the disease attacks man.

Inasmuch as the meat infested with these worms cannot be recognized by any popular test, and these worms themselves can only be detected by careful microscopic examination, it becomes important to take precautions against harm to man in the case of meat from all pigs.

The only known means of avoiding disease in man from this dangerous quality of meat from pigs is by very thorough and efficient cooking. If there is any reason for thinking a particular sample of meat to contain the parasites it ought not on any account to be eaten, no matter how it is cooked.

Hams, sausages, and like articles, whether or not they have been smoked or salted, should never be eaten in the raw state.

To be efficient for the required purpose, the cooking of pork, of hams, of bacon, and other articles should be prolonged for about half as much time again as is customary. The smallest Joint should be cooked for not less than an hour; and whatever be the size of the joint it should not have more than half an hour's cooking for each pound of meat. No part of a joint that is seen to have an underdone portion in it should be eaten.

In boiling hams and pork the meat should be put into cold or lukewarm water, and the period of cooking should be reckoned

FROM THE TIME WHEN THE WATER BOILS.

In boiling several joints of pork or several hams (as required at institutions and elsewhere), they should not be put together in bulk at the same time into the same vessel. Each joint should be put into a separate vessel and boiled with a good quantity of water.

Though the caution is not given for the avoidance of the particular disease here in question, the present is a useful opportunity to mention that it is of much importance to health to see that larders and places where cooked meat is stored are kept always clean and free from the chance of foul air entering them. Serious outbreaks of disease are appearing with some probability to be related to neglect of this precaution.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, Medical Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, Feb. 28, 1881.

The above circular from the Local Government Board has been ordered to be published by the Corporation of Birkenhead.

ALFRED GILL, Town Clerk.

English Political Poetry.

St. James' Gazette.

When Miss Peace comes back with Dizzy,
Honor at her side we find;
But when Gladstone goes the pizzy,
Honor, blushing, steps behind.

For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation, and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters.

THE TURF.

Eight Entries in the Chicago Four-Year-Old Stake.

The Boston Stallion Purse Closes with Thirteen Nominations.

Announcement of Weights in the Chicago Board of Trade Handicap.

Jewett Sold for $15,000—Darby Broken Down—Other Notes and News.

THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD RACE.

The entries to the trotting stake of the Chicago Association, which race is to be trotted Friday, July 22, closed last Friday, and up to last night nine entries, comprising all the best 4-year-olds in the country and the celebrated 5-year-old gelding Phil Thompson, whose owners believe him capable of trotting a mile in 2:20, had been received. The lot is the largest and best one ever nominated in an event of this kind, and should the day and track be good when the race is called the prospect for the best 4-year-old record (2:19¼, by Triaster) being beaten will be good. Alcyone, Director, Barrister, and Emma G. are well known by their performances last year, and as several of the others have shown themselves capable of doing a mile in 2:25 or better, there is little doubt that the race will be a close and exciting one, no matter who wins it. The list of entries is as follows:

1. Kennedy Packard, Red Oak, Ia., enters ch. f. Trapeze, 4 years old, by Tramp, dam Flaxey.

2. J. W. Smith, Shawhan, Ky., enters ch. g. Tucker, 4 years old, by Strathmore, dam by (Stuffer) Bob Henry.

3. R. S. Strader, Lexington, Ky., enters b. c. Alcyone, 4 years old, by George Wilkes, dam Alma Mater (by Mambrino Patchen).

4. P. V. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., enters b. c. Barrister, 4 years old, by Almont, dam by Belmont.

5. M. Higbee, Canton, Ill., enters b. c. Dan Mace, 4 years old, by Gov. Sprague, dam Lady Temple, by Pilot Temple.

6. John W. Conley, Chicago, Ill., enter blk. c. Director, 4 years old, by Dictator, dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief.

7. C. H. Raymond, New York, enters g. g. Phil Thompson, 5 years old, by Red Wilkes, dam by Bayard.

8. Allan Bashford, Paris, Ky., enters blk. f. Emma G., 4 years old, by Almont, dam Madame Finch, by Gen. Lee.

9. G. W. Dickey, Silver Cliff, Colo., enters br. c. Brown Wilkes, by George Wilkes.

BOARD OF TRADE HANDICAP.

The weights for the Board of Trade Handicap, to be run in this city June 15, during the running meeting here, were announced yesterday, and appear below. The 5-year-old colt Gabriel leads the list with 119 pounds, the California mare Clara D. being next, with 118. The full list is as follows: The Board of Trade Handicap. A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, or only $15 if declared out by May 1, 1881; $500 added, of which $100 to second. Winners of any race after publication of weights to carry five pounds extra; of two or more races, ten pounds extra. One mile and a half. Closed on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1881, with forty-six entries.

1. S. Bowers & Son's b. g. Dudley Oaks, 3 years, 81 pounds.

2. S. Powers & Son's b. f. Pattie, 3 years, 86 pounds.

3. J. B. Mullen's b. c. Archie Malloy, 3 years, 87 pounds.

4. A. Legg's b. h. Athelstane, 5 years, 108 pounds.

5. S. Farrell & Co.'s b. f. Morgan Belle, 3 years, 86 pounds.

6. S. Farrell & Co.'s b. g. Mentor, 5 years, 107 pounds.

7. James Irvine's ch. c. Malesa, 3 years, 87 pounds.

8. D. Colaizzi's br. g. Valparaiso, 3 years, 91 pounds.

9. A. A. Dun's ch. f. Lady Ring, 4 years, 100 pounds.

10. R. L. Harper's g. g. Bosworth, aged, 109 pounds.

11. Jennings & Hall's b. g. Alley, 6 years, 107 pounds.

12. Jennings & Hall's ch. m. Balaklava, 4 years, 101 pounds.

13. William Stone's b. m. Ella Rowett, aged, 114 pounds.

14. William Mulkey's b. f. Belle of the West, 4 years, 105 pounds.

15. Bittick & Watson's ch. c. Scotlander, 5 years, 106 pounds.

16. J. H. Sumner's br. h. Benown, 5 years, 117 pounds.

17. A. & J. M. Simpson's b. g. Silicer, 4 years, 97 pounds.

18. Bride & Armstrong's b. c. H. V. Bemis, 4 years, 97 pounds.

19. A. Waddle's b. c. by Barney Williams, 3 years, 87 pounds.

20. Sam Bryant's ch. g. Big Medicine, 4 years, 107 pounds.

21. Sam Bryant's b. g. General Buford, 4 years, 103 pounds.

22. P. J. Meghben's ch. m. Miss Hardaway, 5 years, 113 pounds.

23. D. Swigert's ch. c. Talisman, 4 years, 110 pounds.

24. Hall Phillips' ch. h. Our Friend, 4 years, 107 pounds.

25. Jackson & Randall's ch. g. Hapsburg, 3 years, 86 pounds.

26. J. S. Boyd's b. f. Irmintrude, 4 years, 100 pounds.

27. S. Boyd's b. c. Harry Gow, 3 years, 88 pounds.

28. J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Allunde, 4 years, 108 pounds.

29. J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Liatunah, 5 years, 107 pounds.

30. J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Maramon, 5 years, 108 pounds.

31. Ed Brown's ch. g. Dagdad, 3 years, 88 pounds.

32. J. Scott's ch. m. Annie B., 5 years, 109 pounds.

33. W. S. Cree's ch. m. Mary Anderson, 4 years, 105 pounds.

34. Wiley Buckle's b. h. Headlight, 5 years, 113 pounds.

35. Wiley Buckle's b. h. Gen. Rowett, 4 years, 103 pounds.

36. Frank West's g. c. Gabriel, 5 years, 119 pounds.

37. Hayden & Barry's b. c. Boatlight, 3 years, 91 pounds.

38. Hayden & Barry's ch. m. Matagorda, aged, 112 pounds.

39. Milton Young's ch. g. Bancroft, 4 years, 110 pounds.

40. Milton Young's ch. g. Bootjack, 3 years, 94 pounds.

41. Milton Young's br. g. Manitou, 3 years, 87 pounds.

42. C. H. Pettingill's b. g. Fair Count, 5 years, 113 pounds.

43. Lawrence Hart's b. h. Mintzer, aged, 113 pounds.

44. Whitten Bros.' b. c. Lord Lyon, 3 years, 85 pounds.

45. E. J. Baldwin's b. m. Clara D., 6 years, 116 pounds.

46. E. J. Baldwin's ch. m. Jennie B., 5 years, 111 pounds.

BOSTON STALLION RACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 2.—The entries for the great $10,000 stallion purse, to be trotted at Beacon Park Sept. 13, closed last evening, the following nominations having been received up to the present time:

H. V. Bemis, Chicago, enters b. s. Bonesetter, by Brooks' horse.

Orrin Hickok, San Francisco, enters b. s. Santa Claus, by Strathmore.

W. P. Balch, Boston, enters br. s. Wedgewood, by Belmont.

E. H. Brodhead, Milwaukee, enters br. s. Kentucky Wilkes, by George Wilkes.

John W. Conley, Chicago, enters b. s. Voltaire, by Tattler.

John E. Turner, Philadelphia, enters ch. s. Hannis, by Mambrino Pilot.

A. W. Lodtgley, Chicago, enters b. s. Monroe Chief, by Jim Monroe.

J. W. Pettit, Philadelphia, enters b. s. Nil Desperandum, by Belmont.

W. H.

CRIMINAL.

Jury's Report—Some Sen... ble Recommendations.

...sults of Sentence-Day—Where the Boys Go.

...he GRAND JURY.

...and Jury completed its labors yesterday, reported to the Court, returning thirty-... bills, and was discharged. The ... ...dictments found were after the usual ...r burglaries, larcenies, etc.—and the ... was accompanied by the following ... ...ch was placed on file. It speaks for it...

...and Jury for this March term has had ...ions for the two weeks ending with ... They have considered 215 cases, ... witnesses before them; found bills ... seventy no bills, and passed twenty-... to the next Grand Jury; and dismissed ... and considered all complaints, docketed the same.

...y, as required by statute, visited the ...after careful and thorough examination ...its condition satisfactory, as the ... ...work is far advanced, and will be done ...pence. The jury visited no other ... ...tion, as it required their entire term to ... the jail and other docket cases.

...y has encountered some difficulty in ... bases brought before it, by reason ...nt lack of care on the part of those in ... the complaints or cases to be prosecuted ...ther the public have an erroneous idea ...to the purpose or power of a Grand ...also carefully consider matters with ...ply concern them than any one ... ...rporations or concerns which are con... ...before the Courts with complaints. ...umerous transgressors should bear in ... if they, with the machinery at their ...not present witnesses for examination ... can give some tangible evidence ... the Grand Jury can act, the Grand ...y should not be subjects of censure for what ...y be pleased to term carelessness; and the ...nd Jury would, on behalf of the ... respectfully recommend to the ... ...rs or department, and those in charge ...presented, better preparation and more ...sideration of them.

...and Jury also find, in closing up the ... of their term, that several witnesses ... been subpœnaed to appear before ... refused or neglected to do so, each ... and jury were both ignorant of ...thority in the premises, would suggest ...art that instructions be given to ... ...ries on this point, that they may ... ...rtain course to pursue to secure the ...ce of witnesses.

...and Jury would further recommend ...the Criminal-Court Building has a ... ...stroke), one be engaged; but, if there ... shall be required to give some attention ...very uncomfortable and contracted ...vided for Grand Juries, and keep the ... in such condition that daylight can ... them, and so adjusted that ventila... ...that should circumstances re...

...and Jury, in examining the statute, ...and as instructive on Grand Juries to ...en drawn, as upon petit jurors, and ... examining the drawn list for the ...rm that several who were thus selected ...e been present during the term, ...d impanneling and assembling, ...all have no knowledge of those absent ...ing been present to make excuse or be ... and would recommend that the officers ...ust in future be required to have per... ...ent when the Grand Jury's panel was ... In all cases where the Grand Jury ... persons so drawn and served to re... ...respect such service and attend during ... unless excused by the Court for ... ...ason. M. B. COAN,

Foreman of the Grand Jury.

SENTENCE DAY.

...day was sentence day in the Criminal ...and all of the cases heard during the ...e disposed of, as follows:

...ctory—James Williams, receiving stolen ..., one year; Uland Simon, stealing ... three years; George Carroll, larceny, ...; Julius Cline, burglary, one year; ... Baker, burglary, two years; John Gil... ...rglary, two years; William Fisher, ..., two years; Frank Koerner, larceny, ... months; John Ryan, burglary, two ...; Thomas Wickham, burglary, two and ... years; Robert Stratton, burglary, two ...; Charles Kersey, larceny, two years; ... Mitchell and Edward Slater, larceny, ... months each; William Steiger, larceny, ...r; and Michael Foley, larceny, two ...

...of Correction—Joseph Doctor, larceny; ...ys; Hattie Marshall, larceny, six ...; Samuel Seeley, larceny, four months; ... Keitz, larceny, six months; Fred ...larceny, six months; George Wallace, ...d Edward Gardner, larceny, four months each; ... John Dean, driving away a horse, four ...; Louis Portman, larceny, one year, two ...

...Jail—Louis Mallory, larceny, thirty ...mes Connolly, larceny, fifteen days; Air... ...rris, larceny, two days; Gus Anderson, ... three days; Matthew Guyer, driving ... horse, twenty days; and F. Fenling, ...one day, and fined $10 and costs.

...In the Criminal Court, assault, one ... ...spended; Anton Ramsauer, assault, ... and costs; John Allen, assault, fined $25 ... Michael Breen, John Orr, and Charles ...were granted new trials.

...Sentenced to the Penitentiary will be ...re Thursday, and those to the House ...ction will be transported to-morrow.

"Marvelous Presence of Mind."

Norwich (Conn.) News.

...ilne of the New London Northern Rail... ...ut three-quarters of a mile above the ... depot, over the Yantic River, is a long ...ge. When a train is crossing the bridge ...place of refuge for foot passengers is a ... on each side "decks" and running ... length of the bridge. This stringer is ...ches wide, and a person standing on it ...rick of being knocked into the river ... train is passing, be having to stand it ...ace as close to the structure as ... 18, Mrs. Mary Tarbox, a resident on ...reet, at the falls, having occasion to ... sister, who lives on the West Side, ... walk down the railroad, thereby sav... ...half-a-mile in distance. Afraid to ...railroad bridge alone, she persuaded ...her, Frank S. Long, to accompany ...nk is only 11 years of age. Be... ...ering the bridge they looked up the ...d neither saw nor heard any approach. ... They had hardly reached the centre ...idge when they were startled by the ...rick of the locomotive of Conductor ...train just coming upon the bridge. ...ox was struck with terror, and, lack... ...me, missed her footing, falling pros... ...the track. Frank, springing on to ...ger, seized the unconscious woman ...e waist, and with a superhuman effort ...per from undergoing the wheels of the ...e train dashing by at the rate of forty ...hour. As the last car passed he pushed ...m to the track and grasped the rails ...rt. Had he lost his balance he would ...n into the swiftly-running Yantic, and ...obability been carried under the falls. ...e act was witnessed by a score of peo... ...the streets above. Engineer Leach ...s the most remarkable act of presence ...d ever witnessed. Mrs. Tarbox, in ...ruck her face with such violence as ... that one of her teeth was forced ...ugh her lip.

MILLINERY.

...lliant Display

OF

...BONNETS

AND

...UND HATS.

Fresh Arrival of

...h Millinery Novelties.

Elegant Designs in

...LISH HATS,

...r Misses and Ladies

...H. HAGEDON,

...& 44 Madison-st.,

...ween State-st. and Wabash-av.

...AMES, PICTURES, &c.

...S, PICTURES, &c.

...AME

AT COST!

During the continuance of the above sale ... before March 1st, I can ... LOVEJOY, ... 84 State-st.

...ers will find Barnitz in Job Lots.

THE CITY HALL.

Another Batch of Tenement-House Reports.

In the Crib—Infectious Diseases—Assessing the City Laborers.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

The following reports upon unhealthy and bad dwellings were made to the Commissioner of Health by the Tenement-House Inspectors yesterday. The evils complained of the landlords can be compelled to correct. Some of the landlords seem to think that they are not responsible for defective drainage, sewerage, overflowing cesspools, privy vaults, defective plumbing, and other evils. After some of them are fined two or three times some of these avaricious people may find themselves compelled to do as they are required by law, to protect their tenants' health.

The premises No. 110 North Clark street, owned by a Mrs. Raggio, are occupied by four families consisting of nine persons. The plumbing is in very bad order. There are three water-closets, one on each floor, in poor condition. The waste-pipe is broken and closets out of order. The kitchen sink waste-pipe is out of order and broken, and the waste water has been allowed to run over the basement floor.

No. 54 Wright street, owned by William Steiger, 119 Barber street, occupied by three families of eighteen persons; plumbing in poor condition; the waste-pipes go to a wooden drain connected with privy, without traps. There is an upper current through the waste-pipe in the kitchen on the lower floor. The Inspector says: "Upon my visit it was covered with rags to keep down the stench."

No. 628 South Canal street, owned by Rosanna Jacobs; occupied by two families of nine persons. In the sink waste-pipes there was found an upward current; no trap under the sink; privy full.

No. 705 South Jefferson street, owned by William Metzger; occupied by three families, with seven children. The sink waste-pipes have no traps. The worst feature of this tenement, the Inspector says, is the rag-shop on the first floor. There is a musty, offensive smell there all the time. Seven persons work in the place.

No. 709 South Canal street, owned by Nick Leonardo; occupied by six families, consisting of thirty-one persons. The condition of the plumbing work is poor. The sink waste-pipes are untrapped, and there is a strong upward current from them; drainage defective, and dirty walls; foul privy full. The basement is below the street grade, and occupied by two families. "I opened the floor in these tenements," says the inspector, "and the tenement was almost immediately filled with a very foul stench. Upon putting an iron rod through the opening made I found about two and a half feet of foul sewage. The walls in the upper floor are grimy and black, and need whitewashing. The family on the lower floor, including the children, have suffered with sore throat during the winter."

Nos. 38 and 40 West Indiana street, owned by Mr. Halverson and M. Oleson; occupied by thirteen families, of seventy-six persons; plumbing, drainage, and privy vaults poor; insufficient and filthy closets; dirty walls; plumbing defective.

"No. 38 is in good sanitary condition. The walls and ceilings are clean. The plumbing work is in fair order. Water-closets are on each floor, while directly across the hall is No. 40, which is anything but in good sanitary condition. The walls and ceiling are in want of whitewashing. The plumbing work is out of repair. The privies are under the sidewalk, and in a bad condition. In the basement human filth is deposited on the floor, and even on the roof of the house the people have gone to attend the calls of nature rather than go to the filthy water-closets under the sidewalk. The waste-pipe connecting with the sewer enters a tile-pipe in the basement, which is unsealed. The water service-pipes are in poor condition. The tenants have to go to the store below every time they want water. The sewerage, from appearances, wants a thorough overhauling."

During the past week the Inspectors of factories and tenement-houses visited 196 tenements, served twenty-nine notices, and had eighteen abatements made.

ELECTION LAW.

The Law Department yesterday promulgated the following edict upon the law governing city elections:

Places of Holding City Elections.—Sec. 56 of the general charter provides that "the City Council shall designate the place or places in which the election shall be held." The City Council is the only authority which can lawfully designate the places for holding city elections, and when the Council has designated any place as the place to hold an election, and nothing happens of such a nature as to render impossible the holding of the election at the designated place, the holding of an election at another or different place is without authority of law and void.

The following authorities support this view: McCrary's American Law of Elections, Secs. 114 and 115; Dale vs. Irwin, 78 Ill., R. 170. The law being as stated, it follows that if votes be cast at two places, the one being the place designated by the proper authority, and the other not, the votes cast at the place not designated cannot be counted.

ITEMS.

There were twenty-eight burial permits issued yesterday.

The Department of Public Works laborers were paid $40,000 yesterday.

The rebates for the widening of West Eighteenth street are ready to be paid to those having claims.

The City Treasurer paid out $240,000, the greater portion of which was for salaries. The City Hall employés and bridge-tenders will be paid to-morrow.

A building permit was issued yesterday to the Andersen Pressed Brick Company to erect a brick factory 250x170 feet on Webster avenue, to cost $50,000.

Harrison's private office had its doors locked and shades drawn yesterday, only the elect, such as Barrister Feeney, "By Dang" Evans, Mike McDonald, etc., being admitted to the inner sanctum.

The ice at the Crib yesterday was being gradually shifted away by the action of the south wind, but not rapidly enough to be perceptible to any extent. The ports are all clear, but the men have to keep at work to keep the ice out and water-supply open.

The contagious-disease reports included but two new cases of small-pox yesterday. They were at No. 40 Blackhawk street and No. 275 Hurlbut street. The former is a child 5 years old, never vaccinated. Other contagious diseases were reported as follows: Chicken-pox, 196 Larrabee street, 228 and 272 Clybourn avenue; scarlet-fever, 201 Division street, 57 Canal street, and at the southwest corner of Archer and Fullwell avenues; diphtheria at 97 West Erie street, 267 Thirty-fifth street.

The Water Department employés were locked in their office at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, when Gen. Lieb addressed them. There was an assessment made upon each and every employé, which is expected to be paid over by to-morrow morning, and amounts, on an average, to over 10 per cent. It is usual for the office to be kept open until 4 o'clock, but owing to the urgent political situation the public had to be incommenced to accommodate Democratic officeholders. Immediate dismissal was threatened all who didn't promptly "plank down."

Politics has ruled the roost at City-Hall during the past week. Every office, except those of the Commissioner of Public Works and City Engineer, has been filled with the gang. Nearly everything in the shape of city business has been neglected in order to give the employés time to work up enthusiasm for Harrison. The boys complain that they are assessed, and say that they wouldn't care if they saw any chance for success in the future, but they don't. Harrison now refuses even to talk to the reporters, and he looks and feels gritim, as does every candidate on the Democratic ticket. "The big four" will dissolve partnership after Tuesday.

Mankind never permanently disagrees on any point that actually concerns human welfare. There is unanimity in the opinions of the world that Shakspeare was the greatest poet, that the lion is the king of beasts, the eagle of birds, and that among the tones of Nature the voice of man comes first, the voice of the nightingale next. Among instrumental voices the world is coming to like unanimity on the point that America has furnished the sweetest, most articulate, and largest-volumed tone that art and mechanics have together contrived, in the Hallet, Davis & Co. piano. Rival manufacturers are coming in with the rest of the world to express honest admiration for the noblest of them all, "the best piano ever made."

I have the most unbounded confidence in the heating and renovating properties of the Shakers Sarsaparilla.—*W. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.*

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TENOR of several years' experience in some choir in the city; West Side preferred. References given. Address M 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SOPRANO would like a position in a small South Side church where good music is sung. Small salary expected. N 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady with first soprano voice; has had experience in church singing; can furnish best of references. Address N 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TENOR AT FAIR SALary for Saturday and Sunday service. Requires good, somewhat cultivated voice, musical taste, and can read at sight. Address M 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY ORGANIST OF experience desires to make an engagement for the year; salary moderate. Address K 24, Tribune.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. E. BOGART, Druggist, 563 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON E. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

R. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

C. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

THE SONNICHSENS, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

R. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 120 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-sts.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

T. E. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 673 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 485 E. Division-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE the acquaintance of a respectable middle-aged maiden lady, not incumbered and with some means, with a view to marriage. No trifling on my part. I will not reply to any who do not give real name and residence, as I am EDWARD LEE, at Kelly's House, Union Stock-Yards.

PERSONAL—MAMIE: ADDRESS A letter to Chicago. HOWARD GRENVILLE.

PERSONAL—WILL PASSENGERS IN palace car Indiana-av. street-car line on Wednesday eve., April 30, at 7:15 p. m., who saw car run into J. C. Harper's buggy at Thirty-fourth-st. and Indiana-av., please send their names and addresses to HARPER BROS., 61 and 64 State-st.

PERSONAL—NATHAN W. BALDWIN, formerly with M. C. Ry. Co., will learn something to his advantage by addressing C. STUART BRATTLE, room 3, 159 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW, stranger in the city, cultured and refined, desires the acquaintance of an elderly or middle-aged gentleman of means that will assist her in business. Address L 41, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—GUSSIE, FORMERLY IN Kentucky Block, send me your address. Address L 69, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW OF 35, SHORT of funds, wishes to meet gentleman that will aid her in taking house; can take it out in room rent, or I will give a partnership. Appoint interview. Address L 93, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A BACHELOR OF MEANS wishes to correspond with a lady of culture. Object matrimony. N 84, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—D. D. B.: WAS SORRY not to see you yesterday. Please meet me this (Sunday) afternoon at same time and place. EVA.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG SCANDINAvian gentleman, 30 years of age, wishes the acquaintance of a refined Scandinavian or German lady; am lately arrived in this country, and wish a companion; marriage and business. Address M 26, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TWO BASHFUL YOUNG gentlemen earnestly wish the early acquaintance of two pretty young ladies; object matrimony. Address S 82, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—LADIES, YOU CAN BUY the colors and artists' materials at BUCHMAN'S drug-store, corner State and Thirty-first-sts.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW IN DISTRESSed circumstances wishes to form the acquaintance of some one who would lend a helping hand. Address N 94, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—OMEGA: WHAT'S THE row about?

PERSONAL—MRS. JENKINS: I SHALL remove April 9. DE LA BANTA, 18 Jackson-st.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN FROM Wisconsin desires the acquaintance of a young lady. Address Q 53, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, in reduced circumstances, refined, and perfectly respectable, will go as housekeeper in some widower's home. Reference given. R 81, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—M. S.: LETTER IN POST-Office Tuesday. BEN.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AT KINSLEY'S RESTAURant, a piece of ladies' jewelry, pearl setting. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Inquire at office. KINSLEY'S.

LOST—$50 REWARD—FRIDAY, APRIL 1, a package of money containing $300, or the way from the Pension Office to Thompson's restaurant, or on the way from that to Giles Bros.', on State-st., by a crippled soldier who received the money from the Pension Office about 1 o'clock p. m. The above reward will be paid to the person returning the money. Address SOLDIER, Tribune office.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON WEST WASHington-st., between Ann and Throop-sts., a black cashmere shawl. Finder return to 135 West Monroe-st.

LOST—A PLAT OF THE MOUTH OF Menominee River, Michigan. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to Menominee River Lumber Co., corner Wood-st. and Blue Island-av.

LOST—WHITE SPITZ DOG—MONDAY morning, from 461 Adams-st.; answers to name of Wool; $10 reward.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A SMALL FOX-colore dog; bushy tail, whitish breast; answers to the name of Maxie. Return to 2518 Michigan-av.

LOST—A BLACK AND WHITE GORdon setter. Strayed or stolen from 2801 Prairie-av., Saturday, March 26. Whoever will return to the above will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON WASHINGTON-ST. OR Fifth-av., a large envelope, containing papers and accounts, of no use to any one but the loser. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to JOS. DOWNEY, 130 West Adams-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, A small pocket satchel containing the sum of $48 and some glasses; also a card with Ada Coon, on. Belongs to a poor working girl. Address ADA COON, 151 East Chicago-av.

TAKEN UP—LAST NIGHT—A HEAVY roan horse. Call at 174 Evergreen-st.

$20 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF the gold watch-cases taken from 730 Fulton-st. and no questions asked. Address H 97, Tribune.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND no questions asked, for the return of the large black and tan setter dog "Ned," lost March 1, at store of S. D. THOMAS, JR., 1854 South Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND CONSCIENtious lady-teacher of music would like a home in a family where instruction could be exchanged for board. Would prefer a family that is especially interested in piano music. Methods of the best teachers of the city taught. Address Music Teacher, 450 West Van Buren-st.

ASSAYING—CHICAGO SHOOL OF ASsaying and Chemistry now open for thorough practical instruction by all known methods, day and evening. Prof. W. H. MADDOCK, 150 State-st.

A LADY WELL KNOWN ON SOUTH Side will instruct ladies and gents desirous of acquiring fluency in conversation and musical culture at her home. Evening hours. 44, Tribune office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, LATE FROM Conservatory of Music, London, England, will give lessons on pianoforte or harmony at pupils' homes. Terms, $5. Two lessons per week. L 36, Tribune office.

ART OF PRESERVING NATURAL flowers taught, cheap; pupil leaving the city. 256 West Lake-st. Few lessons given in wax. MRS. H. M. ELLIOT.

ACADEMY OF ELOCUTION AND DRAmatic Art. Mme. KURTZ, dramatic reader and delineator, receives pupils in voice culture and dramatic art in English, French, or German. Private lessons daily. Single rehearsals to advanced students for special occasions. 119 Michigan-av.

BEST BOOKKEEPING, 88 LA SALLEst. Preferable to a tedious business college course. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly bookkeeper with Field, Leiter & Co.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 112 Dearborn-st., guarantees that in 20 lessons by the new method young or old will be able to perform on piano, organ, violin, or guitar, what will require years by the old method. No charts. Day or evening. Prof. J. H. MACDONALD.

ELOCUTION, ORATORY, AND DRAmatic Art—Mrs. Laura J. Tisdale begins a new class at the Hershey School of Musical Art on Tuesday at 10 o'clock. $6 per term.

PROF. RICE'S CELEBRATED INTERnational music teaching system is the most rapid in the world, being 4 times more rapid and scientific than all other (alleged) short methods; will bank $100 to cover expense of public test; price, $1 to $5. Send or call for descriptive book. Western office, 343 State-st.

PERSONS DESIRING TO BEGIN OR review Latin at the Chicago Athenæum will please call there this week.

SINGING AT SIGHT—THE SECOND term of Mrs. Hershey Eddy's class begins on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. The easy and simple art of instruction in connection with absolute pitch will be pursued. $2.50 per term.

SIGHT-READING (ART OF READING music at sight) is taught at the St. Cecilia Academy of Singing and Dramatic Art, 75 Madison-st. Second term begins April 27, at 4 p. m. Terms, $2.50 for ten lessons. Inquire at office of Academy.

VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, GUITAR, AND banjo correctly taught. The best and most approved methods used. Terms moderate. J. G. CROSS, 275 State-st.

THE HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL Art affords superior instruction in all branches of music. Piano, organ, singing according to the pure Italian methods. Elocution and oratory, violin, guitar, cello, clarinet, cornet, and all band instruments by the best teachers only. Pupils received every day.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN-ENglish teacher. Hamburg House, 164 Randolph.

$2 A MONTH EACH—PIANO AND vocal lessons by lady teachers. Room 9 Farwell Hall, 148 East Madison-st. Pianos for practicing.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 PARK-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board.

13 UNION PARK-PLACE—ROOM WITH board, for gentlemen or couple; furnace heat; modern improvements; private family.

16 SEELEY-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD for two gentlemen; $5 each. DR. N. S. BARNES.

18 OGDEN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, first-class board; beautiful locality facing Union Park; few steps from Randolph and Madison cars.

14 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASant heated rooms for two gentlemen; modern improvements.

19 CENTRE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM and board; desirable opportunity for two ladies or gentlemen.

26 OGDEN-AV.—LARGE ROOM FURnished, with board, for couple, or two gents.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—FRONT room, with board; single room; modern improvements.

54 SOUTH ANN-ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with or without board.

58 NORTH ASHLAND-AV.—ROOMS with good board.

51 ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION Park—A parlor floor of 3 large rooms; also an alcove room, newly furnished or unfurnished. Best table board. Madison or Randolph-st. cars.

54 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASant furnished front room, with board.

56 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TO RENT—ONE unfurnished alcove room, one large furnished room on second floor, with board. References exchanged.

66 CENTRE-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS; all modern conveniences.

146 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, convenient to business centre; private family. Reference.

158 PARK-AV.—ROOMS, UNFURnished, except carpet, with board, to reliable parties.

305 JACKSON-ST.—BOARD AND beautiful partly-furnished south-front room for gent and wife; no objection to baby; $31. References.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE furnished room with board.

365 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO NEWLY-furnished rooms with board. A pleasant home for three or four young gentlemen. Also day boarders.

410 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURnished or unfurnished double rooms, with board. Alcove for four gents, or married couple.

460 WEST JACKSON-ST.—NICELY furnished front parlor, with board ($10 per week), in private family.

474 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., HALF A block from Union Park—Front suite, unfurnished except carpets; also front or back parlors to rent, with board.

715 WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FURnished room to rent, with board; a few day-boarders accommodated.

PRIVATE FAMILY FINELY LOCATED on West Side, have front alcove room to rent, with board, last of April; all improvements; best of cooking; would expect $30 per week for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, and $25 with child. Address L 80, Tribune office.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FINELY FURnished rooms and board $5 per week.

43 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—DESIRABLE rooms, 2 front, unfurnished, to rent, with board; location near steam and street cars.

436 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT, finely furnished room on second floor, with first-class table; a home.

560 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURnished rooms, with or without board; no move May 1.

1223 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board.

1353 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—SINgle room, with board.

1406 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS WITH first-class board. A few day boarders accommodated.

1421 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished.

1623 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMEly furnished second-story front room, with dressing-room attached; hot and cold water; southern exposure.

1907 WABASH-AV.—A WELL FURnished, pleasant room, with good board, in private family.

1921 CALUMET-AV.—FAMILIES DEsirous of obtaining a cool and pleasant home for the coming summer will do well to call at above number before locating elsewhere. Liberal discount to those wishing to furnish. Prices range from $6 to $9 per week.

2226 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board, for couple; also desirable rooms for gentlemen.

2240 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH or without board; single or en suite.

2248 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—pleasant rooms with good board; suitable for gentlemen and wives, also young gentlemen. Day boarders taken.

3159 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE PLEASant room and bedroom adjoining for 2 or 3 adults, in private family.

3224 CALUMET-AV.—ONE SUITE OF rooms on second floor, with board. References exchanged.

3233 CALUMET-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front suite, parlor and bedroom, with board, in private family; modern conveniences. References. Also, brick barn.

3536 FOREST-AV.—3 PLEASANT rooms, with board, suitable for five gentlemen, or man and wife, near Indiana-av. cars; no other boarders.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON SOUTH Side will let large alcove, with board, to gentleman and wife or gentlemen. Address O F 12, Tribune office.

AT THE BEAURIVAGE, 194 MICHIgan-av., Fat No. 1—Boarders wanted.

BOARDING ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Fourteenth-st.: handsome second-story front alcove room, with board. None need apply unless willing to pay for the best of accommodations. Address L 58, Tribune office.

CALUMET-AV. AND TWENTY-SECond-st.—To rent, with board, a front suite of rooms; family strictly private. Address O D 21, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV.—SOUTH OF EIGHTeenth-st., elegant house, private family, with entire floor. O D 33, Tribune office.

ON AVENUE NEAR TWENTY-SECond-st.—Nicely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board. Address M 50, Tribune.

North Side.

7 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Good board $4 to $7 per week, $16 to $29 per month; day-board, $3 per week, $12 per month.

17½ DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED room with board; also day boarders.

31 PINE-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite, with board.

85 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARDERS wanted; ten minutes' walk from Madison-st. References.

113 EAST ERIE-ST., CORNER MARket—Two rooms with board; $4 per week.

124 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOM, with board, for two gentlemen.

241 OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, for two. References exchanged.

246 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NEWLY furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board.

267 ILLINOIS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, with board; also lady room-mate.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT south-front room, good table, home comforts.

314 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—TO RENT—Rooms, with board, for two or three single gentlemen; private family.

352 CHICAGO-AV.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board to one gentleman. Private family. References.

SMALL ROOM WITH BOARD IN PRIvate family on the North Side. Address N 86, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH Clark-st.—Pleasant furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen, with first-class table-board. Day-boarders desired.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE and Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $8 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, 52 SHERMAN-ST., opposite Rock Island Depot—First-class day-board, $1 per week. Transient rates reduced to $1.25 per day. A. LOFTUS, Proprietor, formerly of Atlantic Hotel, New York City.

MILLARD-AV. HOUSE—THIS HOUSE is well situated for boarders; first-class in every respect; bath-rooms, with hot and cold water; elegant parlor; near 10, 12, minutes' ride from Court-House and City-Hall. Board, with room, from $5 to $6. W. W. WELLS, proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV., $1 per day. Reduced rates to traveling men and permanent boarders. Table unsurpassed for the price.

THOMPSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, Nos. 12 and 13 East Madison-st., Chicago. S. C. Thompson, Manager—Good rooms, and board, if desired. You will save money by going to Thompson's

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 300 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GABBISTEN, Prop.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Country.

BURDICK HOUSE, CORNER WABASH and Adams, D. RAY & CO., Proprietors—Rates $2 and $2.50 per day. Furnished or unfurnished, with board.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and little girl, in quiet, first-class private family, located pleasantly in convenient suburb. State location, kind of accommodation, price, and full name, or no attention will be paid communication. Address M 61, Tribune office.

EVANSTON—PARTIES WISHING TO obtain good board will find pleasant rooms and large grounds on the ridge, within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address P. O. Box 86, Evanston, Ill.

IN EVANSTON—TWO GENTLEMEN and wives can be accommodated with board in private family from May 1. Address Box 414, Evanston.

TWO OR THREE BOARDERS WANTed for the summer, suburb on the Northwestern Road. Address M A, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND WIFE ON one of the avenues, South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts. Must be first-class. Gent out of city part of the time. Give location, terms, etc. Address R 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—FROM MAY 1, FOR GENT and wife on North Side south of Division-st., desirable rooms and state terms. Address K 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ONE LARGE ROOM OR suite of two by gentleman and wife in the vicinity of Union and Jefferson Parks. Address K 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife between now and the 1st of May in a good location, North or South Side; with one large furnished alcove room or two rooms adjoining, with use of barn. Address L 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND daughter, a home with private family. References exceptionally good. Would pay liberally for desirable accommodations on North Side. Boarding-house keepers need not answer this advertisement. Address L 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY LADY AND SON, TWO pleasant, unfurnished, communicating rooms, with closets; board; North Side or West; state price; private family preferred; must be reasonable. Address L 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and little boy in private family, South Side, before April 15. Address L 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH SINGLE ROOM FOR lady employed during the day. References. Address stating terms L 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., by gent and wife, where comforts of a home can be had and where a liberal price will be paid. Reference given. Address stating particulars and price L 97, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A MARRIED COUPLE without children, suite of rooms and board with first-class private family; or flat or upper part of first-class house, six or seven rooms furnished, with facilities for housekeeping. Permanent if suited. First-class references. Address M 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR MAN, wife, and child, for which I will exchange several suits of black walnut furniture. L 4, Tribune.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with alcove room, May 1. North Side, south of Division-st. State terms. L 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO NICE ROOMS ON THE North Side for myself, wife, and two children. Must be convenient and reasonable. State location and terms. L 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM, BY TWO GENtlemen, in private family; pleasant society and home comforts wanted. Address M 30, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife on North or South Side in a strictly first-class private family; social and business relations and responsibility unexceptionable, and will pay liberally for a pleasant, refined home and good table, and furnish rooms. The most scrupulous need have no hesitancy in answering and stating fully name and terms, as I will entertain only a first-class home and mutually desirable arrangement. Address K 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and daughter, 6 years old; one large room with small one adjoining, if possible. South Side preferred. Address, stating location and situation of rooms, with price, K 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a quiet family where there are no children. Address L 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM, for self, wife, and babe, or three rooms for light housekeeping; also barn room. Price must be moderate. L. F. TOWNE, 1314 South Clark-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR LADY AND little girl 6 ft. Address, stating terms, etc., Room 118 Windsor European Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM, UNfurnished, by a traveling woman, for self and wife, where she can be exchanged. Address, giving location and terms, M 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR FAMILY of three, in vicinity of Ellis Park, April 15 or May 1. Address N 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family; South Side. Address M 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE board together in private family, on West or North Side. Address as to terms etc., M 92, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; must not be over $30 per month. Address Q 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM OR ALCOVE BY gentleman, wife, and child, North Side; not to exceed $50. Address Q 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM IN A private family by gentleman and wife within fifteen minutes' walk of the Palmer House. Satisfactory references given. Address at once, with terms, Q 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNITURE AND CARPETS for front room for two persons; South Side. Q 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FRONT ROOM ON South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. by two gents; terms $10 per week; house with but few boarders in the family preferred. Q 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED alcove room in two-story and base-ment private boarding house on West Side. Address M 8, ROWLEY, 665 West Washington-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO LADIES

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SAFETY FILM

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged lady as nurse in a good family. Address 209 Hartford-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Irish girl as nurse in a respectable family. Call for two days at 235 Sigel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as nurse: can take full charge of an infant and go into the country. Please call Monday and Tuesday. Good city reference. Call 72 East Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT child's nurse or to do other light work. Call 247 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERienced person to take entire charge of a young infant. Address L, 29 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE of experience from the country. Can give the best references. Address N 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to take care of a baby in a private family. Best of city references given. Call at 46 East Indiana-st. Inquire no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG French girl to take care of children, and make herself generally useful. No objection to travel. 19 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANdinavian girl as nurse. Apply at 1229 Dearborn-st.

Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD milliner of twelve years' experience, either in city or country; would prefer the country. Address F 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREWOMan or saleswoman in a first-class millinery house in the city by lady of experience and superior business qualifications. Address (as from first houses in New York. Address 127 H, 31 West Ninth-st., New York.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING OR writing to do at home by a young lady who is a rapid and good writer. Address M 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper in a large firm, by a lady of experience. Best of references. Address L 97, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESponding secretary, amanuensis, or writing of any kind by young lady experienced in bookkeeping who writes a plain, rapid hand. Address, with name and address, L 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady graduate of an Eastern college, competent to teach all English branches and French, as governess. Unexceptionable references. Address L 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as cashier or to do office work. First-class references. F 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady, highly recommended, as nursery governess or companion; no objection to leaving city. A. K., 1229 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY governess or companion to invalid or elderly lady by a young French Protestant lady. References. Address K 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER or to do office work by a young lady who can give best of references. Address K 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY COMpanion by a widowed lady of education. If desired, will assist in the management of the household. Able to teach music and the German language. Best of references given. Address K 12, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent lady as stenographer and type-writer. Address X, care Benslaye & Wagner, 151 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady who has had experience in clerking. For particulars address H, 651 North Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY OF refinement and experience, position in railroad or insurance office, or as corresponding clerk or assistant bookkeeper in commercial house; would engage for April 15 or again with present employer until May 1. B 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERican widow, a stranger in the city. Address B 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG lady living with her parents, of good address, fine penman, and well qualified to keep books or do any class of office work. Address N 38, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRSTclass office by a well-educated young lady; salary no object. Address M 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSmaker who has just returned from New York to take charge of a store, or would work in a family. Address for three days L 19 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady, native of New York City, at present studying the German language in Dresden, Germany, in order to reduce her expenses would be willing to act as companion, companion and governess, or governess in Europe this summer. For particulars address Q 67, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SQUARE PIANO IN GOOD ORDER for $85. A fine square piano with all the latest improvements, for $185. Also a number of second-hand upright pianos and organs at very low prices at
NEW YORK MUSIC CO.

ELEGANT $500 PIANOFORTE ONLY $185. Splendid $300 parlor organ for $60. Excellent tone parlor organ for $50. MARTIN'S, 203 and 207 State-st.

FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT AND SQUARE piano sold on monthly payments of $5 a month. Second-hand piano fully warranted for five years. ADAM SCHAAF, 76 and 78 Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO, VERY cheap, at 245 Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DURING THIS WEEK—A Piano, gas-fixtures, carpets, and furniture, at 221 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—CHEAP—ONE Steinway piano and one upright piano. Call at 97 South Clark-st., Room 10.

GRAND BARGAIN — $1,500 — STANDard cabinet grand upright piano for $225; must be sold. Call Monday at 532 West Washington-st.

HAINES BROS.
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
THE ONLY CONCERT UPRIGHT.
A fine display of these fine pianos always in rosewood and fancy French walnut cases, at low prices, with easy payments.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

HALLET DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

HAVE FOR SALE A FIRST-CLASS piano; only used a short time; in perfect order; will sacrifice on same as I must raise some money; will give part time to a responsible party. Apply at 323 Sedgwick-st.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO OR organ go to PHOSSEN & CO. They make renting a specialty. 315 State-st.

LYON & HEALY
PATENT
UPRIGHT PIANOS
Are remarkable for their great durability and capacity for standing in tune, as well as for their surprisingly pure and sympathetic singing quality of tone. Recommended by Ryse King, Sherwood, Tidal, Blumen, Liebling, Boscovitz, Mathews, Becker, Pratt, Virgo, Britton, and a host of other artists and teachers now residing in Chicago and vicinity. Prices moderate. Terms easy.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STORY CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. | PIANOS AND ORGANS, FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE FAVORITE
EMERSON PIANOS.
Square and Upright.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—CONCERT-GRAND PIANO in Al order. C. KOHLER, Room 19, 35 Clark-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT—NEW, excellent quality, low rates; special inducements to purchasers. H. BRANCH'S piano-rooms, 50 State-st.

50 SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
From $75 to $200.
On
Second-hand Organs, from $50 to $75.
On
Monthly payments.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

$400 CASH WILL BUY A GRAND to seen and examined only on Monday at 67 North State-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

A LAUDERBACK—REFLECTOR SETting will improve your falsehood greatly, at my workrooms, A. LAUDERBACK, corner of Madison and State-sts., over Buck & Rayner's Drug-Store, second floor. You can have your diamonds set before your eyes.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—VERY fine hair diamond earrings and single stone that will make fine stud or ring. Address R 35, Tribune.

FOR SALE—PAWN-TICKET FOR A fine gold hunting-case watch; cheap; great bargain. Address Q G 68, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—I HAVE AN enlarge my facilities for furnishing and therefore give a general invitation to my friends to come to see me. I do not desire a mere visit, but can safely assure any number of my honorable, capable girls in City-Show-ing me to the Best friends. Orders filled promptly. Plenty of NEWTA vi. HOOD, 51 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH cook in private family. Call at No. 6 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTTD—BY A FIRSTclass, the very best of city references. Call 46 Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS in laundress. Call 1818 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent girl as second girl in a private family. 274 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD second girl in a private family. Call at 31 Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass French girl to take care of children and assist in sewing. Call at 31 Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEwork in a small private family. 1229 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANdinavian girl as up-stairs girl in a private family. Call at 200 Fourth-av., third floor. Best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSy or country. O D 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO REgirls for second work or general housework in small private family. Call for 2 days at 1229 Dearborn-st., second floor, Sunday and Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMgirl to do up-stairs work or take care of baby. Call Sunday and Monday at 262 Fourth-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED — TO COOK, and iron in a private family. Good reference required. Call at 1473 Indiana-av. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTwoman, washer, and ironer in a first-class private family. Can do good cooking. Call at 2134 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS cook and laundress, or general family. Reference. 36 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl as second girl in a family. Apply at 1229 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced cook and pastry-cook; can be highly recommended. Address 1 St, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl as second work or general housework; no objection to washing. Apply at 3025 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cook and second girl in a private family. Call at 31 Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl as housekeeper or companion. Address 1229 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL as general housework or second work. Steady. Call at 3103 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH girl; small private family; to cook, wash, and iron; country. 218 West Adams-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — A FIRSTclass maker would like work in a few families; terms $3 per day. Address Dressmaker, 1229 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements in private families; will take work home; thoroughly understands children's dresses. Best references. 141 West Adams-st., Room 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPEdressmaker by the day in families; terms reasonable. Call or address 1229 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXdressmaker in families, $1.50; or home sitting, draping, and designing, $2 per cottage.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CUT AND ladies' and children's dresses. Address Q 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A DRESSmaker would like a permanent situation in a private family; terms $2 per day. Address D 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS DRESSmaker; will go by the day or take the work home. Address Miss D, 2240 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSmaker who has just returned from New York to take charge of a store, or would work in a family. Address for three days L 19 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG dressmaker, in families by the day; sitting terms reasonable. N 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — DRESSMAKing in families; fitting and draping a specialty. 1822 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG seamstress in good family; is good cutter and fitter; a home. Call or address 224 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent seamstress, either by day or week. SEAMSTRESS, 1459 State-st., old number.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG to do family sewing, city or country. Address 1229 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl as seamstress or to assist in housework; is no country. Call Monday at No. 40 North Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY sewing in private family. K 37, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY out by the day for all kinds of sewing; fine work and white work an expert. 3 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG sew in families; all kinds of family sewing, dolmans, street-wraps, and children's bridal trousseaus and infant wardrobes a specialty. Address SEAMSTRESS, 211 W. Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LAdies a situation as seamstress in a family to take care of child over two years old. Address O D 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMsewing or sewing and second work by day or week. Address 4252 Wentworth-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WHO been employed as working housekeeper; is competent and willing. Has good city reference. Address 30 Hartford-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG as housekeeper or companion. Address 1229 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper by a refined young widow in a respectable and widower's family. Address N 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG as housekeeper, and, if possible, board for her 15 years old, in the same place, or would assist in business from some 8 to home. Address L 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY housekeeper in some refined family or some trust. Best of reference. R 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper by an American lady of 27; intelligent, very experienced, capable of managing children entirely; best of reference. Address N 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG and widow as housekeeper; good home more than high wages. Address G 41, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERlady, a stranger in the city, as housekeeper; or widower preferred. Call at 180 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS housekeeper for widower or elderly couple. Is competent. Can give best of references. Address P 52, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH to do laundress or general housework. Please call at 1229 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass laundress. Address 353 West Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, as first-class laundress and the other as cook; city references. 2138 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass laundress to take washing home at 75 cents per dozen; rough dried, 35 cents. Call or address 39 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES wanting Scandinavian or German female help can call at G. BUSKE'S office, 156 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. DEARborn, 139 Wabash-av., will supply families and hotels with help; German, Swedish, and other help; orders filled with care and promptness.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HELP FURnished for house and private families for any country. All nationalities. Apply 10 Sedgwick-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 79 Madison-st. Please read this list. There are some excellent bargains in it. Buy now and avoid the high rents that are coming and the trouble of moving.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.

$45,000—One of the most magnificent 15-room brown-stone front dwellings in Chicago, lot 65x180, finished in hard wood and fancy French walnut cases, in rose-wood and fancy French walnut cases, at low prices, with easy payments.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

HALLET DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

HAVE FOR SALE A FIRST-CLASS piano; only used a short time; in perfect order; will sacrifice on same as I must raise some money; will give part time to a responsible party. Apply at 323 Sedgwick-st.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO OR organ go to PHOSSEN & CO. They make renting a specialty. 315 State-st.

LYON & HEALY
PATENT
UPRIGHT PIANOS
Are remarkable for their great durability and capacity for standing in tune, as well as for their surprisingly pure and sympathetic singing quality of tone. Recommended by Ryse King, Sherwood, Tidal, Blumen, Liebling, Boscovitz, Mathews, Becker, Pratt, Virgo, Britton, and a host of other artists and teachers now residing in Chicago and vicinity. Prices moderate. Terms easy.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STORY CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. | PIANOS AND ORGANS, FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE FAVORITE
EMERSON PIANOS.
Square and Upright.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—CONCERT-GRAND PIANO in Al order. C. KOHLER, Room 19, 35 Clark-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT—NEW, excellent quality, low rates; special inducements to purchasers. H. BRANCH'S piano-rooms, 50 State-st.

50 SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
From $75 to $200.
On
Second-hand Organs, from $50 to $75.
On
Monthly payments.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

$400 CASH WILL BUY A GRAND to seen and examined only on Monday at 67 North State-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

A LAUDERBACK—REFLECTOR SETting will improve your falsehood greatly, at my workrooms, A. LAUDERBACK, corner of Madison and State-sts., over Buck & Rayner's Drug-Store, second floor. You can have your diamonds set before your eyes.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—VERY fine hair diamond earrings and single stone that will make fine stud or ring. Address R 35, Tribune.

FOR SALE—PAWN-TICKET FOR A fine gold hunting-case watch; cheap; great bargain. Address Q G 68, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.

No. 256 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement stone-front house, with all modern conveniences, $16,000.

No. 2320 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement stone-front house, $9,000.

No. 2322 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement stone-front house, $9,000.

Two-story frame 9-room house on Fifty-eighth-st., near Madison-av., $3,600.

Nos. 18 and 19 Oak-av., 2-story and basement brick houses, each $7,000.

No. 641 Wells-av., near Thirty-first-st., east front, 2-story mansard roof brick, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, $3,200.

Lake-av., between Forty-first and Forty-first-sts., 10-foot lot and good cottage, $1,000.

Bowen-av., very desirable 2-story and cellar brick, large lot and barn; great bargain.

Bowen-av., 2-story frame, lot 20x125, $1,000.

Nos. 13 and 15 Bowen-av., 2-story frame, lot 20x125, $4,000.

2330 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, $8,000.

Wells-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., deep lot, 2-story and basement stone-front, very cheap, $6,200.

Wells-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 12x125, good house, $3,000.

No. 35 South Park-av., 4-story and cellar stone front, elegantly finished, $13,000

Two-story and basement frame, mansard roof, on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 4,000

Two-story frame on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 3,000

Two-story frame and brick basement on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st., 4,000

No. 2561 Vernon-av., 6,000

No. 2131 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement frame house, 5,000

WEST SIDE.

No. 171 West Washington-st., large 2-story frame house, in fine condition, lot 25x80 ft., south front, $10,000.

No. 1151 West Monroe-st., 12-story and attic frame, brick basement, lot 24x100, $4,200.

No. 1217 West Harrison-st., lot 22x110 to alley, 7-room cottage, barn, vault, sewer, shade trees, bushes, etc.

Two-story and basement brick corner of Honore-st. and West Washington-st., 24x130, 2-story frame, $9,000.

No. 30 North Oakley-st., frame cottage, 3,000

No. 32 North Oakley-st., frame cottage, 3,000

No. 34 North Oakley-st., 2-story and basement frame, 3,000

No. 36 North Oakley-st., frame cottage, 3,000

No. 1136 West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10,000

No. 1138 West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10,000

Two-story and basement brick house on West Monroe-st., near Honore, 10,000

No. 168 West Jackson-st., lot 25x100, 2-story and basement brick house, 10,000

No. 138 South Robey-st., 2-story frame and brick basement, 4,000

Two-story frame No. 16 Harvard-st., 1,800

No. 1108 Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, 4,000

No. 6 Winchester-av., frame house, 1,000

Two-story brick houses and 10-foot lot on St. Louis-av., Lawndale.

NORTH SIDE.

No. 92 Mohawk-st., 2-story frame, $1,200.

No. 210 Vine-st., 1-story frame in front and 1-story frame in rear of lot 24x100 ft.

LOTS.

Lot on Arnold-st., west front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 4,000

5 lots near Bond's Car-Shops, 1,000

5 lots on Taylor-st., 1,000

130 feet on Lake-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., 80 per foot

29 feet on State-st., near Twenty-fourth, 1,000

Lots on Halsted-st., bet. Centre and Sophia, $1,200 each

Lot on Halsted-st., near Van Buren-st., 2,000

25 feet on Douglas-av., near Vernon, $150 per foot

20 feet on Arnold-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 1,000

50 feet on Green Bay-road, near Divery-st., 2,500

Two lots on Flournoy-st., near Hoyne, 750 each

Lot on Culler-st., near Hoyne, 1,000

Lot on Adams-st., near Fifty-third, Hyde Park, 50x150, 4,000

50 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Oakwood-av., very cheap, 2,000

Lot on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., $50 per foot

25 feet corner Stewart-av. and Englewood, in Englewood, 2,000

Two lots on Huron and Superior-sts., near Lincoln, 1,000 each

29-foot lot on West Jackson-st., near Honore, $100 per foot

160 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st., 8,000

10 acres near Humboldt Park, 10,000

5 acres near Humboldt Park, 2,500

5 acres near Central Park, 2,500

24 acres at Washington Heights, 2,400

10 acres north of Forty-ninth-st., between Drexel and Grand-Boulevards, very cheap, 1,000

FOR SALE—THE SIXTH GRAND PUBlic sale of the Chicago Real-Estate Board takes place Wednesday, April 20, in. at the Real-Estate Exchange, 119 and 118 Dearborn-st. Call at above address for the catalogue with full descriptions:

1. Residence lots just south of West Madison-st.
2. Hyde Park corner, near Station.
3. Washington-st., blocks near Ogden-av.
4. Lincoln-av., between Centre and Wisconsin-st.
5. Corner Wincheser-av. and Forty-sixth-st.
6. West Jackson-st., brick, 25x100.
7. Big paying leasehold interest in house.
8. Nine acres at Wilmette.
9. Corner Division and Larrabee-sts.
10. Vacant lots east of Union Stock-Yards.
11. West Adams-st. residence.
12. Deep lots on Indiana-av.
13. Residence lot, near Ellis Park, 240 feet deep.
14. Langley-av., 2 front lots and cottages.
15. Langley-av., 2 cottages.
16. Michigan-av. boulevard, house, 21 Twenty-first.
17. South Ontario-av.
18. West Side 2-story and basement brick house.
19. House on Thirty-eighth-st., near Cottage Grove.
20. Boll Johnson place, near Ellis Park.
21. Lot and cottage on Thirty-first, near Cottage Grove.
22. Indiana-av. marble front house.
23. 2011 Butterfield-st.
24. Brick block of South Side houses.
25. West Side corner lot and frame house.
26. Milwaukee-av. and Kinzie-st. store.
27. Brick block of West Side houses.
28. West Side block of two-story houses.
29. Manufacturing site on Stitt & Ft. Wayne R. R.
30. South Chicago property.
31. Union Park marble-front house.
32. Union Park south-front lot.
33. Milwaukee-av. store.
34. A Cook County farm.
35. Lake-st. store, near Wabash-av.
36. Middle Park, Austin, lots.
37. Brick house, 379 Park-av.

Positively no postponement.
GEORGE P. GRIM, Auctioneer.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage-Bankers, Trustees.
W. K. NIXON, Real-Estate, Manager.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY.

105 Fourth-av., being 50 feet north of Polk-st., with Dearborn-st. front, $4,000.

25 feet, west front, Third-av., near Taylor-st., $2,500.

2729 Indiana-av., extra fine frame house on brick and stone basement, with 81x185 foot lot, only $9,000.

2932 Indiana-av., fine large frame house, with 50 foot lot. Cheap.

2933 Michigan-av.—10-room stone front, to be completed by May 1. This is the south house of the block, near Twenty-fourth-st., and when completed will be one of the finest houses in the city for the price, and in fact every desirable improvement. If not sold by April 10, will then be rented for a term of three years. Apply to the Hyde Park family, at $2,200 per annum. Price, $12,500.

26-foot lot on Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., east front, $1,300.

Brick building on Van Buren-st., $15,000.

Brick building on Van Buren-st., near Canal, $7,000.

F. C. VIERLING,
139 La Salle-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—WHEN BUYING A HOUSE be sure that it is furnished with the Durham System of Iron Drainage, or you may be in danger. Pamphlet sent on application. Durham House Drainage Company, 154 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—$16,000—3220 WABASH-AV. —3-story and basement brick house, lot 30x164, east front, with 3-story brick barn; will sell on long time and on favorable terms.

$9,000—339 West Adams-st., a 2-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, for sale by Frank Parmelee; terms suit purchaser. LEOPOLD MAYER, Banker, 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. HALL & CO., Room 6, 116 Washington-st.—3-story and basement brick house on Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.; a bargain. Five-room frame cottages, rears house, on Rush-st., near junction State; another bargain.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FEET, EAST front, on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-third-st. Apply to LEOPOLD MAYER, Banker, 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BASEMENT brick residence, perfect order, on avenue, near Thirty-first-st., 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, sold on long time. Address H 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—9 LOTS, EAST FRONT, on Marshfield-av.; they can be bought cheap. Address C. B. SOUVILLE, 119 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 100 OR 25 feet front by 125, on the North Side, near the street-cars, railroad, and river. Will build a half mile from the Court-House, $18 a foot. Easy payments. PICK, 145 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3713 INDIANA-AV.; house and lot, frame house, 10 rooms, brick basement, modern improvements; lot 81x180 ft. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, BRICK stores and dwelling 631 Ogden-av.; also, 2-story cottage on Fulton, between Lincoln and Wood-sts.; also, two lots on Warren-av.; also, three 2-story houses and lots on Racine-av., near Centre-st. Must be sold. W. P. LARKIN, 70 State-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A NEATLY FURNISHED cottage of four rooms. Inquire at 115 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,650 WILL BUY 5-ROOM cottage, lot 20x125, 272 West Erie-st., near Lincoln. REICHELT, 540 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE FRONT houses on Ada-st., near Madison, 2-story and basement, in good condition; rent for $50 a month. LYMAN & GLIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY WELL-finished brick, corner house, 24x56, for two families, with barn for 4 horses, all in complete shape, for $4,500. Inquire at CHARLES HAUSNER'S, 449 Cityborn-av., or 115 La Salle-st. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$200 MICHIGAN-AV., OR I rent if not sold in 10 days. Mods., Grand Crossing.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE lot-st. 6 rooms, corner lot, good barn, hose, shrubbery, etc.; handy to street and steam cars. Two-story house, 198 Fulton-st. BOSS, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Vincennes-av., near Aldine-square; bargain. L. P. COATES, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST HARRISON-ST., near Throop, a 2-story brick, octagon-front dwelling, south front, 11 rooms, bath, gas, etc., and 2-story barn in rear; both on lot 26x118 to alley. In prime condition. Choice investment at $6,500. Furniture, nearly new, will also be sold. Address OWNER, Lock-Drawer 56, P. O., Chicago.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—A CORNER residence, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, east of Clark-st. Possession given if desired. Price $9,000. E. S. DREYER & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VARIETY OF HOUSES and lots in the city at bargains. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PRINTED LIST of cheap homes on the West Side; they are going off rapidly, and advancing gradually; now is your time to buy, for the sales we have made this month in Sunday's Times and Tribune. Call and get our prices. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—1,000 CHEAP LOTS, SCATtered all over the West Side, ranging in price from $200 to $1,000. Call for one of our printed lists; they are free. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE—A lot 50, Cottage Grove Addition, east front, on Groveland Park-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 200 feet, 57 East Washington-st., Room 17. E. A. WEBB.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 11, 91 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE—Nos. 28 and 30 Fullerton-av., good two-story frame houses, lots 25x78, south front.

Cottages 57 and 59 Clybourn-place; lots each 25x118, south fronts.

Also, several elegant residences on Dearborn-av., south of Division-st.

SOUTH SIDE—2301 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement stone front.

2330 Indiana-av., 2-story front basement frame, with good barn.

2420 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement stone front.

2424 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick, octagon (stone) front.

2324 Forest-av., 2-story and basement brick, octagon front.

2220 Rhodes-av., 2-story and basement brick.

2218 Rhodes-av., 2-story and basement brick.

111 Calumet-av., 2½ stories, brick; stone front.

116 Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story and basement brick.

2178 Cottage Grove-av., 2-story frame.

2180 Cottage Grove-av., 2-story frame.

At Air Grande-st., 2-story frame.

COTTAGES—2260 Butterfield-st.

Rhodes-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., 2 frame.

WEST SIDE—324 Washington-st., large 2-story frame, with lot 66 feet front.

322 Washington-st., corner Wood, 2-story and basement brick, with Business brick barn.

241 South Curtis-st., 2-story and basement brick.

239 South Morgan-st., 2-story and basement brick, with Mansard roof.

241 South Curtis-st., 2-story and basement frame, with frame barn.

240 South Oakley, 2-story and basement brick, octagon front.

242 South Oakley, 2-story and basement brick, octagon front.

244 North Oakley-st., 2-story brick.

246 Park-av., frame cottage; has both rooms, 6th.

Whitnop-place, 2-story brick, east front.

Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick.

1036 Madison-st., 2-story frame.

At Artesian-av., frame cottage.

At Artesian-av., 2-story frame.

At North Eastern-av., 2-story frame.

111 North Western-av., 2-story frame.

Nos. 1 and 3 Fisk-st., 2-story frame Store, with dwelling-rooms above; cheap.

196 Fulton-st., 2-story frame.

198 Fulton-st., 2-story frame cottage.

141 North Western-av., frame cottage.

HYDE PARK—Two well-painted residences on Washington-st., near walk from depot; also 2-story frame on Jefferson-st., south of Fifty-third.

SOUTH EVANSTON—$1,600 will buy a well-built and well-painted 2-story frame dwelling; lot 50x150. Fine location, east front, corner lot Sixth. Farms will be easy.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 86 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

A beautiful 2-story and basement octagon marble front, Dearborn-av., 15 rooms, $9,000.

Three-story octagon front, Dearborn-av., $9,000.

Three-story brown front, Dearborn-av., $6,500.

Three marble fronts, Erie-st., near Dearborn-av.

Three-story brown stone, east front, and lot 24x100, Dearborn-av., $12,000.

Corner 3-story marble front, Dearborn-av., $11,000.

Three-story, full cellar, stone-fr., near Goethe, $9,500

Three-story brown front, Dearborn-av., $8,000

Three-story, brick-fr., 10-foot lot, two blocks west of Lincoln Park, with 3-story brick barn, $6,000.

Two 3-story marble fronts, North La Salle-st., $7,000 each.

Two fine brick houses, Oak-st., east of Rush.

60x80, corner of Clark and Ohio-sts; fine business block, $60,000.

30x80, fine, first-class stone front; corner now rented for $5,000; price $30,000.

Seven-room brick and marble front houses, one block from the lake, $5,500 to $6,000.

16x150 northeast corner State and Goethe-sts.

40x180 southeast corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st.

Choice lots in Lincoln Park and Wisconsin-sts.

25x100 La Salle-st., near Schiller, $175 per foot.

17x100 corner Clark-st. and North-av., $200 per foot.

Fine lots, Erie-st., east of Dearborn-av., $175 per foot.

Nine-room stone-front, 2-story and attic, Erie-st., near Dearborn-av., $8,000.

ACRE PROPERTY.

20 acres on the former south of Pullman.

40 acres near Riverdale, $125 per acre.

160 acres east of railroad at Auburn, $275.

Five miles east of Evanston, at Washington Heights.

50 lots corner Halsted and Sixty-second-sts., $15,000.

304 acres north of Englewood, cheap.

Also, several brick houses, at Elmhurst, 1076 miles west, $125 per acre.

FOR SALE—BY H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.:

Adams-st., near Ashland-av., elegant stone-front house, superb condition.

Adams-st., octagon stone front, choice, $9,000.

Monroe-st., stone front, 12 rooms, $6,000.

Monroe-st., brick front, 10 rooms, $5,000.

Monroe-st., elegant brick, in locality, brick barn, could not duplicate for money, $8,000.

Walnut-st., 300, large fine frame, $5,500.

FOR SALE—$9,500—3 WINCHESTER-av.—Corner lot, 24x125, with comfortable 9-room cottage, between Monroe and Adams-sts. J. WEST, 79 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE RESIdence lots on Michigan-av.; also vacant lots between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth-sts.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 1, 5 AND 6 MILLst. with buildings, cheap. Will exchange for New York City property. Address JESSE B. BARTON, 49 Cedar-st., New York.

FOR SALE—50X150 FEET ON ELLIS-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.; $5,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—302 AND 304 FULTON-ST. Address FRED L. PHILLIPS, Austin, Ill., Box 22.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCKS ON Lake, Randolph, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Fifth-av., La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, State-sts. Wabash, Michigan-avs. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000—701 VAN BUREN-st., two-story 10-room house and two lots. Rents for $360. Owner, 37 Lake-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—66X120 FEET NORTHWEST corner Halsted and Thirty-fourth-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—CORNER JACKSONst. and Winchester-av., ten-room brick house, with furnace, gas fixtures, etc. Everything first-class. It would rent for $60 per month. F. A. BRAGG & CO.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE BARGAINS IN lots and cottages that lots there without the city. Call and examine our list. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, GOOD barn, on Indiana-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—SALARIED MAN, HERE is your opportunity—$3,500 cash ($50 per month will buy a nice cheap cottage; also a fine house 1061 West Monroe-st., 9 rooms deep; worth today $1,000 more than we are asking. Also 320 and 360 South Oakley-st., $3,000 each. D. W. STORRS, 95 Washington-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF VALUE—NOS. 103 and 105 North Western-av., 2-story brick, half block south of Indiana-st. cars; price $2,200, terms to suit. If you want a home, 103 will never get such a chance again. WORTHINGTON, Sale, 51 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$2,000 CASH, AND

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1881:
230—Two-story brick house, 27 Greenshaw-st. $30.
228—Two-story brick house, 29 Greenshaw-st. $30.
Two-story frame house, 26 Harvard-st. $15.
417—Two-story frame house, 16 Harvard-st. $15.
425—Two-story frame house, 1178 West Taylor-st. $15.
419—Six-room cottage, 1176 West Taylor-st. $15.
419—Six-room cottage, 1181 West Taylor-st. $15.
419—First floor, 24 Fillmore-st. $15.
419—Second floor rear, 24 Fillmore-st. $10.
419—Second floor front, 26 Fillmore-st. $15.
419—First floor front, 25 Fillmore-st. $15.
419—Third floor front, 26 Fillmore-st. $10.
Inquire Monday at 205 Western-av.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—
46 North Curtis-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 8 rooms, to private family only; possession at once. $20 per month.
44 North Carpenter-st., 2-story frame, 10 rooms; will be put in good order. $30 per month.
542 West Jackson-st., corner Leavitt, 2-story and basement brick in good order. $45 per month.
213 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement marble-front house. $70 per month.
561 West Adams-st., elegant 2-story, basement, and mansard roof brick house. $1,000 per year.
Apply to W. D. & K. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
By J. C. SAMPSON & CO.,
171 La Salle-st., Nixon Block.

HOUSES.

No. 156 Warren-av., large frame house with brick barn and large lot; 13 rooms, modern improvements. No. 317 South Sangamon-st., stone-front house of 10 rooms. $40.
No. 440 Warren-av., 9 rooms and barn.
Large brick house, large lot, corner Sangamon and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—FINE 10-ROOM HOUSE, 413 South Oakley-av. Apply at 434 Irving-place.

TO RENT—1002 WEST WASHINGTON-st., cottage of five rooms, large yard, $15 per month; owner be there Sunday to show premises.

TO RENT—GOTHIC DWELLING, NO. 777 West Washington-st., 14 rooms, partly furnished, with beautiful grounds. Also cottage, 8 rooms, next door. Apply to 772 opposite, or E. R. SMITH, Room 30 Merchants' Building.

TO RENT—933 MONROE-ST.—2-STORY-and-basement stone swell-front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floors; furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 123 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 491 WEST FIFTEENTH-st., near Throop, a nice brick cottage of 7 rooms. Can give immediate possession. PERCY W. PALMER, 149 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—512 WEST CONGRESS-ST., three-story and basement octagon stone-front house; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; all modern improvements, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. Also 2-story frame barn. Apply to 514 opposite.

TO RENT—A MODERN HOUSE, AND nicely furnished, to small family. No other need apply. Inquire at 267 Warren-av. Good barn.

TO RENT—NO. 39 SEELEY-AV., OCTAGON stone-front, nicely furnished. HENRY WALLER, JR., 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY AND basement of first-class brick house, west of Ashland-av., near Madison-st. Self and wife will board with tenants. J. I. Tribune office.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, NO. 86 CENTRE-AV. Inquire at 88 Centre-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front brick, South Sheldon-st., one block east of Union Park, with all modern improvements, large rooms, mantels, hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, and gas fixtures, in elegant order. Apply to owner, T. J. SAMMONS, at St. Dennis Hotel, West Madison and Desplaines-sts., or 267 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—270 WALNUT-ST., COTTAGE of 7 rooms in good order. Inquire at 264 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—$18—91 WINCHESTER-AV., corner Jackson-st. 3 rooms with closets, to small family for housekeeping without children.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 1151 Monroe-st., 7 rooms, $12; large yard; house in good repair. Address R 8, care J. W. Farwell & Co.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF A new brick house, seven large rooms, on the corner of Lincoln and West Erie-st. The best of reference required.

TO RENT—NOS. 78 AND 80 HONORE-st., brick houses, with parlor, kitchen, and dining-room on first floor. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MY FORMER RESIDENCE, 150 Warren-av.; immediate possession. J. VAN INWAGEN, 154 Washington-st.

TO RENT—72 CENTRE-AV., THREE-story and basement stone-front house, 16 rooms; furnace, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements. Apply to J. MAYER, 194 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, TO SMALL private family—furnished house, with modern conveniences, in good neighborhood. Best of reference required. Address L 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 47 Hamilton-av. Apply to FRANK H. COLLINS, 94 Washington-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 753 West Jackson-st., from May 1; good order. Apply 9 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m. to H. W. DURAND, 15 Michigan-av., owner.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, NO. 731 West Washington-st., 8 rooms, hot and cold water; also two flats in stone front building, corner Peoria and Monroe-sts. Apply corner Green and Monroe-sts., feed store.

TO RENT—907 WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-story and basement brick, double octagon, corner front. Possession May 1; price $45. Address OWNER, 187 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE IN good repair. 176 Park-av. Inquire at 174.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, bath; 46 Park-av. Apply within.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE TWO-story and basement stone-front dwelling, 750 West Monroe-st. Apply to Room 5 Union Building, corner La Salle and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—MODERN BRICK HOUSE, ten rooms, desirable locality, and reasonable terms. Inquire of owner, 176 South Hoyne-av.

TO RENT—MAY 1, BRICK HOUSE 187 South Morgan-st., 10 rooms; modern improvements and stable. Inquire of owner on premises.

TO RENT—NO. 333 WEST MONROE-st. GEO. H. HULBERT.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR, 5 LARGE rooms, or any house to suit; a first-class small family; occupy balance myself. 303 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—$45 PER MONTH—3-STORY brick house, 332 West Congress-st.; $55 per month, two-story frame, 532 West Van Buren-st. Inquire a. 154 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SOUTH-FRONT parlor, with light and pleasant room, on Washington-st., near Union Park. A. H. PARSONS, 148 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—320 WEST ADAMS-ST., corner Aberdeen, marble-front house, English basement, all modern improvements; cheap rent. Inquire at 330 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 50 WARREN-AV., $25 per month; 2-story frame 52 Warren, $30 per month; cottage No. 58, Washington-st., $20 per month; 2-story frame 329 Washington-st., $20 per month. Apply to C. W. HENRY, Tribune Building, Room 30.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK houses and barns, 2-story and basement, 12 rooms each, with furnaces, all modern improvements, 246 and 248 Taylor-st.; two families that want to live together will find this the most comfortable in the city. C. F. BULKELEY, 419 Park-av.

TO RENT—GOOD BRICK HOUSE, 2-story, 9 rooms, cellar, 412 Park-av.; all improvements; also 414 and 416, 7 rooms each. C. F. BULKELEY.

TO RENT—MY HOMESTEAD, 15 ROOMS, large stable, large bath-room, hot and cold water, basins, marble, gas fixtures, wire screens, front and side entrances, barn, large grounds. Inquire at 305 West Jackson-st., in basement. MCDONALD.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OCTAGON BRICK houses on Flournoy-st., one block from Ogden-av. cars; modern improvements; finished throughout; $35. Fine brick house, 151 South Wood-s., cheap. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, No. 54 West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, barn. Will rent as small private family only. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 775 WEST VAN BUREN-st., corner Hoyne-av., 2 story frame with barn. Price $30. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO MARBLE FRONT 10-room dwellings on West Van Buren-st., all modern improvements, at 237 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., near Union Park, 2-story and basement stone front house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, including furnace and gas-fixtures, completely furnished, for rent; possession at once. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 126 ARMITAGE-av., corner of North Wood-st.; rent $30 per month. LEOPOLD MAYER, 79 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 339 West Adams-st.; 12 rooms in house; will rent cheap to good tenant for term of years. LEOPOLD MAYER, Room 79 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY H. A. OSBORN, 138 LA Salle-st.—No. 720 West Adams, fine octagon stone front, $60; 756 West Monroe, stone front, 12 rooms, $30.

TO RENT—WEST MONROE-ST., BE-tween Paulina and Wood, two new 10-room dwellings, 2-story and cellar; ready May 1; rent $65. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 80 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 2-story and basement stone-front house on West Monroe-st., between Ogden-av. and Paulina-st. TURNER & BOND, 122 Washington-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER MONTHS only, a nicely furnished cottage of 8 rooms, with barn in rear. Apply at 4 Union Park-place.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, MARBLE-front house, near Jefferson Park, on Loomis-st.; all modern improvements. Also store No. 66 West Madison-st., with flats above. Inquire at Room 10, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 882 MONROE-ST., 10-room brick dwelling, standing alone; large lot; possession at once.
JAMES GAMBLE, owner,
40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2 GOOD COTTAGES, WITH nice rooms each, 70 West Van Buren-st., and at Lexington-st., rent $25 per month each. A. T. AY & ZEH, 209 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, fronting Humboldt Park, west of Robey-st.; water; horse-cars at the door; $30 per month. W. W. ALLPORT, 208 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY W. GRAY BROWN, Room 36, 97 Clark-st.
11 and 13 Warren-av., 10 and 14 rooms, elegant brown stone, $40 and $75.
262 Robey-st., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, $15.
240 Robey-st., 2-story and basements, octagon stone front, 10 rooms, dining-room on parlor floor, $20.
762 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement octagon brick, 10 rooms, $30.
760 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick, $30.
774 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick, $25.
64 Ada-st., corner Fulton, 2-story and basement, brown stone, large grounds, furnished or unfurnished, $100.
Above houses to be put in perfect order.

TO RENT—
BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.
859 W. Monroe-st., 14-room brick and brick barn.....$45
46 South May-st., 14-room brick and brick barn.....40
459 and 461 Warren-av., elegant new brick houses, will soon be finished.....each 30
257 South Leavitt-st., large brick, with barn.....40
And a large list of other flats and houses. See full list in Sunday Times.

TO RENT—MAY 1, COMPLETELY FURnished house, containing 13 rooms, on West Adams-st., opposite Jefferson Park; or will sell furniture and let unfurnished. Address Q 55, Tribune.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, 10-room house, with every modern improvement; immediate possession. KESLER & BROS., 105 Fifth-av.; 3112 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—41 OAK-AV., NEAR THIRty-fifth-st., furnished or unfurnished, first-class, 10-room brick house and barn, bath-rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, sub-cellar, large bed-room on parlor floor.

TO RENT—1-STORY AND BASEMENT-cellar frame cottage, 6 rooms. No. 55 Twenty-fourth-st., with early possession; will be put in good order. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 12 rooms, No. 3513 Prairie-av., from May 1. Will be put in thorough repair. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 10 rooms, No. 3502 Michigan-av., from May 1; large lot; will be thoroughly conditioned. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE RESIDENCE, 19 rooms, and grounds, on Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.; large barn; will be put in good order by May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOWER HALF (2 FLOORS), furnished elegantly, to first-class family of three, without children, near Michigan-av. and Twenty-first-st. Owner traveling. M 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM FURNISHED house, 3032 Ellis Park.

TO RENT—2926 VERNON-AV., 2-STORY 10-room frame house and barn, all modern improvements, house to be put in good repair before May 1; possession May 1; might sell or rent the carpets and furniture. This house is within one block of Cottage Grove-av. cars. Price $45 per month. For particulars inquire on premises. Call on owner.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, RESIDENCE No. 1866 Michigan-av., and second floor for stores and offices, No. 166 South Clark-st., near Madison. MALCOLM BODDIS, Room 18 Ashland Block, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—2941 SOUTH PARK-AV., two-story frame dwelling, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, yard and brick barn, $30. Apply to H. M. MARKS, 180 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—2-STORY and basement 10-room dwelling, modern improvements, corner Michigan-av. and Forty-third-st. Apply to CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 1, 120 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, 9 rooms, May 1 to May 1, 1883; Forty-third-st., 209 feet east of Drexel. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1259 MICHIGAN-AV., STONE front house and brick barn. Carpets and furniture (nearly new) for sale. Apply at premises.

TO RENT—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st., the elegant 2-story and basement marble front house No. 1215 Michigan-av. Will be put in perfect order and rented for a term of years if required. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington.

TO RENT—NOS. 18 AND 20 FORTIETH-st., west of Cottage Grove-av. GEO. H. HULBERT.

TO RENT—$100 PER MONTH—THE elegant 4-story marble front house of 15 rooms, No. 1340 Michigan-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—$800 PER YEAR—THE ELEgant marble front house, 2467 Prairie-av.; parlor and kitchen on first floor; all modern improvements; fine stable. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 2938 PRAIrie-av., with 9 rooms and all modern improvements. Inquire at 2936 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—AT THIRTY-NINTH-ST. station, 10-room brick, Oakwood-boulevard, 10th 12-room octagon stone-front, $50; large 10-room house, $40; large 12-room 2-story house, acre lot, $60. JAMES M. HILL, 2010 Langley-av.

TO RENT—2409 SOUTH PARK-AV., 2-story, basement, and mansard, 12 rooms, all modern conveniences, brick barn. Nos. 27 and 29 Twenty-sixth-st., small houses, 9 rooms, modern conveniences. Owner, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME English basement, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Rent, $30. Keys at 3449 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY SWELL-front dwelling, 3024 Calumet-av. GEO. S. BULLOCK, 140 State-st.

TO RENT—MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE furnished, including piano, large lot, and stable in rear. Call on premises 1815 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 3405 Indiana-av., brick barn; $35 per month. YOUNG & SPICER, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 3256 PRAIrie-av., $45 per month.
Brick house, 3258 Prairie-av., $50 per month.
Frame house, 3255 Michigan-av., $50 per month.
Frame house, 3262 Michigan-av., $60 per month.
YOUNG & SPICER, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A PART OF 2606 WABASH-av.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY—Elegant marble-front house, partly furnished. Owner's retaining use of rooms, without board. Inquire at 3611 Lake-av., near Douglas Station.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE 2341 Prairie-av., in good repair, price $30 per month. Address L 74 Tribune office.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM HOUSE 2714 Calumet-av., with modern improvements. J. MACKEY & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONTS 2807 AND 2810 Wabash-av. G. W. THOMAS, 76 Twenty-eighth-st.

TO RENT—3118 PRAIRIE-AV., WHOLE or basement and parlor floor, with or without carpets and furniture. Call on owner.

TO RENT—14-ROOM DWELLING WITH stable, large barn, No. 2414 Wabash-av., price $60. L. LANCASTER, Aurora, Ill.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment stone-front house, $75 per month, 194 Dearborn-av. Apply at 138 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY OWNER, FOR ONE OR two years, story and-a-half cottage house of six rooms, near Lincoln Park and Centre-st., and furniture for sale. Rent $25. Address Z 51, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 235 MICHIGAN-AV., 14-room frame dwelling; No. 237 Michigan-av., elegant stone-front dwelling and brick barn to PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.
1316 Indiana-av., 12-room brick dwelling.
2246 Calumet-av., 10-room frame dwelling.
J. & J. M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A NICELY-FURnished two-story and basement brick house on Vincennes-av., opposite Aldine Square, 18 versatoe order, with modern improvements, and convenient to either street or steam cars. For full particulars, etc., address L 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE—Convenient to parks, street-cars, and Thirty-fifth st. Station; will only rent to parties without children, who will buy the furniture; splendid chance for young couple to commence housekeeping. Address L 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3305 VINCENNES-AV., ELEgant 10-room stone-front, furnace, gas fixtures, papered, and in fine condition. Furniture for sale.

TO RENT—NO. 3138 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement octagon brown stone, 14 rooms, all modern improvements. M. W. WOLF, 232 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 128 TWENTY-NINTH-st., between Calumet and Prairie-av., southfront cottage of eight rooms, double parlors, and three bedrooms on parlor floor; in basement, dining-room, kitchen, servants' room, bath-room, and laundry; all modern improvements; large barn with room for coachman. For particulars call at 3021 Shurtleff-av., six blocks west of State, on Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st. Apply to DR. JAMES I. TUCKER, 39 Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 14 rooms, 200 Twenty-fifth-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 439 Wabash-av. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY—Desirable house, 286 Michigan-av. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, with modern improvements, large stable, No. 3354 Forest-av. P. W. SPRINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE for sale. An elegant house, situated on Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st., suitable for a boarding-house, at present filled with first-class boarders who can be retained. Furniture in good condition, and will be sold cheap. Jewish family preferred. Address M 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Wabash-av. to good party that would board owner and family, 4 persons. K 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished residence on the lake shore, near business centre. Address J. H. HOOPER, 171 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—3332 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY and basement, brick. Apply from 1:30 to 3 p. m. N. T. WRIGHT, Room 8, 79 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOW OR MAY 1—NEATLY-furnished cottage, 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—THE NORTHWEST CORNER of Forticth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., house of 10 rooms and barn. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 81 Major Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses Nos. 2406 and 2408 South Dearborn-st. H. A. GOODRICH, 75 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., ELEGANTly furnished sandstone-front, 3 rooms deep, brick barn; choice location; to private family; $100. Address R 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—19 ALDINE-SQUARE. JOHN W. MARSH, 132 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT OAKLAND, VERY NICE brick house, 10 rooms, all improvements, $50 per month. Inquire at 140 Lake-st.

TO RENT—BY J. H. HALL & CO., ROOM 6, 116 Washington-st.
Furnished house, Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.
Furnished house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth st.

TO RENT—3333 STATE-ST., A NICE frame cottage of four rooms in complete order; 2-story brick barn in rear. PERCY W. PALMER, Room 3, 149 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3427 PRAIRIE-AV.—A handsome and very desirable brick house of 9 rooms, with every modern convenience, just finished and will paper or calcimine all fresh. PERCY W. PALMER, 149 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—3449 INDIANA-AV., A ONE-story and basement cottage, 8 rooms, and barn, in good order; $15 a month; possession at once. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 80 Portland Block.

TO RENT—38 THIRTY-THIRD-ST., A 8-story and basement stone-front dwelling, convenient to I. C. R. R. cars; very desirable house and location. Apply to D. H. KEYES, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., with gas fixtures, hot and cold water; inquire at 2221 Wabash-av., between 12 and 3 p. m. Monday.

TO RENT—319 MICHIGAN-AV. MILTON J. PALMER, Palmer House.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 2635, two-story frame, $30. WM. T. LINDLEY, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, AN ELEGANT AND completely furnished house on Oakwood-boulevard; all modern improvements. J. HACKNEY, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front dwellings on Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., from May 1. J. J. HACKNEY, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—I WILL BREAK UP HOUSEkeeping May 1—House conveniently located on South Side, and some fine furniture for sale. Address Q 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE on Twenty-fourth-st. Also 9-room house on Wabash-av.; rents $25 and $30. Apply at 2401 Wabash.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, with barn, 3211 Forest-av.; will be put in good condition. Call or address T. G. ILLSLEY, 80 Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSE and barn, No. 3211 Prairie-av. Inquire at 132 State-st. W. D. ALLEN, Florist.

TO RENT—139 DREXEL BOULEVARD, two-story frame house, about 6 or 7 rooms, April to Sept. 1, and probably until May 1, 1882. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, 9 rooms, May 1 to May 1, 1883; Forty-third-st., 209 feet east of Drexel. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., NEAR Twenty-fifth-st., house with dining-room, kitchen, and parlors on first floor; large lot; a very desirable place; everything modern and convenient. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—3611 GRAND BOULEVARD, stone front, two stories and basement, Mansard roof; is a well fitted, comfortable premises in every respect; cooking ranges, gas fixtures, furnace, window and door screens all remain for tenants' use. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3656 WABASH-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front house, 11 rooms; in first-class condition, and all modern improvements. J. MAYER, 194 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO TWO-STORY AND basement stone front houses, with barn, furnace, and all modern conveniences; Nos. 2820 and 2822 Wabash-av.; rent $600 per year. Inquire of JOHN H. MEYER, 24 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 2830 CALUmet-av. Possession at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3224 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., brick house, 9 rooms, with gas-fixtures, etc., $35. MILES ALMY, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW ELEGANT, OCTAGON brick house, 2441 Wabash-av., dining-room and kitchen first floor, furnace and gas-fixtures, $75. MILES ALMY, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2802 INDIANA-AV.—TWO-story and basement brick house; also, 2804 to a private family that will board owner. Apply at 2804 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3808 MICHIGAN-AV., PARTly furnished. JESSE B. BABTON, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH of Thirteenth-st., to a responsible party—A house of 15 rooms. For particulars address M 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 1256 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-story and basement stone-front; contains fifteen rooms. Furnace and gas-fixtures belong to the house. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3492 INDIANA-AV., PARTly furnished house, 8 rooms; rent in advance. Apply at 3617 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NO. 3615 FOREST-AV., brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Inquire of B. W. HISENBRATH, 226-228 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. J. H. EOFF, 12 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, on Grand boulevard, near Thirty-fifth-st., at $35. J. H. EOFF, 12 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon stone-front, corner Ashland and Carroll-avs., at $40. J. H. EOFF, 16 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—1306 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO-story and basement frame house, 12 rooms; $30.50. M. L. WHEELER, Room 19, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; $60 a month. Address M 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT store-front house, Indiana-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.; rent $40. PRICE & WARE, 144 La Salle.

TO RENT—1534 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY brick house, with brick barn. LYMAN B. TICHENOR, Room 1, 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—3827, 3836, 3838, AND 3840 Michigan-av. LYMAN B. TICHENOR, Room 1, 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—2928 INDIANA-AV., ELEgant cottage, 9 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply at 2922.

TO RENT—GOOD FRAME HOUSE with barn, corner Prairie-av. and Forty-first-st., No. 2341, $40 per month. M. JENSON, 39 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—
220 and 222 Chestnut-st., near La Salle, 2-story and basement brick, 8 rooms each, and 2-story brick barn, $40 each. Will be put in good order.
97 Lincoln-av., corner of Iowonia, 2-story and basement brick, 8 rooms each. Rent $30. May 1 to Oct. 1, 1881. Good barn. Address M 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A 3-story brick house. Price moderate to a desirable tenant. Apply JOSEPH O. RUTTER, Traders' Bank.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—VERY DEsirable 2-story and basement stone-front house on Rush-st., near Superior, until Oct. 1 next. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED — 3-STORY and basement brick house, dining-room on main story, on Pine-st., between Huron and Superior; to rent for 6 months. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—15 AND 17 ASTOR-ST., NEAR Division, new 2-story dwellings; dining-room and kitchen main floor; every convenience; $60. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick houses Nos. 232 and 236 East Indiana-st. I. H. GOODRICH, 75 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—VERY NICE TWO-STORY and basement brick house of 11 rooms, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences, in the block on the southwest corner of La Salle. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to D. J. GALLERY, corner between 8 and 11 o'clock a. m., 139 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st., possession May 1, southeast corner Cass and Ohio-sts., elegant residence (stone front), $1,200 per annum. For plans, particulars, and permit to see house, call at office.

TO RENT—290 CHICAGO-AV. JOHN W. MARSH, 132 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 377 DAYton-st., $45; 389 Dayton-st., $35. Apply as per card.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—SUPERIOR-st., near the lake, north front, nine rooms for six months or one year, $60; small family preferred. K 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 246 NORTH La Salle-st., 8-story and basement stone-front house. Inquire of E. A. SALAFIELD, 258 State-st.

TO RENT—230 AND 232 NORTH LA Salle-st., 2-story and basement octagon fronts. C. E. ANTHONY, 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, A handsomely furnished house on the North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of State-st., $150 per month. Address R 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 230 EAST Chicago-av., modern improvements; to responsible party only. References required. Also several flats. Apply at 230 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 109 HOYNE-AV., between Monroe and Adams-sts., for $30 per month. Apply to C. P. RICE, 220 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 rooms on car route west of Lincoln Park. Address R 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON North La Salle-st., stone-front, in good order. Possession April 25 or May 1. Inquire of A. R. SCHANTON, Room 12, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 367 DAYTON-ST., NEW brick house of 10 rooms with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. BROWN, 301 Webster-av., or 17 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON North Side, for 5 months; rent $900 per month. Address R 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO SMALL FAMILY, FURnished house on Ogden-av., east of State, for the summer. Address R 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 461 Hurlbut-st.; price $20. Inquire at 336 Belden-av.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AVONDALE—FIVE 7-ROOM 2-story frame houses, Gothic style, 1½ miles northwest of the city limits of Belmont-av., just north of Milwaukee-av., in the Village of Avondale. We have twelve houses, all new, with large grounds, making a clean and pleasant neighborhood; also a new depot within 600 feet of the houses. All trains on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad make regular stops. Good sidewalks in and around property, and the second to the depot. For full particulars apply to H. M. BOICE, 45 Ferry-st., Bro.'s timber office, west end of Chicago avenue bridge.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A GOOD house, with water and gas. T. F. WHEELER, 250 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—PLEASANT, comfortable house and barn, on Egandale-av., near Fifty-third-st.; wire screens, furnace, and everything complete; $30 per month to good party. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSES AT SOUTH Englewood, Oak Park, and Lawndale, from May 1, cheap; would sell at a bargain. A. F. NOBLE, 27 Union Building.

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN ENGLEWOOD, on Canal-st., between Stewart and Wallace-sts. Inquire of A. M. WILLARD, 41 and 43 South Canal-st., or of H. FLEMGS, Englewood.

TO RENT—OR SALE—IN SOUTH EVanston—Handsome 2-story 10-room frame house with good barn, situated on Asbury-av. and Lee-st. Terms reasonable and easy. Address ANDERSON, Rooms 24 and 25 Times Building.

TO RENT—A NICE HOUSE OF 12 rooms very pleasantly situate in Kenosha, Wis.; rent $30 per month. Inquire of J. M. MILLER, 85 Washington-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES ON large lots at Winnetka and Lawndale, from $20 to $25. J. T. DALE, Room 76 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A FINE COUNTRY HOME at Downer's Grove, 55 minutes ride on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; fare, 41 cents; 1¼ acres nicely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. LYMAN & GILDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HIGHLAND PARK—ONE 9-room house, $30; one 9-room house, $18; one 9-room house, $12; two 8-room houses, $15; one 7-room house, $12; Highwood—one 9-room house, good barn, $30; one 10-room house, good barn, $18; one 9-room brick house, $12; one 7-room house, $8; one 6-room cottage, $10. All in good condition. J. C. PRALL, Highwood, or 25 Portland Block, from 2 to 4.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—PREMISES now occupied by Judge Miller. Ample grounds, barn, modern improvements. Location excellent. C. F. GRAY, Hide & Leather National Bank.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY and basement brick residence, stone trimmings, all modern improvements, 12 rooms, large barn, with large grounds, abundance of shade trees, in Lake View, near Lincoln Park; convenient to street-car. T. J. KINSELLA, Room 15, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY ATTRACTIVE 8-room cottages within two blocks of depot. Also 8 variety of houses and cottages for rent or sale on reasonable terms. F. F. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR 1 OR MORE YEARS, A very desirable furnished house in Evanston; also two unfurnished in South Evanston. J. G. HAMILTON, 138 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROGERS PARK—A NINE-room house in good order, to be newly painted. Inquire of R. P. MARES, cor. of Marshall Field & Co., wholesale.

TO RENT—FLATS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.
SOUTH.
1228, 1232, 1234, and 1236 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts and brick barns.
3020 and 3031 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement bricks.
2950 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
320 Thirty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick.
3317 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick.
1417 Wabash-av., large frame dwelling and barn.
3420 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick.
3232 Rhodes-av., 2-story and basement brick.
3264 Wentworth-av., 2-story and basement brick.
3405 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement brick.
3415 Prairie-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms.
3520 Indiana-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms.
WEST.
54 South Oakley-av., 2-story frame, 12 rooms.
595 Fulton-st., 2

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—
STORES.
157 West Madison-st., new store and basement.....$60
172 West Madison-st., frame store and rooms.....35
97 West Lake-st., brick store and 7-room flat.....40
57 South Halsted-st.....30
2 new stores, Madison-st., near Halsted.
Add a large list of others. See Industry Tribune.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 245 West Madison-st. Sixth opposite Carson & Pirie's; business centre of the West Side; suitable for any first-class retail business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 247 west Madison-st.

TO RENT—
for state-st. office, store, and 15 rooms. Can be used in connection with depot.
Also 10 brick dwellings.
Rooms corner Indiana-av. and Forty-second-st.
Also north corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av.
F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK STORE WITH rooms in the rear. first-class location, suitable for millinery store. 781 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Inquire JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORE IN GILES BRO. & Co.'s building, 261 Wabash-av.; fine basement under Giles Bro. & Co.'s store, on State and 261 south State-st. Apply to GILES BRO. & CO.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—NOS. 263 and 265 South State-st. Inquire at 47 South Clark-st., Room 1, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 29 State-st. Inquire of J. M. W. JONES, corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE, NEW STORE, plate-glass front, and large 2d floor, 283 West Madison-st.; corner three-story and a-half brick.

TO RENT—STORE 111 AND 113 LAKE-st., 40 feet, four stories and basement. Apply to DR. E. INGALS, 54 Throop-st.

TO RENT—STORE 208 WABASH-AV., from May 1, 441. Apply at office Ætna Insurance Company, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPACE IN SHOW-ROOM FOR ladies business on State-st., near Madison. Inquire at Wyant's pattern-rooms, 158 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE BORDEN Block, northwest corner Dearborn and Randolph-st. Second floor 185, 201, and 203 East Randolph-st., with use of hydraulic freight elevator. Desirable rooms for business purposes in 81 to 95 State-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s retail store. Also, 4 fine suitable offices on Washington-st.
J. H. TRUMBULL,
Room C, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 209 WEST Twelfth-st. Inquire at 13 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 220 Adams-st. in new wholesale district; also rooms to rent. B. F. McCORNELL, Room 1, 139 Adams-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A JEWELRY store, 3 years old, with or without fixtures; suitable business; good chance. Address L 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE 126 SOUTH CLARK-st.; will not rent for saloon. LYMAN B. TICHENOR, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH, STORE and basement No. 188 State-st. Apply to WM. HORNER, 180 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE 119 FIFTH-AV., 25X75 feet, three floors and rooms above; has elevator. J. L. BATCHELDER, 119 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—113 AND 114 FIFTH-AV. between Washington and Madison-sts.—A store 25 feet wide. BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 266 Lake-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—NO. 165 SOUTH CLARK-ST., near Madison—Store; has fine location for a druggist. Offices in same building. F. P. HAWKINS, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD-LOCATED STORE in a main street, cheap. 313 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 2205 Archer-av., with all modern improvements. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 620 WEST MADISON-st., with four living rooms in rear, and barn with tenement above if desired. JAMES OTIS, 102 La Salle-st., or Jas. Otis, Jr., 1 Illinois-st., near Rush.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED store for one or two gentlemen on Wabash-av., between Centre and Sophia; family children preferred. References required. Address Q 11, Tribune office.

ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 79 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen only; bath and all modern conveniences; private family; no children. 1 Illinois-st., near Rush.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room for one or two gentlemen on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st. Inquire JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF Twenty-sixth-st., of 5 rooms. 50 Room 60.

TO RENT—19 EAST HARRISON-ST., hall and back rooms.

TO RENT—1007 WABASH-AV., HANDsome rooms for gents without board; reference required.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED pleasant rooms, each suitable for one gentleman; bath, closets, etc. 1401 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with hot and cold water, at 2125 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT room, 220 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—19 ELDRIDGE-COURT, handsomely furnished front rooms, large and small.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY J. H. HALL & CO., ROOM on State-st. Full description of rooms and applicants will apply for letters of introduction.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD. TO RENT—Furnished, with board.
TO RENT—Furnished, with board.
TO RENT—Furnished, with board.
TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURnished rooms, furnished, with board, on State, furnished, with board, opposite Water-Works, furnished, with board.
TO RENT—Furnished, with board.
TO RENT—Furnished, with board.
TO RENT—

CARTER HARRISON.

Another Address by the Republican Executive Committee.

How the Brothels and Gambling-Hells Are Running "Wide Open."

The Reasons Why the Stench-Factory Men Support Harrison.

The Republican Executive Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, have issued the subjoined address to the voters of this city:

D. V. Purington, Chair'n,	W. R. Page,
James T. Rawleigh,	T. W. Harvey,
J. L. Thompson,	Sam Appleton,
W. P. Rend,	James H. Burke,
Chris Mamer,	Washington Hesing,
H. W. Jackson,	A. C. Knopf,
E. P. C. Klokke,	James H. Gilbert.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, April 2.—*To the People of Chicago:* The canvass for city officers is drawing to a close, and we appeal to you to take that interest in it which its importance demands. We contemplate the possible reelection of Mayor Harrison with alarm, because it involves the supremacy in our local affairs of those utterly unfit to control them. He is supported heartily by all the bad elements of our population. The gamblers, the keepers of brothels under the name of saloons, the thieves, the receivers of stolen goods, the disreputables of every grade are all upon his side, and *he represents them.*

WITNESS THIS PICTURE

of scenes nightly transpiring in a gambling-house the doors of which Mayor Harrison admits he allows to remain wide open to the young men and boys of Chicago:

"One of these elegant parlors is devoted exclusively to the game of 'keno.' There sit at long tables half-grown boys, apprentices, and young clerks, old men, and young men, men in the garb of the day-laborer, men dressed according to the latest fashion. Every age, every position in life is represented at these tables. Unceasingly sounds the voice of the caller, anxiously listened to and watched for by the players. Without interruption the money of the players flows into Mike McDonald's coffers, for all the time new people arrive to try their hand at a game. How many a young man has been made a thief in this elegant hall! The open door invited him, to the keno-table, and once caught by the passion it soon drove him beyond all limits. He first took but a little of his employer's or his father's money, hoping to be able to make up the theft by winnings, but no winnings came; he took more and more, and then followed discovery, shame, disgrace, perhaps suicide. Here at the keno-table, separated by but one door from the open street, sits the workingman, whose wife is anxiously waiting for him to bring his wages home; there is the young clerk, on whose earnings a widowed mother and small sisters and brothers are dependent; there is the beloved son of affectionate parents, whom his folks believe in respectable company—they are all welcome game for the gambler. In other rooms are roulette-tables, faro-tables, and every imaginable kind of game. Costly, elegant furniture, free drinks and suppers, free cigars and tobaccos for the guests furnish an extra attraction, and few people are able to resist the temptations to be met with in such a place.

"The same scenes met with at McDonald's may be seen nightly at twenty-one other gambling-houses. They are all as open as churches or saloons, and a small army of runners takes good care to post the sauntering through the streets where to find a gambling-house."

Remember that this is the description of an eye-witness, and that the responsibility for this state of things rests upon the head of the worse than incapable official who, with ample power at his command, said, "I cannot stop gambling!"

Read, too, and ponder

THESE ACCOUNTS OF THE BROTHELS,

kept under the name of saloons, which Carter Harrison permits and authorizes to exist:

"A highly-respectable saloon this, is it not? The police know this saloon to be nothing but a bagnio. The police knew 'The Times' was to be but a brothel with saloon attachments when it was opened, yet Mayor Harrison licensed the place as a saloon, and declared the brothel-keeper, J. H. Freer, the fit business associate of respectable business-men. Leaving the place, we meet a party of very young men, not one of whom seems 21 years old. We hear how they are welcomed as old friends by the damsels, and turn away in disgust. Next door is another licensed saloon. Opposit the entrance, at the edge of the sidewalk, an ornamented lamp on a high post bears the inscription of 'St. Nicholas,' and the same legend shines in gilt letters on the glass door. It leads into an elegantly-appointed barroom, which is connected by a nicely-draped arched doorway with the parlors of the bagnio of the notorious 'Mother Herrick.' Many a young ruined girl has been found by mourning parents in Mother Herrick's bagnio, which Mr. Harrison has declared to be a saloon, making Mother Herrick the colleague of respectable saloonkeepers.

"We overlooked another place which owes its baneful existence solely to this eminent advocate of respectability, Carter H. Harrison. It is located a few doors south of the 'Times' bagnio, and bears the same name of 'Frenchy's Sample Room.' Here we meet vice in its most vulgar form. The lowest bagnio in a seaport town cannot be lower than this hell-hole. And yet Mme. Beauchampe, the proprietress of this establishment, is declared by license No. 300 the colleague of every decent saloonkeeper. Her house is the meeting-place for the most depraved of both sexes, is peopled by the most God-forsaken young prostitutes in the city, and the debaucheries carried on there every night beggar description. This place has been run for about one year.

"Carter H. Harrison and his police are well acquainted with this notorious fellow, for only last summer his place, the 'Crystal Palace,' caused such a storm of indignation that it had to be shut up. But it did not remain closed very long, and Gus Anderson is again a licensed saloonkeeper, declared to be a man of good character by Carter H. Harrison. Oh, yes! Gus Anderson keeps a very respectable place! A handsome lantern is placed over the glass door of the entrance, and the barroom itself looks quite respectable. But the bankeeper don't expect us to tarry in the bar. He beckons us into an adjoining room, and there we witness a spectacle which cannot be described. Half-grown, beardless boys and half-naked girls, mere children, are carrying on in the most shameless manner. They drink and smoke, indulge in smutty allusions, and their greatest fun seems to consist of the most indecent exposures of the persons of the young girls. Some of the latter pounce on the new-comers, and urge them into another room, clamoring for drinks, and offering their wares in a sickening manner. A more disgusting and heartrending sight cannot be imagined than this den of youthful depravity and cold-hearted infamy offers.

"And yet this place is by Carter H. Harrison placed on the same level with any saloon in the city.

"Who has not heard of the notorious Murtha, whose place figures every week in the criminal news of this city? The prostitutes and ruffians harbored by him do not allow a week to pass without robbing or half-killing some unsuspecting fellow who drops into the place. Mr. Murtha and his brothers own and run not less than three saloons on Clark street, and licensed by Carter H. Harrison, who bears the signature declares these ruffians to be persons of good character.

"If you are not yet disgusted enough go across the street to the Alhambra bagnio, kept by Maggie Bennett, which Carter H. Harrison has declared to be a saloon as respectable, for instance, as that of Charles Kern, on La Salle street. Maggie Bennett, the courtesan, the colleague of Charles Kern, the ex-Sheriff!

"The concert-saloons on State street, which in fact are nothing but exchanges for prostitution, are well known. Their owners, the Prindles, the Morrises, the Woolletts, the Lyonses, the Romeos, the Jerry Monroes, and all that sweet-scented crowd, are known to the police as belonging to the criminal classes, as the proprietors and associates of thieves and prostitutes. Still they all possess a certificate of good character, issued by Carter H. Harrison.

"Not one of the places mentioned thus far has ever been molested by the police in any remarkable degree; on the contrary, policemen usually can be seen at the bar of Frenchy's, the 'Times,' the St. Nicholas, or the 'Americus,' where they appear to be on the best of terms with the presiding genius behind the bar and the fallen angels kept there in bondage.

"But why extend this list? There are on the east side of State street, between Van Buren and Taylor streets, forty-three licensed saloons of the same character as those described above."

We need not tell you that each one of these sinks of iniquity is

A MENACE TO EVERY HOME

in Chicago. We need not tell you that the laws are fully sufficient for their suppression, and that the simple command of the Mayor could close every one of them to-morrow morning. And yet Carter Harrison, with crocodile tears and overmuch protestation, cries, "I would to God I could stop prostitution in Chicago, but I can't do it!" Will the people of Chicago elect again to the Mayoralty a man who confesses his inability to enforce the laws, and so make themselves responsible for a continuance of these gross abuses which now blacken the fair fame of this great city?

We desire also to call your attention to a fact of the gravest importance affecting the future sanitary condition of the city. It is alleged that there is a coalition between Mayor Harrison and the proprietors of the rendering establishments situated beyond the city limits, in one of which he is said to be a silent partner. It is known that the proprietors of these establishments, as a fraternity, are united in his support, and that efforts have been made to colonize in various city wards voters from the Town of Lake in his interest. It is an open secret that Mayor Harrison has prevented the erection of pumping-works at Bridgeport, notwithstanding the appropriation for the same long ago made, for the reason that the proprietors of the stench-factories intend to have a canal constructed from their works to the river, and desire to locate the pumping-works at the point of junction. And, finally, it is believed that the scheme includes a huge real-estate speculation, and the interests of the parties concerned in it are made by our worthy Mayor superior to those of the people of Chicago. The whole plan is hostile to the health and well-being of this community, and in the event of Carter Harrison's reelection means that the stench-factories will be let free to spread their poisonous exhalations broadcast over our city.

Nor would we have you forget the course of this man during the National election of last fall. Bound by his oath of office to enforce the laws and preserve the peace, he yet placed himself at the head of a partisan organization, and in that capacity issued decrees in violation of the laws, and tending directly to a breach of the peace. He organized on paper an independent election in plain defiance of the statute, and, had his orders been obeyed, riot and bloodshed would have followed. If Carter H. Harrison be not an unfit and dangerous man to intrust with political power, we fail to comprehend what manner of man could properly be regarded as dangerous.

We offer you, on the other hand, a candidate for the Mayoralty whose official and private record is without a stain. John M. Clark is

A BUSINESS-MAN OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER,

and during his term in the Common Council there is no speech or act of his not in strict accord with a clear sense of public duty. Note his manly frank utterances:

"If I rightly appreciate the duties of that office, they require the unbiased judgment and the undivided care of the one who would properly discharge them. Any man who entered upon those duties loaded with promises that he has to fulfill and with pledges to redeem could hardly hope to make an administration such as you expect and such as this city needs. Believing this to be a fact, when I accepted this nomination I took occasion to say that, if elected, I should go into the office unpledged to any man or set of men on any subject; that I would be free to discharge its duties; and that my sole aim should be to so discharge them as to best promote the welfare, the good order, and the peace of this community. What I said then I repeat now, and I shall adhere to it to the end. If I am not elected to the office upon these terms I do not care to be elected at all.

"But while I will make no pledges of any kind as a candidate, I may with entire propriety on some of these subjects express my convictions as a citizen. I believe, for instance, that it would be for the interest of the shoulder-hippers of this city as a class if the miserable dives and man-traps that flourish in our midst and bring disgrace and shame to every man engaged in that business should be rooted out and destroyed.

"I believe that there are a dozen other questions of more vital import, such as the paving and cleaning of our streets, the building of our sewers and bridges, the care of the public schools, and other questions of that nature, not one of which, so far as I know, has yet been raised in this canvass. I believe it is within the power of this City Government to get rid of the thieves and thugs that infest our streets, and that the gambling-dens through whose wide-open doors our youth and boys are lured to their disgrace should be driven out of this community. And I believe that the whole power and force of this Government should be exercised on the side of law and order, and for the protection not only of our own citizens, but of the stranger that may be within our gates."

Contrast the candidates by every test of honor, character, and ability, and every honest man must admit that there is an infinit difference between them, and that John M. Clark is infinitly the better man for Mayor.

We appeal to you to realize the importance of this contest. It concerns 500,000 souls. It is a question of good or bad local government. Choose whom shall serve you,—the man who admits that he is no match for gamblers and brothel saloonkeepers, who makes public proclamation of his unwillingness and inability to enforce the laws, and who enters into coalitions with the vicious and with those whose methods of business are a curse to the city to secure his reelection; or the man who refuses to make compromising pledges, who believes that the laws should be faithfully executed, and whose sole aim will be the promotion of the peace, the welfare, and the good order of the community.

D. V. PURINGTON,
Chairman, and in behalf of the Republican Executive Committee.

BY HER OWN HAND.

The Coroner's Jury Finds Out Why Anna Schaal Killed Herself.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the house of Engine Company No. 7 on the body of Anna Schaal, who was found dead Friday night in her room at No. 29 Blue Island avenue.

Henry Schmehl, a tailor, of No. 235 Twelfth street, testified that Mrs. Schaal worked for him, finishing pants. She got six pairs Monday, promising to return them Thursday morning. As she did not do so, he went to her home Friday night, and found her dead, with a revolver lying beside her. She had told him that there was no necessity for her working,—that she always had money on hand.

Mrs. W. G. Bacon, who keeps a saloon at No. 34 Blue Island avenue, testified that Mrs. Schaal came into her place Wednesday night, went to the door in a partition which separates the bar from some rooms, and opened it, as if looking for some one. Witness asked what she wanted. She said, "Where is that big fat Irishman?" Witness asked if she meant Ed Heelan, who had been there a few moments before she came in. She said "Yes." Mrs. Schaal was very much agitated, so witness gave her a glass of wine. She said Heelan had gone off with some of the singing girls that used to be in the saloon—that she had seen him with one in a restaurant on Halsted street with her hands in his. Heelan had said he would be back in an hour. Witness told Mrs. Schaal that, and that she was a fool to care anything for such a fellow. She went away and returned in about an hour and a half, and said to witness, "I never saw you before, but I know you are a woman of heart; please come over to my room to-morrow, for I won't be alive any more." Witness asked about what time. She replied "Any time." Witness said to her "Why do you care for such a man; he is not your husband." She replied: "It makes no difference. I love him, and can't live any longer." She begged witness to come to her room next day, and she promised to do so. About 11 o'clock Friday morning Heelan came to the saloon, and witness asked if he was not ashamed of himself to have women killing themselves, and dying for him, and all that sort of thing." She did not know at the time that Mrs. Schaal had shot herself. Heelan, who looked agitated as if in trouble, swore and said: "She has done it. She is dead, stiff, and blue, and the gun beside her in the bed. I have just come from there." Witness told him she knew Mrs. Schaal would kill herself, as she appeared to be so calm and determined Wednesday night. Heelan said, "She was nothing to me; only a friend; I have been to see her a few times." He went away, saying he would come back in two hours, but witness hadn't seen him since.

Rudolph Bachman, a shoemaker who lives at No. 29 Blue Island avenue, testified that, about 2 o'clock Thursday morning, he heard a noise in Mrs. Schaal's room as if something had fallen or a piece of furniture was being moved. Afterwards he heard her door open, and some one go out between the houses and open the street gate. He could not tell whether the steps were those of a man or a woman. Mrs. Schaal had a revolver, as she had showed his little girl one, and told her that she could kill seven burglars if they came in. [The weapon found beside the deceased was a seven-shooter.] She had said she was not as poor as people thought,—that she had a couple of hundred dollars she had saved. [Only $8.05 was found in the room.]

County Physician Bluthardt, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, testified that he found no external marks of violence except a gun-shot wound in the left side. The bullet had gone through the centre of her heart and lodged in the left lung. This was the cause of death.

In view of the testimony of Bachman, the Coroner sent for Heelan, in order that the jury might hear what he had to say, but he could not be found. There are no allegations against him, yet he seems to be hiding, as the police were unable to get any trace of him.

As the cause of death was very plain, the jury returned a verdict of death from the wound, inflicted by herself with suicidal intent.

Blinded by the Wind of a Cannon-Ball.

Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Gen. Henry Boynton, of Augusta, United States Claim Agent, has recently secured a position for Ward A. Knox, formerly of Company D, First Maine Heavy Artillery, for almost total blindness, caused by a cannon-ball in the battle in front of Petersburg passing close to his face. The shot did not touch the soldier, but the wind of the shell affected his eyes disastrously. On full investigation the facts were fully proved, not only by the testimony of comrades who were with him, but also by the corroboractive statement made by the Assistant Surgeon of his regiment, Dr. A. R. Lincoln, who was on the field and gave his professional attention to the case at the time of its occurrence. So severe was the injury caused to the soldier's eyes by the wind of the shot that the Government has awarded him $12 a month pension.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRAND'S HALL,
North Clark-st., corner Erie.
This Sunday at 2 p. m.
GRAND CONCERT
By Liesegang's Orchestral Club
Prof. A. Liesegang, Leader, and several prominent Soloists. Admission, 25 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
This Sunday night,
THE COMLEY-BARTON OLIVETTE.
JOHN HOWSON as.....Capt. de Merrimac
CATHARINE LEWIS as.....Olivette
Secure your seats. Avoid speculators.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY, - - - Proprietor and Manager.
COMMENCING APRIL 4,
AND
Saturday Matinees Only.
NOTICE!
Miss Ward does not play Wednesday Matinees or Sunday Performances.
GENEVIEVE WARD!
In her original and forcible creation of
STEPHANIE, Marquise de Mohrivart,
In the Great Play, by Herman Merivale and F. C. Grove, entitled
FORGET-ME-NOT!
As performed by her at the "Prince of Wales" and "Lyceum" Theatres, London, England,
Also, throughout Great Britain,
Over 300 Nights.
This remarkable play, which some time since was presented to overflowing houses at Wallack's Theatre, New York, when the drama was enjoined from further production there, will be presented with Miss Ward at Haverly's Theatre on Monday evening. This play has excited more intelligent comment than anything produced this season. Miss Ward's impersonation of the heroine is so clearly a great creation that it has already taken rank among the striking impersonations of the age, and, once seeing it, one can readily understand the reason of its remarkable success in England and the United States.
FORGET-ME-NOT.
"The answer to a prayer."
FORGET-ME-NOT.
"Where there is but one road, one must take it, lead through what ways it will."
FORGET-ME-NOT.
"Why may a man lead two lives, while a woman must stand or fall by one?"
FORGET-ME-NOT.
"Nothing like documentary evidence."
FORGET-ME-NOT.
"There would be no place in creation for such women as I if it were not for such men as you."
FORGET-ME-NOT.
"I never forgive, where there is nothing to be gained by it."
FORGET-ME-NOT.
MISS WARD will be supported by a Company of unexceptionable excellence, under the management of
COL. WM. E. SINN,
Of the Brooklyn Park Theatre.
The public are respectfully requested to purchase seats early and avoid the rush.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Sunday Nights, April 10 and 17—Benefits of BLISS WHITTAKER and FRED WALLACE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN.....Manager
WILLIAM J. DAVIS.....Associate Manager
All on Account of Eliza.
All on Account of Eliza.
All on Account of Eliza.
All on Account of Eliza.
All on Account of Eliza.
All on Account of Eliza.
TWO WEEKS,
BEGINNING
Monday Evening, April 4,
R. D'Oyley Carte and E. E. Rice's
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
In the New Nautical Comic Opera,
IN TWO ACTS, ENTITLED
BILLEE TAYLOR!
OR,
THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.
The Book by H. P. STEPHENS.
The Music by EDW'D SOLOMON.
CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Christopher Crab, a Villainous Schoolmaster.....Sig. Brocolini
Sir Mincing Lane, a self-made man, Mr. W. H. Montgomery
Ben Barnacle, "Bosun" of H. M. S. Thunderbomb.....Mr. Jno. J. Benits
Billee Taylor, a Virtuous Gardener, Mr. Eugene Clarke
and
Captain, the Hon. Felix Flapper, R.N., of H.M.S. Thunderbomb.. Mr. Geo. Thorne
Arabella Lane, Sir Mincing Lane's daughter.....Miss Rachel Sanger
Susan, a Charity Girl. Miss Emma Guthrie
Eliza Dabsey, Phœbe's Aunt, Miss Jennie Hughes
and
Phœbe Fairleigh, a Village Maiden, Miss Francesca Guthrie
Miss Rossner, Miss Cooley, Miss M.Stuart, Miss Allen, Miss Perry, Charity Girls. Miss Van Dyke, Miss Mayo, Miss Fuller, Miss Holland, Miss Champneys.
The Sailor's Hornpipe,
BY THE
DEVOY SISTERS.
The Wonderful Danseuse,
Miss Lizzie Sims.
Peasants, Sailors, Soldiers, Villagers,
Forming a Chorus of Over Fifty Selected Voices.
ACT I.—A Village Garden on the Shore of Southampton Water.
ACT II.—Portsmouth Harbor. H. M. S. Thunderbomb at Anchor.
Ladies' Costumes by DAZIAN and Mrs. HILL; Uniforms by LAUREYS, from original designs by M. Pilotell.
The entire stage setting from the Studio of Voegtlin, New York City, and brought here especially for this engagement by Messrs. Carte & Rice.
A largely increased Orchestra, but
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
PROBABLY
All on Account of Eliza.
All on Account of Eliza.
All on Account of Eliza.
All on Account of Eliza.
All on Account of Eliza.
All on Account of Eliza.
The Latest London and New York Success.
The Latest London and New York Success.
The Latest London and New York Success.
The Latest London and New York Success.
The Latest London and New York Success.
The Latest London and New York Success.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
ONE WEEK.
MONDAY, April 4, MR. GUS WILLIAMS MONDAY, April 4,
Our German Senator. The Great Political Speech.
Laughable Telephone Scene. Senator Dinkle.
Our German Senator. Pathetic Recitations.
Funny Recitations. Everybody's Favorite.
Our German Senator. Mrs. Senator Dinkle.
Everybody Laughs. Illuminated Capitol.
Our German Senator. A Company of Comedians.
OUR GERMAN SENATOR,
In Three Acts and a Telephone.
J. ADOLPH DINKLE, - Mr. GUS WILLIAMS,
SUPPORTED BY A
COMPANY OF RARE MERIT,
Under the management of
MR. JOHN RICKABY,
The Comedy Entirely Rewritten.
NEW SONGS AND WITTICISMS!
If you wish to enjoy an evening of laughter, see
OUR GERMAN SENATOR.
MONDAY, APRIL 11,
THE LEGION OF HONOR COMBINATION
Including MISS ANNIE GRAHAM, SAM'L PIERCY, LEW DEMORRISON, supported by a Company of Unusual Excellence.
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Old College Songs!
UNIQUE, FANTASTIC, HUMOROUS!
CHARMING TO ALL COLLEGE MEN!
AMUSING TO EVERYBODY!
Will be sung with all the Original and Inimitable Vim and Gusto of College Days by the
Amherst College Glee Club,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1881.
Tuesday Evening, April 5, 1881.
TICKETS:
25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
ACCORDING TO LOCATION.
For sale at the Box-Office.
LYCEUM THEATRE,
Desplaines-st., West Side.
Manager.....ED HILLIER
ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE.
MONDAY, APRIL 4,
The Great Eccentric Comedian,
Rob. V. Ferguson,
In his Original Comedy-Drama,
NEMESIS;
Or, THE POET, GAMBLER, AND NEWSBOY
Tremendous display of Specialty Stars.
LEO AND ORVILLE,
The Marvels of the World.
VENUS,
The Great European Star.
HEFFERNAN & FLYNN,
The Great Irish Vocalists and Comedians.
CHAS. J. WILLIAMS
In his Character Impersonations.
ED CHRISSIE
In his great sketch, "The Persecuted Dutchman."
Rob. V. Ferguson, John Bruce, and Miss Ida Cory in the screaming sketch, "The Dancing Master," and the great sensation comic drama at each and every performance.
Grand Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Grand extra performance Sunday evening.
At the cheapest prices in Chicago, 10, 15, 25, and 35c.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor
THIS SUNDAY EVENING,
FAREWELL! FAREWELL!
LAST NIGHT HERE,
FOR ALL TIME,
OF THE POPULAR ATTRACTION,
Haverly's Widow Bedott Co.
The well-known comedian, C. B. BISHOP, as the Widow, and a very strong cast for this play.
Sunday—Last Night of Widow Bedott.
Monday (To-morrow Night)—GENEVIEVE WARD in FORGET-ME-NOT.
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Corner State and Randolph-sts.
GRAND CONCERT
BY
NORMÆNDENES SANGFORENING,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock, under the direction of
Carl Sjoberg.
The following soloists will appear: Miss Ettie Butler, Soprano; Mr. Emil Liebling, Pianist; Mr. Edward Heimendahl, Violonist; Mr. Charles Knorr, Tenor.
PROGRAMME.
Part I.—1. "Varsang," Kantze, Nor. Sangf.; 2. Piano Solo, "Albumblatt," Grieg, Mr. Emil Liebling; 3. Bal de Concert, Brandeis, Mr. Emil Liebling; 4. "Sailor," J. Bechnit, Nor. Sangf.; 5. Violin Solo, airs Russes, Wieniawski, Mr. Ed. Heimendahl; 6. Soprano Solo, Norsk Folkemelodi, Nor. Sangf.; 7. Soprano Solo, Cavatina from Robert le Diable, Meyerbeer, Miss Ettie Butler; 8. "Fiskarn Vise," tenor solo with humming chorus, Soderberg, Mr. Th. Ebert.
Part II.—9. "Landkjending," with accompaniment of the grand organ, Ed. Grieg, Nor. Sangf.; 10. Tenor Solo, "Adieu," Emil Liebling, Mr. Chas. Knorr; 11. Soprano Solo, the Lorelei, Lessis, Miss Ettie Butler; 12. Piano Solo, Fantasie op. 28, Mendelssohn, Andante, Allegro, con moto, Presto, Mr. Emil Liebling; 13. Baritone Solo, Fiskarn Vise, "The Musical Vesper," Verdi, Mr. J. C. Gjesdahl; 14. Olaf Trygvason, F. A. Reisiger, Nor. Sangf.; 15. Violin Solo, andante and variations, Beethoven, From the Kreutzer Sonata, Mr. Ed. Heimendahl; 16. "Dans ropte Folen," Heise, Nor. Sangf.
Tickets for reserved seats at 75 and 50 cents, gallery 25 cents. For sale at the Box Office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., commencing on Monday, the 4th.
The Chickering Piano is kindly furnished from the warerooms of Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, No. 152 State.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THIS SUNDAY NIGHT,
THE COMLEY-BARTON OLIVETTE.
The great Farandole Dance and the Torpedo and the Whale. Secure your seats. Avoid speculators.
SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
TO-DAY (SUNDAY) APRIL 3,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE.
Matinee at 2:30. Night at 8.
OF
Hyde & Behman's Comedy Co.
In the famous Comedy, entitled
MULDOON'S PICNIC,
Introducing the famous Donkey, "JERRY," and the greatest of all
STAR OLIOS,
Introducing all the Favorites. REMEMBER,
LAST TIMES OF MULDOON'S PICNIC.
DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY.
American Express Building, 76 Monroe-st.
Private Classes and Private Instruction a specialty. Fine Waltzing taught accurate and graceful, with satisfaction guaranteed, in six private lessons. Pupils received at any time. For particulars call from 11 to 1 o'clock. De Long's Patent Waltzing Chart, a perfect self-instructor, the leadner to practice theseon, for sale at the Academy, or inclose stamp for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark Street, opposite Sherman House.
Overwhelming Success! Hundreds Turned Away Nightly!
Re-engagement by public demand for
ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, APRIL 4,
OF
HYDE & BEHMAN'S COMEDY CO.
Who will appear every evening at 8. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, in their new Side-splitting Comedy, entitled
Muldoon's Trip to Boston.
The above Comedy has been pronounced by the Press and Public as fully as amusing as Muldoon's Picnic. The play will be produced with entire new Scenery by H. E. Barcky, Esq., and the following Star Cast:
MIKE MULDOON.....HUGH FAY
Dennis Mahoney.....Billy Barry
Mrs. Muldoon.....Jennie Satterlee
Peter Funk.....Harry Watson
John Lawton.....Chas. E. Evans
Augustus Fitzhugh.....James Niles
Ludovico Salvini.....Otto Burbank
Porter.....Wm. Hoey
Tom, Jim, Steamboat Runners.....John Peasley, Fred Bryant
Patience Ann Clark.....Leah Peasley
Helen McGregor.....Minnie Kent
Annette, Flower Girl.....Nellie Rosebud
Jenaia Mahoney.....Miss Conway
In addition to the above great Comedy, a Grand Olio, introducing
BILLY BARRY,
The Funniest Ethiopian Comedian in existence, in His Screaming Act,
"THE LAST OF THE MCHEGANS."
John THE PEASLEYS Lea
The Refined Irish Sketch Artists, in a new sketch,
SPARKING IN THE PARK.
HARRY WATSON,
The Comical Dutchman, assisted by
MISS ALICE HUTCHINGS,
In his Original Act, entitled
"DUTCHIE IN A FIX."
MILES AND EVANS,
In their latest and most successful specialty,
REPERTORIAL REPARTEE.
NOTICE—Mr. Niles having fully recovered from his severe illness, this act will be given at each performance.
The world-famous Skipping-Rope Dancer,
NIMMIE KENT,
LITTLE ROSEBUD,
The astonishing Child Artist, and
BRYANT AND HOEY,
The justly-termed Champions of all Musical Artists, in their new act, "The Professor and the Country Sig."
MONDAY, April 11—One Week Only—KELLY & RYAN'S HARDS OF TARA COMBINATION. Forty Star Variety Artists.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING at 8,
A Grand Extra Performance of
OLIVETTE
BY THE
Comley-Barton Company.
JOHN HOWSON as Capt. de Merrimac
CATHARINE LEWIS as Olivette.
Grand Chorus of Fifty Voices!
Original Scenery and Costumes
Direct from the
Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.
Secure your Seats. Avoid Speculators.
Sale for second and last week now open. SATURDAY, April 9, last Grand Olivette Matinee.
MONDAY, April 11, return of
The Comedians
ROBSON & CRANE,
And production of their Last and Best Success,
A. D. 1900,
Or, What We Are Coming To,
By the Author of "Our Bachelors."
Trainor, Appleby, Two young men from Siam, Mr. Stuart Robson. Mr. Wm. H. Crane.
Seats Now Ready.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
This Sunday Night,
THE COMLEY-BARTON OLIVETTE.
John Howson and Catharine Lewis. Houses crowded. Secure your seats. Avoid speculators.
LYCEUM THEATRE.
Desplaines-st., West side.
Manager.....ED HILLIER
Grand Extra Performances This Sunday Matinee and Night, the Celebrated Actor,
HENRY BELMAR,
IN
OUR BIJAH.
Gorgeous Scenery. Marvelous Effects. Full Olio of Specialty Stars.
The Wonderful Electric Artists, MILLIGAN and QUINLAN.
EVA BENNETT, JOSIE WADE.
THE HARTS—DAN and GUSSIE.
And the Marvel of the World, GYP, the Singing and Acting Dog.
The Great Comedian, JOHN BRACE.
Prices, 10, 15, 25, & 35c.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor
THIS SUNDAY NIGHT,
FAREWELL! FAREWELL!
LAST NIGHT HERE,
FOR ALL TIME,
OF THE POPULAR ATTRACTION,
Haverly's Widow Bedott Co.
The Well-known comedian, C. B. BISHOP, as the Widow, and a very strong cast for this play.
Sunday—Last Night of Widow Bedott.
Monday (To-morrow Night)—GENEVIEVE WARD in FORGET-ME-NOT.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court-House.
This Sunday Night, April 3,
Last appearance of Mr.
FREDERICK PAULDING
AS
SALVIATI, THE SILENT MAN.
To-morrow, Monday, April 4, first time of the latest New York and London success,
BILLEE TAYLOR.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.
WM. KNIGHT.....Sole Proprietor
NICK NORTON.....Manager
Every Evening and Matinees this week.
16 SPECIALTY STARS 16.
The Clipper Quartette, The 4 Shamrocks, The 4 Eccentrics, Richardson and Young, Ed Banker and Florence Wells—in Specialties.
GEO. LEABOCK and EFFIE JOHNS in the drama,
LOST IN LONDON.
Admission—Evenings and Sunday Matinee, 15, 25, and 50c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c. Seats can be secured by both Edison and Bell telephones.
NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.
Sunday Afternoon, 3 p. m.,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
GIVEN BY THE
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of Prof. A. ROSENBECKER.
Admission, 15 Cents.
Office of the Chicago Orchestra, 113 East Randolph-st., Kingsbury Block, Room 6.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
This Sunday Night,
OLIVETTE! OLIVETTE! OLIVETTE!
John Howson in the Bolero Song. Catharine Lewis in the great Rob Song. Secure seats. Avoid speculators.
WALTER C. LYMAN,
Elocutionist, Dramatic Reader, and Humorist,
Room 39 Central Music-Hall.
A. J. CUTLER.....Manager.
New Class Term begins Monday evening, April 4, 8 o'clock. Private lessons daily.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Thursday Evening, April 14,
AND
Saturday Matinee, April 16,
The Musical Sensation of the Season.
Only appearance of the world-renowned and wonderful Brazilian Boy Violinist,
"DENGREMONT"
"DENGREMONT"
"DENGREMONT"
ASSISTED BY
First-Class Artists.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THIS SUNDAY NIGHT,
OLIVETTE! OLIVETTE! OLIVETTE!
John Howson, Catharine Lewis, and the great Comley-Barton Company. Secure seats. Avoid speculators.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES
OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EVERY
Wednesday and Saturday,
AT
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Sales made at Private Residences. All outside sales receive prompt attention.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
Peremptory Sale
OF
FURNITURE
Of Two Private Dwellings,
INCLUDING
One Chickering Grand Piano,
Sent to our stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., for convenience of sale, will be sold at our regular
Wednesday Morning Sale,
April 6, at 9:30 a. m.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Peremptory
SALE AT
AUCTION
OF
FINE
OIL PAINTINGS
BY
BOSTON ARTISTS,
ALSO,
The C. P. Ream Pictures.
The Whole Collection will be sold at
O'BRIEN'S ART GALLERY,
208 Wabash-av.
SALE
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
April 7, 8, and 9,
Commencing at 2:30 p. m. each day.
ALL Pictures will be sold without limit.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
Elegant Furniture
AT AUCTION,
Marble-Front Residence, 811 W. Washington-st.,
Near Leavitt.
Elegant Satin Parlor Suit,
Full rounrd cor. Piano, "Bachelder,"
Rich Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses,
Folding Bed, Hall Tree,
Elaborate Sideboards, Range, &c.,
Brussels Carpets, &c., &c.
All good goods. Family going East. Sale at hours
FRIDAY, April 8, at 10 a.m.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
By HODGES & MORRISON,
At 654 Madison-st.
We shall sell all this week the largest stock of Carpets, M. T. Chamber Suits, Parlor Furniture, Dining, Kitchen, Sitting Room, and Laundry Articles, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, etc., the ensure
Contents of Twenty Fine Dwellings.
Also, the contents of Five Furnished Dwelling and Houses to Rent. All of these goods can be bought cheap.
Three Fine Pianos for Sale.
One Family Carriage.
Owners going abroad. Also, $20,000 cash to purchase Carpets, Pianos, and Furniture in large or small lots. Call or address HODGES & MORRISON,
Commission Merchants and Private Brokers,
654 Madison-st.
POMEROY & CO.,
"AUCTIONEERS,"
78 & 80 Randolph-st.,
Are now making contracts for Spring Sales at Private Residences, and parties who contemplate selling their Furniture, etc., etc., at Auction should make early application for desirable dates.
Regular Sales at Store Every
Tuesday and Friday,
AT 9:30 A. M.
POMEROY & CO., 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
On Monday, April 4, at 10 a.m. sharp,
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
Without reserve, to the highest bidder for cash,
ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE
In the three-story and basement stone-front house
406 CENTRE-ST.,
(One block west of Lincoln Park,) consisting of Elegant Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Diningroom Furniture, Silverware, Crockery, Gas Fixtures, &c. &c.
By order of Mortgagee.

AMUSEMENTS.
ENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
day Evening, April 14,
AND
urday Matinee, April 16,
sical Sensation of the Season.
arance of the world-renowned and
derful Brazilian Boy Violinist,
ENCREMONT"
ENCREMONT"
ENCREMONT"
ASSISTED BY
First-Class Artists.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THIS SUNDAY NIGHT,
TE! OLIVETTE! OLIVETTE!
rson, Catharine Lewis, and the great Comic
Company. Secure seats. Avoid speculators.
AUCTION SALES.
LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
uctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
RECULAR
CTION SALES
OF
USEHOLD GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EVERY
nesday and Saturday,
AT
and 86 Randolph-st.
made at Private Residences. All
ales receive prompt attention.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
remptory Sale
OF
RNITURE
f Two Private Dwellings,
INCLUDING
Chickering Grand Piano,
rooms, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., for conve-
ce of sale, will be sold at our regular
dnesday Morning Sale,
9:30 a. m.
ISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
ISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
eremptory
SALE AT
UCTION
OF
FINE
PAINTINGS
BY
STON ARTISTS,
ALSO,
. P. Ream Pictures.
Whole Collection will be
sold at
RIEN'S ART GALLERY,
Wabash-av.
SALE
ay, Friday, and Saturday,
April 7, 8, and 9,
ncing at 2:30 p. m. each day.
Pictures will be sold with-
t.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
gant Furniture
AT AUCTION.
nt Residence, 811 W. Washington-st.,
Near Leavitt.
atin Parlor Suit,
d cor. Piano, "Bachelder,"
mber Suits, Hair Mattresses,
ed, Hall Tree,
Sideboards, Range, &c.,
Carpets, &c., &c.
ds. Family going East. Sale at house.
AY, April 8, at 10 a.m.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
HODGES & MORRISON,
654 Madison-st.
ll all this week the largest stock of Cur-
hamber Suits, Parlor Furniture, Dining-
ing Room, and Laundry Articles, Lace
ubreqnets, etc., the ensure
of Twenty Fine Dwellings.
tents of Five Furnished Dwellings, and
nt. All of these goods can be
ee Fine Pianos for Sale.
Family Carriage.
s abroad. Also, $20,000 cash to purchase
ods, and Furniture in large or small lots.
HODGES & MORRISON,
sion Merchants and Private Brokers,
654 Madison-st.
POMEROY & CO.,
CTIONEERS,
& 80 Randolph-st.,
ing contracts for Spring Sales at Private
nd parties who contemplate selling their
., etc., at Auction should make early
r desirable dates.
ular Sales at Store Every
day and Friday,
AT 9:30 A. M.
OMEROY & CO., 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
TEL MORTGAGE SALE.
ay, April 4, at 10 a.m. sharp,
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
serve, to the highest bidder for cash,
E ELEGANT FURNITURE
story and basement stone-front house
406 CENTRE-ST.,
st of Lincoln Park), consisting of ele-
and Bedroom Sets, Dinning-room Furni-
re, Crockery, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.
Mortgagee.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
GEO. M. BOGUE,
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
ROOM 8 REAPER BLOCK,
No. 97 Clark-st., Chicago.
Property bought and sold on commission.
Special attention given to the care and management of Real Estate.
Taxes paid and Rents collected.
Interests of non-residents carefully looked after.
S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
91 Dearborn-st.
Since 1857 we have been engaged in the Regular
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
in the City of Chicago, and have at all times for sale
EVERY kind of Real Property.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Holmes & Brother,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
GENERAL BROKERS,
No. 86 Washington-st.
IRA HOLMES. EDGAR HOLMES.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.
Real Estate
AND
Loans.
91 Washington-st.
H. J. GOODRICH,
51 MAJOR BLOCK,
145 LA SALLE-ST.
Real Estate.
First-class Business, Residence, Manufacturing, and Acre Property represented.
The attention of capital seeking investment solicited
Expert in Real Estate Valuations.
PERCY AUSTIN,
Attorney at Law,
NOTARY, ETC.,
No. 340 Larimer-st., Denver, Colorado.
Reliable investments. Real Estate, Mining, etc.
Values reported on. Money loaned on approved
Realty at high rates. Correspondence solicited. References unlimited.
Chicago Office, No. 94 Washington-st.
HANSBROUGH & AUSTIN, Real Estate Brokers.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago Real Estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000, at lowest rates.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
97 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT.
Dwellings, Stores, Lofts, and Offices.
PIERCE & WARE,
143 La Salle-st.
TAXES.
Tax Abstracts furnished. Tax Claims settled. Taxes paid. Real Estate bought and sold, and Loans negotiated. D. J. HUBBARD,
184 Dearborn-st.
A. LOEB & BRO.
Money Loaned on Real Estate.
129 & 131 La Salle-st.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
WEST SIDE
Real Estate and Loan Brokers,
Cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
LOANS AND REAL ESTATE,
88 Washington-st., Chicago.
HUTCHINSON BROS.,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS
AND
LOAN BROKERS,
110 Dearborn-st., Room 15, Chicago.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Loan, Real Estate, & Renting Agency,
No. 90 La Salle-st.
Money to Loan
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, AT SIX PER CENT.
Apply to WM. V. JACOBS,
100 Dearborn-st. (Basement).
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.
LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE.
Interest rate, 6 per cent.
AGENTS FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
174 Dearborn-st.
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE CALL BOARD
MONTHLY SALES AT AUCTION.
CHANDLER & CO., Trustees. W. K. NIXON, Manager.
116 & 118 Dearborn-st.
CHANDLER & CO.,
Mortgage Bankers,
LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.
NO. 72 DEARBORN-ST.

The Late Czar.

The late Emperor of Russia, when a child, was well-beloved by the people. A correspondent writes thus: "When in Russia in 1838 I saw a handsome little boy, and used to walk the streets of St. Petersburg with a guard or two, the people following him in crowds and trying to kiss the hem of his garments. I have seen persons run before him and prostrate themselves on the pavement, so that he had to step one side for fear of trampling on them."

Read of, procure, and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy, and happy.

REAL ESTATE.

The Market Quiet, but Very Strong.

A Boom in Acres Waiting on the Weather.

Settlement of One of the Obstacles to the Board of Trade Removal.

Sales and Building Permits of the Week —The Town of Lake.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Although real estate was quiet last week on account of the condition of the streets and the roads about the city, everything in the market indicated strength. The transfers reported every day were well scattered, and contained very few speculative transactions. Lots, unimproved and improved, are in demand in all divisions of the city. Inquiries for central business property are not as frequent as they were, because there is almost none of it to be had. Sales of acres are appearing more frequently on the records. Agents have a good demand for this kind of realty, and as soon as the weather allows it to be visited a great activity in acres will be seen. One of the encouraging features of the situation is the almost complete absence of the speculative element. What is now being done is solid.

SALES.

A. J. Averell has sold for Edward J. Brown, of Boston, 50 feet on Prairie avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, for $10,000 cash; for James D. Sherman, of Milwaukee, 114 feet on State street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, west front, for $28,500; frame house and 25 feet of ground, No. 1318 Wabash avenue, east front, for $9,000.

Mr. Averell has purchased, on his own account, of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company 40x100 feet on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, for $32,500, intending to improve it this summer.

Mr. B. Philpot has sold eighty acres near Seventy-second street, between Englewood and Grand Crossing, for $900 an acre.

F. A. Bragg has sold 50 feet on Prairie avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, for $302.50 a foot, an advance of 100 per cent since July last. Mr. Bragg has also sold No. 10 Lane place for $9,500.

An instance of the rapid rise of values is afforded by a tract of 20 144-1,000 acres on the Calumet River, in Sec. 6, 37, 15, belonging to the Northwestern Fertilizing Company. This was sold Dec. 28 last for $20,144, and last week $40,288 cash was refused by the purchaser.

The sixth public sale of the Chicago Real-Estate Call Board will take place April 6 at 2 o'clock. The catalog for this sale embraces a good variety of property, business, residence, and suburban, both improved and unimproved, that the managers believe will be found on examination to be well selected, and the upset prices on which are really below market values.

C. P. Dore and William C. Fricke report the following sales for the week just closed: Two lots on the corner of Wood and Superior streets, for $2,000; a lot in West Chicago avenue Park, for $650; house and lot on Lincoln street, near Milwaukee avenue, for $1,400; lot on Samuel street, near Chicago avenue, for $700; seven lots in Fullerton's Second Addition to Chicago, near the Marsh Harvester Works, at $350 each; and house and lot on Chatham street, near Division, for $2,000.

E. S. Dreyer & Co. sold 117x100 feet, on the northeast corner of Huribut and Centre streets, at $65 per foot; five three-story brick houses are to be built this spring on the above. They also sold 38x130 feet on Dearborn avenue, near Goethe street, at $200 per foot; 100x130, northwest corner of North State and Goethe streets, at $175 per foot; 50x109, on Cass street, south of Chestnut, for $115 per foot, for immediate improvement; 25x150, on La Salle street, near Goethe, at $125 per foot; 25x100, on North Clark street, near Centre, at $130 per foot; 30x108, on Oakwood street, near Lake-Shore Drive, at $80 per foot; 94x100, corner State and Fifty-second streets, at $3,000; 25x106, on Sherman street, near Van Buren, on private terms; 60 x75, on southeast corner of State and Goethe streets, on which Mr. R. Berger, of the firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., will build his residence during this summer; and ten three-story buildings on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-first street, to Washington Porter, for $45,000.

Griffin & Dwight, the West Side real estate dealers, have sold during the month of March, Nos. 311 and 313 West Randolph street for $9,000, No. 975 South Halsted street for $1,250, the southwest corner of Indiana and Armour streets for $3,000, Nos. 706 and 708 Centre avenue for $3,000, three lots on Twenty-first street, near Leavitt, for $1,275, two lots on Twentieth street, near Leavitt, for $800, six lots on Thirteenth place, near Robey, for $980, five lots on Thirteenth street, near Robey, for $2,575, No. 111 South Green street for $3,000, No. 491 Hubbard street for $1,250, lot on Armour street, near Indiana, for $1,100, twenty-seven foot lot on Indiana avenue, near Eighteenth street, for $5,500, No. 316 Congress street for $1,500, lot on Congress street, near Loomis, for $65 a foot, No. 19 North Green street for $3,750, No. 19 South Green street for $4,000, No. 173 South Peoria street for $4,600, No. 184 Ewing street for $2,500, No. 706 Superior street for $1,600, and No. 55 Elizabeth street for $5,700, and report a large demand to buy. The same firm have made over 400 new leases for the coming year, in their renting department. The demand for houses is greater than the supply.

Griffin & Dwight report the inquiry to buy very large, and many more sales could be made if owners would stick to their prices. Rents are active with a large demand at 10 to 25 per cent advance on last year's rates.

IN THE SALES OF THE WEEK

were 37x177½ feet, on Prairie avenue south of Thirtieth street, improved, $20,000; 80x150 on Clinton, north of West Lake, $16,036; 5 acres on Ashland avenue, southeast corner of Eighteenth, $26,000; 38 29-100x150 on Clinton, improved, $16,000; 38x150 on Lake, west of Dearborn street, $60,000; 130x180 on Michigan avenue, southwest corner of Jackson, with the Gardner House, $220,000; 383x199 on Twenty-second, southeast corner of State, $146,000; 25x100 on Huron, east of North State, improved, $13,500; 59x124 7-10 on Twenty-sixth, southwest corner of Stewart avenue, $6,000; 22x173 on North Wells, north of Division, improved, $5,400; 2½ acres on Oakley avenue, southwest corner of Laughton street, $7,650; 176 Ashland avenue, $8,000; 27 28-100x170 on Wabash avenue, south of Twelfth street, $13,500; 5 acres on Filmore street, northwest corner of Francisco, $12,500; 25x125, improved, on Sangamon, north of Fulton, $8,000; 40x100 on Huron, east of North State, $6,000; 33x200 on Division, west of North Wells, improved, $8,000; 27½x124, improved, on Warren avenue, east of Loomis street, $10,000; 50x173 on Prairie avenue, north of Twenty-ninth street, $10,000; 94x86 on Division street, east of State, $6,000; triangle of 65x65x36 on Archer avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-second street, $6,000; 24x120, improved, on Sophia, east of Sedgwick, $7,000; 25 feet on Franklin, north of Van Buren, $14,812; 100x211 on Hyde Park avenue, north of Forty-ninth street, $10,500; 168 feet on Clybourn avenue, northeast corner of Division street, with irregular depth, $30,000.

Charles Forster, of Huntington, Indiana, bought at Receiver's sale the west half of James H. Bowen's Addition to South Chicago for $18,000. A few days prior to this sale, Mr. Charles H. Nix, of this city, offered for this same property $20,000, but the Court thought it should sell for more money, and hence would not order Mr. Nix's offer to be accepted, and ordered the Receiver to advertise for further bids. But this time, Mr. Forster's bid of $18,000 being the highest, it was accepted and the deed made to him. We are informed Mr. Forster is an Indiana capitalist, and intends to immediately improve this property preparatory to placing it on the market to be sold in lots.

Ira Brown sold house and three lots in La Grange to W. B. Dobson for $1,100; four lots at Thornton to S. P. Garner for $400; three lots at Lake Side to J. H. Ohlerking for $300; ten lots at La Grange to John M. Sechrist for $2,000.

W. P. Larkin has sold at Humboldt Park one house and lot for $1,000, and four lots from $350 to $700.

SALES IN MARCH.

During the month of March the sales were more numerous than in April, but there were fewer single transfers of large amounts. The number of transfers was larger, but the aggregate consideration less. The record for the first quarter of 1881 shows a handsome increase over the corresponding period in 1880, when the weather was far more favorable for a large business. Following is a comparison of the months of March and February, 1881, and of the first quarters of 1881 and 1880:

Location.	*No.*	*Consideration.*
City property	680	$3,518,905
South of the city limits	117	384,950
West of the city limits	25	18,837
North of the city limits	52	97,700
Total	874	$4,010,332
Previous months	721	5,122,191
First quarter, 1881	2,163	11,282,987
First quarter, 1880	1,822	9,315,952

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, April 2.

CITY PROPERTY.

West Lake st, between Ashland av and St. John place, s f, 24x150 ft, improved, dated March 21 (John L. Parwell to John Mullin) ..... $ 6,700

Michigan av, 167 ft n of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 27½x170 ft, dated April 1 (Frank G. Hall to Georgia Parsons) 9,000

Stanton av, 99 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 66x180 ft, dated March 18 (Charles A. Johnson to Frank E. Johnson) 4,100

Dickson st, 347 ft n of West Division, w f, 24x110 ft, dated March 22 (C. V. and T. M. Fendley to F. Zdanowski) 625

Foster st, 200 ft w of Harrison, w f, 50x100 ft, dated April 2 (Sophia Wagner to William Mead) 3,125

Central Park av, s e cor of Twenty-seventh st, 10 acres, dated April 1 (J. F. and E. F. Richmond to Joseph Matteson) 10,000

De Koven st, 150 ft w of Desplaines, s f, 25x101 ft, improved, dated Feb. 24 (Lewis Barck to Matus Toman) 1,350

Wilmot av, 324 ft n w of Leavitt st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 2 (John Anderson to John Crawford) 500

Ontario st, 100 ft e of Dearborn av, n f, 20x109 ft, dated March 29 (Edmund Belfour to John J. P. Odell) 6,500

The premises No. 1169 Milwaukee av, dated April 2 (August Hinsche to Charles D. Lusk) 5,200

Clybourn av, n e cor of Division st, s f, 188 ft, with irregular depth, dated March 31 (Howard G. Gray to Charles F. Grey) .. 20,000

State st, 180 ft n of Fourteenth, w f, 114x 171½ ft, dated April 1 (James D. Sherman to Charles H. Ferry) 28,500

Mohawk st, 162 ft s of Menomonee, w f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated April 1 (Frank Proppe to Karl Braehle) 1,025

Ewing st, 230 ft w of South Halsted, n f, 25x103 6-10 ft, dated April 2 (Alfred J. Bignal to Amede Alle) 1,700

Brown st, 144 ft n of Wright, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated April 2 (John Reed to George Lederer) 1,400

Rawson st, 50 ft e of Wright, s f, 50x115 ft, dated March 29 (John Wadington, Jr., to D. J. Ryan) 1,600

Dearborn av, 40 8-10 ft n of Erie st, e f, 20 x110 ft, dated April 2 (Aaron M. McKay to William C. Gallaway) 6,440

Ogden av, 127 4-10 ft n e of Washington st, n w f, 20x60 ft, improved, dated March 31 (Benjamin Bessinger to Rose Marks) 6,500

West Division st, 159 ft w of Rockwell av, s f, 50x122 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Henry Schmidt to Amalie Bitz) 600

West Washington st, 144½ ft e of Ogden av, s f, 2 ft to alley, improved, dated March 14 (James D. Smith to Jewett E. Ricker) 8,400

The premises No. 5045 North Robey st, dated March 19 (H. A. Hangan to Peterson & Gunderson) 2,180

West Van Buren st, 300 ft w of Centre av, s f, 22 10-12x178 ft, dated March 30 (Charles A. Spencer to J. P. Atwater) ... 1,712

Marshfield av, 145 ft n of Congress st, 99½x100 ft, dated March 23 (estate of U. R. Hawley to John Johnston, Jr) 3,622

Blue Island av, near Ewing st, e f, 21x120 ft, dated March 17 (James Symington to L. Lehmann) 5,700

Forest av, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, w f, 20½x125 ft, improved, dated April 2 (G. C. and A. C. Dodge to Orrin Thompson) 5,250

Cottage Grove av, near n e cor Twenty-fifth st, w f, 21½ ft to alley, improved, dated April 1 (Conrad Werner to Christian Schmidt) 10,000

West Congress st, 148 ft e of Hoyne av, s s, 50x167 ft, dated Sept. 3, 1880 (Julia M. Burnett to Mary O'Brien) 2,000

South Dearborn st, 69 ft n of Thirth-sixth, e f, 24x123 ft, dated March 30 (E. G. Pauling to C. Slater) 1,000

One st, 136 ft w of Dearborn, s f, 25x106 ft, dated March 14 (John H. Moss to John Nygsen) 2,125

Huribut st, 225 ft s of Blackhawk, w f, 22x124 ft, dated March 31 (estate of W. A. Woodbery to M. Fehn) 1,375

The premises No. 3327 Grand boulevard, dated March 28 (Edward Southwick to Will H. Moore) 7,500

State st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, w f, 66x183 ft, dated April 1 (Aaron Gilbert to William B. Walker) 12,000

Union st, 209 ft s of Canalport av, e f, 24x 100 ft, improved, dated March 30 (James E. Brennan to Charles F. Hoff) 2,000

Cottage place, 175 ft n of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x110 ft, dated March 17 (D. M. Kelly to Martin Henry) 3,300

North Paulina st, 430 ft n of North av, e f, 24x123 ft, improved, dated March 24 (B. C. Grow to John Sullivan) 950

West Lake st, 82½ ft e of Western av, s f, 22x175 ft, improved, dated April 1 (Thomas Leggett to Albert B. Miller) 6,400

Rush st, s e cor of Chestnut, e 98 2-12 ft, dated March 26 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Marcus Kohn) 5,500

Peoria st, 88 ft n of West Congress, w f, 50x118 ft, dated Feb. 1 (M. B. and H. O. Collins to Laura Furness) 6,000

Ayres court, 174 ft n of West Huron st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 1 (J. and T. Glass to H. Albrightson) 1,200

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commercial st, 217 ft w of Paulina, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 2 (C. W. Fullerton to W. and L. Schramm) ..... $ 300

North Halsted st, bet Diversy st and Wrightwood av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 31 (Andrew Butler to N. Buschwah) 550

North Halsted st, near the above, e f, 50x 124 ft, dated April 2 (N. Buschwah to G. and L. Eberlein) 1,150

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Duncan av, 100 ft s of Fifty-second st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 1 (Francis Larned to C. Gogan) ..... $ 1,600

Part of Block 5, near s e cor of Nicholes av and Maple st, dated March 25 (Ira J. Nicholes to H. Bevans) 1,200

Undivided ½ of Lot 10 in Packer's n e ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec. 5, 38, 14, improved, dated March 31 (Solomon P. Hopkins to Morgan & Henry) 13,333

Undivided ½ of the above lot, dated April 1 (Tabor & Bencck to same) 26,666

Stone av, 125 feet w of Aberdeen st, s f, 25x123 ft, dated March 29 (P. and A. Cahill to E. O'Donnell) 600

Indiana av, 141 ft n of Forty-second st, e f, 50x161 ft, dated March 15 (Mary C. O'Neill to D. J. Hubbard) 3,500

Indiana av, adjoining the above, e f, 50x 161 ft, dated March 15 (same to same) 3,500

Fifty-eighth st, between Wallace and Wright, s f, lot 34, improved, dated March 25 (K. M. and J. C. Barnes to Will H. Moore) 1,050

Wallace st, 191 ft n of Forty-sixth, w f, 25 x125 ft, dated March 25 (W. H. Stevens to Emil Johnson) 500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt st, 200 ft s of Wabansia, w f, 50 x130 ft, dated April 1 (John Johnston, Jr., to Andrew Nelson) ..... $ 700

Jefferson court, 16½ ft w of Western av, s f, 25x114½ ft, dated March 29 (John Johnston, Jr., to James Miller) 450

Heine st, 150 ft s of Wabansia, e f, 25x115 ft dated Jan. 13 (John Johnston, Jr., to J. C. Dahm) 350

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending April 2:

Location.	*Sales.*	*Amount.*
City sales	182	$1,271,425
North of City Limits	12	23,200
South of City Limits	31	90,746
West of City Limits	8	4,575
Total	233	$1,395,946
Total previous week	217	951,974

BOARD OF TRADE REMOVAL.

One obstacle to the removal of the Board of Trade to the southern end of La Salle street has been taken away. An agreement has been reached between the parties interested in property there as to the widening of Sherman street and Pacific avenue, and other matters in dispute. These parties were the heirs of the Tracy estate, owners of the narrow blocks between Sherman street and Pacific avenue, south of Jackson street, and the representatives of the Grand Pacific Hotel and the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroad Companies. The owners have agreed to add 28½ feet to Pacific avenue and 6 feet to Sherman street, making the former 67½ feet wide and the latter 66 feet. The sidewalk on the west side of Pacific avenue will be 18½ feet wide, and that on the east side of Sherman 16 feet wide. It is also agreed that if the Board of Trade Building shall not be erected within a certain time, La Salle street shall be reopened by dedication, and the strips added to Sherman street and Pacific avenue shall go back to the heirs. To make up for the ground lost by the widening of the streets, the Board of Trade are to have 40 feet more on the south end of the lot, which will give them a building 175x240, instead of 200x200 as at first planned. The cost of the additional land is estimated at $300,000. The Board of Trade is to pay $30,000, the owners of adjoining property $100,000, and the estate is to stand the remaining $70,000 in consideration of the enhanced value of the rest of the land. Ten thousand dollars has already been paid. The building is to be erected by a building association composed of Board of Trade members, with a capital sufficient to put up a $1,000,000 structure. The consent of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, and of the Common Council and Mayor has to be obtained to this scheme. Those who are in a position to know say the ordinance will unquestionably be passed. Then comes the litigation by opposing interests, and how long this will last no one knows. The Chamber of Commerce people appear to have given up their opposition to the removal of the Board of Trade. They are certain to receive satisfactory terms in settlement of the lease to the Board of Trade, and they believe that with the Board's new building a few blocks south all La Salle street property will be worth more than ever.

An opinion bearing on the proposed vacation of La Salle street for the Board of Trade has been rendered by the Corporation Counsel in the case of the petition of A. H. Sweet and others for the vacation of fifty feet in width of Twelfth street from Ashland avenue to Ogden avenue. The Corporation Counsel holds that the City Council has power to vacate, but that the city is liable for the damages. Sec. 1 of "An act to revise the law in relation to the vacation of streets and alleys," approved March 24, 1874, provides that "when property is damaged by the vacation or closing of any street or alley, the same shall be ascertained and paid as provided by law."

The Corporation Counsel says: There is no statute prescribing the manner in which damages which may be occasioned by the vacation of a street shall be ascertained, and it is clear that they cannot be ascertained until after vacation. The statute cited, however, clearly contemplates that if any damages shall be occasioned by the vacation of any street the municipality shall be liable for the same. Such being the law, it is my opinion that in every case in which a vacation is petitioned for, which, if made, may damage private property, either all owners of property likely to be damaged should join in the petition, or, before ordering the vacation, a sufficient bond should be required of the petitioners to indeumnify the city against all damages on account of the vacation.

Another point also pertinent to the La Salle street vacation is thus touched on: What is the public interest in relation to the matter? Streets, in contemplation of law, are opened and vacated because the public convenience and interest require the opening or vacation, as the case may be, and the main question in this, and in other like cases, is whether the public interest and convenience require that what is now a public street shall continue so to be, or whether, on the contrary, the public interest and convenience will be subserved by vacating it.

BUILDING.

The Board of Education, at the request of the First National Bank, has directed an appraisement to be made of the old Post-Office property, so that it can be determined whether to pull down the old walls or to repair.

Proposals are invited for the erection of a new school-house, with twelve rooms, at the corner of Wright and Johnson.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company will build a fine depot at South Park Station, corner of Fifty-third street and Hyde Park avenue. The main building will be in the form of a Greek cross, 41x90 feet, and will be constructed of brick and stone, with slate roof. At each end there will be a waiting-room, 25x35 feet, which will be connected by an arched corridor twelve feet wide. On the west side of this corridor will be a refreshment room, and on the east side will be the ticket-office. Extending to the north and south will be two pagoda-shaped sheds, 120x73 feet, and at the extreme ends will be two pavilions, 10x23 feet. Running around the entire structure will be an eight-foot hood, sheltering passengers while going to or from the cars on one side, and carriages on the other. The extreme length of the structure will be 267 feet. Over the ticket-office will be a tower eighty-four feet high, and showing three full stories, while on the opposite side of the main building there will be a pavilion tower fifty-five feet high, while four smaller towers, fifty-three feet in hight, will ornament the corners of the main building, and the pavilions at the extreme ends will be forty-two feet high. The depot will be finished June 1.

Mr. Warren Leland took formal possession of the Gardner House—now changed to the Leland—on Thursday evening, March 31. The house is under the fresco and painters' hands, and will be refitted and furnished in elegant style. It is an event in Chicago history that one of this famed family, so well known to the public, has located in this city, —a fact which the public will not fail to appreciate. He has come "to stay," and thus another will be added to our first-class hotels. In this regard Chicago is confessedly on a par with all the leading cities of the country, and many assert that she far surpasses them in the size, elegance, and, in all respects, the superior manner in which her immense hotels are kept. Our proprietors know how to make everybody perfectly at home.

IN THE BUILDING PERMITS

of the week were those to Mrs. Kleinart to build three three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 147 to 149 South Halsted street, to cost $10,000; M. Beilsky, for one-story cottage, 30x40 feet, Blackhawk street, near Elston avenue, to cost $1,400; L. J. Lamsen, for two-story and basement dwelling, 29x60 feet, Grand boulevard and Thirty-seventh street, to cost $12,000; to Henry Rehm, for two-story and basement dwelling, 22½x59 feet, 631 North Wells street, to cost $5,000; to August Dethman, for two-story and basement store and dwelling, 25x75 feet, No. 1126 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $5,000; John Bartels, to build a two-story dwelling, 22½x56 feet, No. 175 Rumsey street, to cost $2,500; Vanderkout & Son, to put up a two-story shop, 25x30 feet, at Twenty-sixth and Halsted streets, to cost $1,500; also, to W. Wenzel, two-story dwelling, Wentworth avenue, near Thirtieth street, to cost $5,000; to Durham House Drainage Company, to build a two-story shop, 30x50 feet, at 367 Illinois street, to cost $1,500; Rudolph Schmidt, for three-story dwelling, 20x60 feet, 2254 Wentworth avenue, to cost $2,500; C. Jackish, to put up a two-story dwelling, 23x60 feet, Twentieth street, near Ashland avenue, to cost $2,500; John Hirtman, for two-story and basement dwelling, 20x30 feet, 40 Thirteenth street, to cost $2,000; F. Deppe, for four-story and basement store and dwelling, 37x75 feet, 545 and 547 Sedgwick street, to cost $14,000; A. Klinger, two-story and basement store and dwelling, 30x38 feet, on Bremer, near Elm street, to cost $2,500; Dake Bakery Company, four-story and basement store, 65x180 feet, 189 Adams street, to cost $40,000.

The growing popularity of apartment houses in American cities is shown by the statistics of building in New York. In the seven years ending with 1874 there were two such structures erected in that city. In the succeeding six years including 1880, there were 1,260 French flats built in New York, 516 of them in 1880.

LOANS.

The following indicates the amount of business done in real estate loans last week:

	Number.	*Consideration.*
Mortgages	58	$141,057
Trust deeds	125	222,279
Total	183	$364,336

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The practical and capital suggestion has been made by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE that a bridge be constructed over the river at Washington for the use of light vehicles only, which could be drawn over it at a trot. Heavy teaming could be excluded, and the damages to adjacent property greatly lessened by making the approaches steep. The present tunnel should be used by pedestrians only, who would enter by a descent from the sidewalk on either side of Washington street. This arrangement would leave the street clear, and enhance the value of property on Washington street on both sides of the river so greatly that the increased tax-revenue would be a considerable item to the city. It would undoubtedly draw the carriages, buggies, and light vehicles of every description, which would relieve the car-track streets of at least 25 per cent of their travel. As things now stand, the tunnel is useless for heavy draft purposes, being too steep, and that it is avoided by the light class of vehicles condemns it as far as they are concerned. Another great advantage of this bridge would be the connection it would give between the West Washington street boulevard and the South Division.

City-Engineer Cregier has made estimates for viaducts on North Halsted street; on Blue Island avenue, near Sixteenth street; and on Milwaukee avenue and Desplaines street. Mr. Cregier gives the cost of the Blue Island avenue structure at $68,717.75, which does not include the paving; the North Halsted street structure at $125,683; and the Milwaukee avenue and Desplaines street structure at $359,887. He estimates the cost of a viaduct over the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads at Centre avenue, with approaches thereto at Centre avenue, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth streets, at $156,996. Of this amount, it is understood, the Railroad Company will pay $38,740, leaving the city's expense at $118,256. The estimated cost of the city's portion of a viaduct over the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Road at North Halsted street and Chicago avenue is given at $138,053.15, and to this amount is to be added $8,000 for raising the buildings to grade.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, have recommended for passage the ordinance for the opening of Union from Madison to West Twelfth street.

The improvement of Morgan street from West Washington to West Harrison has been postponed until such time as the property-holders decide on the character of the pavement which they want.

PROFITABLE PROPERTY.

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, just held, Secretary Taylor in his report referred to the real-estate investments of the Company as follows:

Late in the year 1880 the market for real estate in some of the cities where the Company has large amounts invested, and has taken a good deal of property by foreclosure, began to revive, and the Company sold property to the amount of $516,322.73; many of these sales but partially disposed of the property acquired under any one loan, leaving a balance to be sold to close the account. In these cases no account is made of profits. But twenty-four accounts were closed by sales, amounting to $356,371.89, and these parcels had cost the Company $250,492.57, yielding a net profit of $26,879.32, or over 20 per cent of their cost. These parcels had been valued a year ago by the Commissioner of this State at $289,938.04, or $6,555.53 less than the cost to the Company. Several of the best sales negotiated during the year were not closed in time to enter the account.

Much of the property above referred to is situated in this city, and is among the very choicest of Chicago real estate.

IN NEW YORK.

New York City real-estate brokers report business very active in that line during the past fortnight, and the property changing hands—especially that on the up-town avenues—shows a heavy advance on prices heretofore ruling. Purchases for the most part are said to be for investment chiefly; speculative operations are infrequent.

Chicago is not the only city that is to have an underground railway. In New York, the Central Tunnel Railway Company has been incorporated, with a capital of $5,000,000, to run underground from the City-Hall to the Grand Central Depot. The lower terminus will be at or near the City-Hall Square. Thence the road will extend to Chambers street; through and under the block to Elm street; through Elm street to Spring street; under the block to Great Jones street; thence through Lafayette place to Ninth street; under the block to Tenth street; and up Fourth avenue to the Grand Central Depot. Provision against smoke and cinders will be made by supplying the engines at the ends of the route with water sufficiently hot to be converted into steam by means of a coke fire. Freight will be carried as well as passengers, especially during the night hours. Such facilities will meet a want by reducing the expense of trucking, and will secure quicker transportation.

BOSTON.

The Boston *Herald* notes a great rise in the value of lots on the Back Bay, especially on Commonwealth avenue, Exeter, Fairfield, Gloucester, and Hereford streets, and Huntington avenue. Land on any of the above-named streets, which three years ago found no bidders at the low price of $2.50 per foot, has recently been turned over at from $5 to $10 per foot. About one-half of the land between Hereford street and Chester Park, on the North Side, was sold in 1880 at $3.50 per foot, and since that time the most of it has been resold at from $5 to $6.50. In 1877-78 houses built on the Back Bay, and sold for $30,000, now bring $40,000. The class of houses being erected in that section are those which cost from $20,000 to $40,000, and there seems to be a manifest demand for houses which can be purchased for $10,000 to $15,000.

RENTS IN NEW YORK.

Landlords in New York have gone too far in raising rents. An advance of 10 per cent —the almost uniform rate decided upon by the Astor, Rhinelander, and other large estates—has been easily maintained. In exceptional cases an advance of 50 or even 100 per cent has been obtained; but landlords who attempted to get an advance on dwelling-houses of an amount in excess of 10 and 15 per cent are, in most cases, without the immediate prospect of tenants after May 1. This has been particularly the case in Harlem. Rents were advanced in that district from 15 to 30 per cent, but, as there have been new buildings enough erected to accommodate 10,000 more persons than now live there, the landlords find it next to impossible to maintain the advance. Rents have been advanced in Brooklyn and Jersey City, but not so much as in New York. They are considerably lower in those places than in this city, and consequently the tide which had set in toward Harlem has been diverted to those suburban districts. An attempt to solve the rent problem for small families is being made by the Improved Dwelling Company at First avenue and Seventy-second street. It is now finishing the sixth story of a model tenement-house that covers three sides of a quadrangle 200 feet on each side, divided into sets of three and four rooms with all improvements, which will be rented for from $8 to $10 a month.

RELIGIOUS.

The Sunday Chapter—Fate of Theological Books—Rise and Fall of Sects.

Matthews, Brothers, and Sevi, Three Remarkable False Messiahs.

The Latest Means of Converting the Heathen—The Lash, Rifle, and Bible.

A Frightful Scandal in the Missionary Department of the Scotch Church.

Burdette's Discovery that Ingersoll Is More Orthodox than Infidel.

General Notes, Personals, Sunday Salad, Services To-Day.

BETTER TIME COMING.

Heart that is dreary, O soul that is weary,
There's a better time coming for you.
Work on uncomplaining, the goal you are gaining,
There's a better time coming for you.

Toil on! toil on!
Ere day be gone,
There's work in the vineyard to do.
When your labor is done for the crucified Son,
There's a better time coming for you.

The moments are flying, the daylight is dying,
There's plenty your time to employ.
Be brave in well-doing, your pathway pursuing,
Proclaiming the tidings of joy.

Toil on! toil on!
Ere day be gone,
There's work in the vineyard to do.
When your labor is done for the crucified Son,
There's a better time coming for you.

Go into the highways, go into the by-ways,
And bring them one by one to the fold.
Your labor of love to the Father above
Is better than silver or gold.

Toil on! toil on!
Ere day be gone,
There's work in the vineyard to do.
When your labor is done for the crucified Son,
There's a better time coming for you.

How sweet the repose by the river that flows
Through the land that is lovely and fair.
What joy we may see when our spirits are free
From a world of contention and care.

Toil on! toil on!
Ere day be gone,
There's work in the vineyard to do.
When your labor is done for the crucified Son,
There's a better time coming for you.

EUGENE J. HALL.
MILLARD AVENUE STATION, CHICAGO.

THE SUNDAY CHAPTER.

FATE OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS—SECTARIAN VARIETIES—A CHINESE EMPEROR'S OPINION—THE ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOL AND ITS INFLUENCE—THE ADAMITES AND OTHER SECTS.

C. T. Congdon in New York Tribune.

Among the curiosities of literature there are none more curious than religious books. Perhaps it is not to the credit of human nature that of all comparatively rare volumes such are the most easy obtainable. Investigate any heap of miscellaneous rubbish exhibited in front of an old-book dealer's shop and half of the dusty, broken-backed, stained, and dog's-ears specimens will be of the pious variety. These, offered at fivepence apiece, or perhaps at tenpence, seem to be begging for buyers in vain. Frequently they are in particularly good order, as if they had been bought from a sense of duty, and left unread from a sense of disgust. Voyages and travels, romances, histories have, it is evident, been assiduously perused, but the memoirs and journals of good men and women, the confessions of queer and unusual faiths, the peppery polemics, the long-winded sermons, have about them a disreputable freshness and the newness which comes of having been handled altogether too respectfully. Some of the scarcest of these volumes are written in defense or exposition of those unspeakably absurd notions which from the beginning has kept up the multitudinous breed of schismatics and sectaries. Nobody, until he has looked a little into the matter, can well how numerous this has been; nor how mankind has, in the most important of human affairs, been befooled, bewildered, enraged, and misled; how, even among those who have done the mischief, and have beckoned their fellow-creatures into ditches, conscience has been excellent, has been the guide, with lunatic sincerity stretched out its trembling arms and eagerly prayed for martyrdom. The knave who plays upon the credulity of his victims while he despoils them in the name of Heaven of their temporalities, we can cheerfully send to prison; it is not so pleasant to look up the religious lunatics.

I am not sure that it would be worth while to write a history of the sects which have arisen and disappeared through the eighteen Christian centuries, but about the labor involved in such an undertaking there can be no dispute. Schism began early and has never ceased. I encountered the other day in Dr. Ewer's treatise on "The Operation of the Holy Spirit," the following partial list of different professors: "General Baptists, Particular Baptists, Anti-Mission Baptists, Free-Will Baptists, Seventh-Day Baptists, Six Principle Baptists, Scottish Baptists, River Brethren, Campbellites, Winnebrenarians, Nemonites, Muggletonians, Seekers, Hicksite Quakers, Gurneyite Quakers, Wilburite Quakers, Moravians, Albenites, Libertines, Anti-Litters," with thirty-four others. These, however, are modern sects or divisions. A complete list from the beginning would fill a volume. When Boyle, the philosopher, died, he settled by will a fund for preachers "who should preach expressly against Libertines, Atheists, Jews, and Socinians," these being, I suppose, the religionists or anti-religionists for whom the good devisor had the greatest dislike. "Men suck in opinion," says Jeremy Taylor, "as the wild asses do the wind, without distinguishing the wholesome from the corrupted air." The most astonishing and comprehensive dissenter of whom I have read is mentioned by Father Huc, the missionary to China. "The Emperor Tao-Kow-Ang," he says, "sometime before his accession to the throne, addressed to the people a proclamation in which he passed in review all the religions known in the Empire—Christianity included—and came at last to the conclusion that they were all false, and that one would do well to despise them altogether." Perhaps this was not worse than the description of the Christian world at one time, set forth by Ammianus, who is quoted by Gibbon. "The Christian religion," he says, "which itself is pure and simple, Constantius confounded by the dotage of superstitution. Instead of reconciling the parties by the weight of his authority, he cherished and propagated by verbal disputes the differences which his vain curiosity had excited. The highways were covered with troops of Bishops, galloping from every side to the assemblies, which they call Synods; and while they labored to reduce the whole sect to their particular opinions, the public establishments of the posts was almost ruined by their hasty and repeated journeys." Whoever will read the history of this period will be surprised at the minuteness and insignificance of the differences which set professors of the same faith by the ears. Perhaps I may quote here as well as anywhere Archbishop Whately's squib upon religious persecution:

Old Father Longlegs
Wouldn't say his prayers;
Take him by the right leg,
Take him by the left leg,
Take him fast by both legs,
And throw him down stairs.

"There," said the Archbishop, "in that nursery verse you may see the epitome of the history all religious persecution. Father Longlegs refusing to say the prayers that were dictated and ordered by his little tyrants, is regarded as a heretic and suffers martyrdom."

It is rather curious that in the opinion of many wise and good men, the first and most fatal of all events to the primitive religion was the setting up, A. D. 181, of a Christian Academy at Alexandria, the first master of which, Pantænus, had abandoned first Stoicism and then Platonism, and had been a Christian missionary in India. Mosheim says that Ammonius "adopted with such dexterity the doctrines of the Pagan philosophy, as to appear a Christian to the Christians and a Pagan to the Pagans." Religion became so much a matter of learning that, according to one writer, "modest, plain people retired and kept at due distance," having no relish for "stoical and academical dictates." The long story of heresy began, nor is it probable that it will ever be concluded. Yet it is a history which will often repeat itself in details, and will rather revive old errors and notions than invent new ones. Singularly enough, the first heretic whom we encounter is Marcion, who had the ideas of the Shakers about marriage. He did not admit married persons to baptism, "considering it wrong to propagate a race subject to the cruel dominion of the Creator." Marcion seems to have been a protopessimist. His disciples, convinced that this world is a prey to evil, hailed death as freeing them from it. They were in the habit of being baptized frequently. Some of the Shaker writers have discovered Marcion, and make much of him. Indeed, they may say with truth that in the early days of the Church there was a strong party in the Church in favor of celibacy. On the other hand, there was a great deal of mystic libertinism, of which it is pleasant nei ther to read nor to write.

One sect which arose and maintained itself during the second and third centuries is interesting as showing the propensity of folly or of madness in a religious garb to reproduce itself, or else to go from generation to generation in lonesomeness or obscurity, with occasional outbreaks. The Adamites of North Africa, claiming the original innocence of Adam, went to worship with no superfluity of clothes. The compilers of the Talmud found a hundred absurd fables about Adam, and preserved them. In all religious history he was the prominent figure. He was represented as feared by the angels and adored by every other living creature. The fictions concerning him both in Catholic and heretical literature were innumerable, and he occupies a prominent position in the Gnostic and Manichean systems. The first Adamites were a natural result of this; but it is strange to find them reappearing, especially in Bohemia and Moravia, in the fifteenth century, under the leadership of a Frenchman named John Picard. M. Picard, we may be sure, styled himself Adam, the Son of God. Though Zisca made war upon them vigorously, and all but exterminated them, they still exist in Austria, and made trouble there when religious liberty was declared in 1849. The writer of "Cosmo's Travels" says there were many Adamites in England, and that at their weddings a tree was placed in the middle of the synagog. The pleasantest part of this is that these poor creatures had the grace to marry at all. It is somewhat remarkable that so many of the early heretics should have denounced wedlock. When old Mother Lee, the first Shaker, set up such doctrine, perhaps she had no idea how old it was—this mouldy though not venerable notion of the Tatlanists, the Apotactaci, the Excalceati, not to mention a dozen other sects. Celibacy was long regarded as a Christian virtue, and subsequently as a priestly qualification. In the time of Cyprian, the comparative merits of martyrdom and celibacy were rated as one hundred to sixty. St. Patrick, in the fifth century, in a more elaborate classification, rates Bishops and doctors of the Church, monks and single women, at one hundred; ecclesiastics in general and widows professed at sixty; while the faithful laity only stand at thirty. Many of the Fathers have extravagant notions upon this subject. I find the Shaker doctrine upon this point well set forth in a curious book, entitled: "The Testimony of Christ's Second Appearing. Published by order of the Ministry. Union Village, Ohio. 1823." In this odd work I find Martin Luther described as "a damnable man," "a miserable sinner," and "an impertinous and persecuting tyrant," his principal offence apparently being that he married the excellent Catharina von Bora.

FALSE MESSIAHS.

THREE REMARKABLE SPECIMENS.

An interesting history might be written of False Messiahs, and especially of Sabatai Sevi, who about the middle of the seventeenth century appeared at Smyrna and proclaimed himself to the Jews as their Messiah. Evelyn says that "the report of Sabatai and his doctrine flew through those parts of Turkey which the Jews inhabited; they were so deeply possessed of their new kingdom and their promotion to honor, that none of them attended to business of any kind, except to prepare for a journey to Jerusalem." Unfortunately Sabatai was so zealous that he was locked up in the Castle of Abydos, where, we are told, "he composed a new mode of worship." He was carried to Adrianople and his divinity put to a singular test. The Grand Seignior ordered him to be stripped naked and set up as a target for the archers to shoot at. If his skin proved arrow-proof his pretensions were to be admitted. Upon this Sabatai acknowledged himself to be a humbug, and to save his life turned Turk, declaring that he had long been desirous of making so glorious a profession. The Jews, who were all ready to start for Jerusalem, were much chagrined at this proceeding,—the historian says that "were overcome with confusion and dejection of spirit."

Richard Brothers was one of the last of the False Messiahs, and he made a good deal of noise and not a few converts in England towards the close of the last century. He undertook to restore the blind to sight; to saw visions; he emitted prophecies; he published a new Gospel, entitled, "A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times." Among his disciples was Sharpe, the celebrated engraver, together with a Mr. Halked, M. P., who is said to have been a man of considerable learning. They locked Brothers up in the madhouse, where he became enamored of Miss Cott, who had been in the same place, to whom he wrote a love-letter of 200 pages, styling her in it, "the recorded daughter of King David, and future Queen of the Hebrews." Afterward, when he became still more enamored, he called her "the recorded daughter of David *and* Solomon," from which we may infer that he was crazy indeed. Richard died in Bedlam.

One last example of religious pretension will bring us nearer home. Robert Matthews, better known as Matthias, came to New York to work as a house-carpenter, and was married in 1810. About 1829 he began to preach in the streets of Albany. He permitted his beard to grow; he wore grotesque clothing; he was repeatedly arrested for making a disturbance; he professed to be a Jew; he declaimed against Freemasonry; sometimes he mounted an old and half-starved horse. When Matthews came to New York he found several respectable men and women already half crazed by religious delusions ready to receive him. He declared to them that "he was the Spirit of Truth; that the Spirit of Truth had disappeared from the earth at the death of the Matthias mentioned in the New Testament; that the Spirit of Christ had entered into that Matthias, and that he was the same Matthias, the Apostle of the New Testament, risen from the dead." Of course he obtained converts. Some of them were rich, and they spent their money freely in making the knave comfortable and in dressing him expensively. Among other things he wore "a rich silken scarf, interwoven with gold, from which were suspended twelve golden tassels, emblematical of the twelve tribes of Israel." He denounced "swine's flesh." "If you eat a piece of pork," he said, "it will go crooked through you, and the Holy Ghost will not stay in you, but one or the other must leave the house [illegible] soon." The result of all this tomfoolery was that the principal disciple was sent to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, while the prophet was consigned to Bellevue. Here he was shorn of his favorit beard, the loss of which he greatly lamented. At Bloomingdale his disciple came gradually to his senses. Matthews was released from Bellevue Hospital, and continued thereafter to preach with undiminished energy. Some of his dupes conveyed their property to him, and then went into insolvency. Ultimately he was found out and discarded; and being suspected of poisoning one of his dupes, he was arrested and brought from Sing Sing to New York for examination. Subsequently he was tried for swindling, and appeared at the bar "in his richest and most fantastic garb, with his pink-lined green coat, crimson sash, lace ruffles at his wristbands, a silver sun upon his left and stars of the same metal on the right side of his breast." The indictment was abandoned, and Matthews taken to Westchester to be tried for the poisoning, but upon this charge he was found not guilty. A complaint was immediately made against him for beating his married daughter, and upon this he was found guilty and sent to prison for three months.

This case of Matthews made a great noise in New York at the time of these events; and the newspapers were full of it. Of the subsequent career of the prophet I know nothing, except that he died in Arkansas. Those who would have further information concerning him are referred to Mr. William L. Stone's interesting book, entitled "Matthias and His Impostures; or, the Progress of Fanaticism. New York: 1835."

QUEER MISSIONARIES.

SCOTCH CHURCH METHODS FOR CONVERTING AFRICA—THE LASH, THE RIFLE, THE BIBLE, THE FLAMBEAU.

The religious papers of Great Britain come laden with a missionary scandal from Central Africa such as has not been heard of since the days of the English mission to the South Sea Islands. The facts, as we find them condensed in the London *Christian World* and in the New York *Independent*, are briefly these:

In 1876 the Church of Scotland undertook to found a Christian colony on the Shire River, near the southern end of Lake Nyassa, Central Africa. Land was purchased, and a medical missionary, Dr. Macklin, and five artisans were sent out. The Free Church Mission at Livingstonia, in the same region, was to supply the new enterprise with a temporary clerical head. This it did for about a year, when the new mission, which had been named after Dr. Livingston's birthplace, Blantyre, received an ordained missionary direct from Scotland in the person of the Rev. Duff Macdonald, who, for sufficient cause, as will appear, has been recalled. A Mr. Chirnside, of London, has been traveling in Central Africa on commercial business, and he saw enough as an Englishman and a Christian to make his blood boil and his face tinge with shame for our boasted Christian civilization. When he returned home in 1878 he published a pamphlet giving details of the cruelties practiced by the missionary colonists upon the ignorant savages whom they had gone to convert. This pamphlet created quite a stir in religious and missionary circles in Great Britain, and the religious press demanded a thorough investigation, because, as they said, if the facts were as alleged, or if the Blantyre methods of evangelism were adopted for all the missionary societies, not £100 could be gathered in Great Britain for any missionary societies in existence. The indignant feeling of Christendom repudiates and stigmatizes such heartless and irresponsible conduct.

The Blantyre colonists, it appears, thought that their possession of territory carried with it civil and ecclesiastical rights, and they justified themselves on that score and were justified also in their conduct by the African Sub-Committee of the Missionary Society, who certainly ought to have known better and to have cautioned their agents that any display of physical force for the repression of crime or the redress of wrongs was contrary to British law unless by the authority of a Consular agent or other representative of the Crown. The Church of Scotland Missionary Society could not ignore or write down the published scandals of their agents, and they sent out the Rev. Dr. Rankin to investigate. He was accompanied by Mr. Pringle, an elder, who went at his own charge. They have lately made their report to the Society, and the Society has laid all the facts before the Commission of the General Assembly appointed last May. Hence their publication in detail in the British religious papers and also in the *Independent*, which gives more attention to missionary matters and displays more care in its selection of such news than any other of our religious exchanges. The case in its worst forms was made out against the mission colonists. Dr. Rankin and Mr. Pringle give eleven instances of great cruelty practiced upon the natives by these Scotch Christians. The illegal acts covered a period of nearly two years, and some of the worst were done under the eyes and sanction of the Rev. Mr. Macdonald. Seven of the cases are for flogging, two for attacks on natives, one for an execution, and one for allowing a boy hurt in a quarrel to die overnight unassisted. Two of the cases are dismissed for want of jurisdiction, but the other nine were fully investigated. No. 2, a "habitual robber and housebreaker," was sentenced in 1877, by Mr. James Stewart, of the Livingstonia Mission, who was in charge of Blantyre at this time, to receive ninety-six lashes on the bare back,—sixty to be given at once, and thirty-six at an interval of ten days, during which he was to be kept in the stocks. John Buchanan and George Fenwick, members of the mission, swore that after the sixty stripes had been laid on, the man's back was rubbed with salt and water and he was flogged again a night or two after. At first the instrument used was a hammock clew, but Mr. Stewart said that was not half heavy enough, and a whip of several ropes, attached to a stick and ending in knots, was made and used. When the man was discharged he was told never to come back, for if he was seen in the place again any native would be at liberty to thrust him through with an assegai. Mr. Pringle's report stated that this man, after the first flogging, was put in the stocks in a house infested with a formidable species of ants. It should be said here, however, that Dr. George Smith, of the Free Church, alleges unfairness in Dr. Rankin's and Mr. Pringle's reports in what they say about the services of members of the Livingstonia Mission at Blantyre. He speaks of Mr. James Stewart as modest, gentle, and of high Christian character, and quotes him as saying that he acted under orders of the Blantyre Committee of the Foreign Missions Committee, which were contrary to those in force at Livingstonia. He was to exercise criminal and civil jurisdiction. He says there was only one case of serious punishment during the fifteen months he was in charge, and adds: "The attempt to convert such scholastic discipline as was administered while I was at Blantyre into a precedent or sanction on my part, or on the part of the Church to which I belong, of such doings as subsequently occurred at that station I utterly repudiate."

No. 3 was the case of a man who received six lashes for threatening to stab another. No. 4 was of several natives who were flogged for stealing and immorality. Mr. Henderson, of the Central African Trading Company, said that he saw one of them receive eighty lashes from a whip of hippopotamus hide; and he was told by Mr. Reid, of Livingstonia, that the Rev. Duff Macdonald had flogged another in a "vicious" manner. One case was of the flogging of three boys, who were tied to a table in the school-room. The saddest case in the list, says Dr. Rankin, was that of No. 6. A man named Kattawalla was charged with opening a box and stealing some beads. In less half an hour, according to Mr. Henderson, after he was suspected he was tied to a tree and stripped and flogged under the superintendence of Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Buchanan. New whips were used, and the man was dreadfully cut on his neck, back, legs, and cheeks. Then he was taken down the road and flogged again, to make him show where the beads were. He was kept in the stocks several days, whence he was brought out to see the execution of Manga, and there flogged again. It was afterward ascertained that the man was entirely innocent, and that Mr. Moir had opened the box and taken the beads, and neglected to indicate the fact on the invoice. In the seventh case—the execution of Manga by the guns-the evidence, says Dr. Rankin, was "extremely slender, according to a European standard, but would probably be fairly satisfactory in a trial before a native Chief, direct evidence in Africa being liable to the system of Irish revenge." Mr. Macdonald presided at the trial, and the man was shot by the natives. As respects the statement made to Dr. Rankin, that Dr. Laws, of Livingstonia, approved of the execution of Manga, Dr. Laws says that he was at Blantyre when the murder was committed; but the murderer was not even known then. He gave no advice, and, though he might have said in the course of conversation that murderers ought to be punished with death, he had no recollection of saying that the missionaries ought to execute a murderer. In case No. 8, a carrier, charged by Mr. Walker with having stolen a box of tea, received 275 lashes, was tied by the legs to rings in the store, and died the next morning. Mr. Henderson was told by Dr. Macklin to say that he died of heart-disease. Mr. Macdonald said that Walker came to him and said he wanted to give the man "a touch." Mr. Macdonald said do so: "Do so, the man is in your charge." He was flogged by Mr. Walker and by the natives indiscriminately. Cases 9 and 10 were of raids on neighboring Chiefs. At three different times an armed band of men went out from Blantyre, once under the lead of Mr. Macdonald, to the village of Mitiochi, who had stolen some calico. In these attacks eight of Mitiochi's people were shot or died afterward. Mr. Macdonald is said to have given instructions to fire the village and take the Chief prisoner. Dr. Macklin led an armed party against a small Chief named Sanganisa. On his approach the people fled to the bush and he fired five huts. The visit had reference to the punishment of a murderer.

What a precious lot of Christians to represent the Prince of Peace among heathen tribes! And Dr. Rankin, after presenting all the mitigating circumstances in each case, gave his opinion that cruelty appeared in only two cases, Nos. 6 and 8. Mr. Pringle, however, expressed the belief that "native rule has proved to be the more humane, more just, more consistent, and more effective." The convener of the Foreign Missions Committee, Dr. Herdman, reported the findings of that Committee to be that, although there were extenuating circumstances, Messrs. Macdonald, Buchanan, and Fenwick should be recalled. Dr. Macklin, the medical missionary, not having been connected with the Blantyre Mission for a year and a half, could not be punished with a recall. One of the whips with which the flogging was done is in Mr. Chirnside's possession. It is sickening, says the London *Christian World*, to read the details of these outrages, and, worse still, it brings a burning blush of shame to the cheeks of every honest man and loving woman in England. No wonder then that the Scotch Assembly Commission record "with the deepest regret that various acts of cruelty, retaliation, and indiscretion have been committed by several of their agents." The recall of those agents is a very meagre punishment for such barbarism, and it is hoped that the civil and criminal laws of England will lay its hands upon those murderers of helpless but innocent heathen. Very pertinently the *Independent* asks, "Is that the way to preach good tidings? Is that the way to conciliate the heathen? Is that Christianity?"

INGERSOLL'S CREED.

A DISCOVERY THAT HE IS QUITE ORTHODOX AFTER ALL.

Robert Burdette.

Some one sends us a little tract containing epigrammatic expressions from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's latest lecture, "What Must We Do to Be Saved?" We have read the tract and we have read the entire lecture. If this is truly Ingersoll's creed, the Colonel isn't so far out of the way. He is coming around, maybe. He manages to get considerable Scripture into his creed, as he sets it forth. There is lots of hope, in fact there is a great deal of certainty for the Colonel. We subjoin a few articles of this great man's creed, just to show from what book he got his declaration of faith.

"Honest industry is as good as pious idleness," says the Colonel.

Well, that's all right. That's orthodox. The Bible says the same thing, and said it long before the Colonel thought of it,—"Faith without works is dead."

"Christ believed the temple of God to be the heart of man."—*Ingersoll.*

Yes, that's orthodox, too. We "must worship him in the spirit." "Know ye not that ye are the temples of the Holy Ghost."

"If I go to Heaven I want to take my reason with me."—*Ingersoll.*

Of course, and so you will, "for now we see through a glass darkly, but there face to face; now I know in part, but then I shall know even as I am known."—*I. Corinthians, xviii., 12.*

"Fear is a dagger with which hypocrisy assassinates the soul."—*Ingersoll.*

That is good Gospel, and "perfect love casteth out fear."

"If I owe Smith $10, and God forgives me, that doesn't pay Smith."—*Ingersoll.*

Correct you are; the prayer of Christianity is "forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." "Owe no man anything."

"Reason is the light of the soul, and if you haven't the right to follow it, what have you the right to follow?"—*Ingersoll.*

"Yet in the church I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that by my voice I might teach others also, than 10,000 words in an unknown tongue. Brethren, be not children in understanding; howbeit in malice be ye children, but in understanding be men."—*I. Corinthians, xvi., 19, 20.*

"If you go to Hell, it will be for not practicing the virtues which the Sermon on the Mount proclaims."—*Ingersoll.*

That's all orthodox. "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

"The men who saw the miracles all died long ago. I wasn't acquainted with any of 'em."—*Ingersoll.*

Same way with the men who saw Servetus burned. But the Colonel most firmly believes that Servetus was burned.

"A little miracle now, right here—just a little one—would do more toward the advancement of Christianity than all the preaching of the last thirty years."—*Ingersoll.*

"If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."—*Luke, xvi., 31.*

"If there is a God in the universe He will not damn an honest man."—*Ingersoll.*

"A false balance is an abomination unto the Lord; but a just weight is His delight."—*Proverbs, xi., 1.*

"There is only one true worship, and that is the practice of justice."—*Ingersoll.*

"Render, therefore, unto Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's, and unto God the things which be God's."—*Luke, xx., 25.*

"God will not damn a good citizen, a good father, or a good friend."—*Ingersoll.*

Certainly not; nor any good man.

"A good man showeth favor and lendeth; he will guide his affairs with discretion. Surely, he shall not be moved forever; the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance."—*Psalms, xvii., 5, 6.*

"Study the religion of the body in preference to the religion of the soul. A healthy body will give a healthy mind, and a healthy mind will destroy superstition."—*Ingersoll.*

That explains why the Indians have no superstitions.

"People who have the smallest souls make the most fuss about saving them."—*Ingersoll.*

Of course, Colonel; they are the hardest kind to save.

"I will never ask God to treat me any fairer than I treat my fellow-men."—*Ingersoll.*

Well, that's perfectly orthodox. "For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." "For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured out to you."

"Upon the shadowy shore of death, the sea of trouble casts no wave."—*Ingersoll.*

The Colonel must have been singing that good old hymn, "When I can read my title clear," in which occur the lines:

And not a wave of trouble roll
Across my peaceful breast.

GENERAL NOTES.

The American Hebrew Congregational Convention will meet in this city in June.

Since 1871 over 700 Buddhist temples in Japan have been diverted to secular uses.

A very active revival is in progress in Lyons, N. Y. At last accounts 300 brands had been plucked from the burning.

The Abingdon, Ill., Church, which has, until recently, been a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, has voted unanimously to become Congregational, and has called the Rev. W. J. Clark, formerly of Lodi.

"The Society of the Royal Law" is the felicitous name of an association of Protestant Episcopal ladies engaged in Christian and benevolent work in New York. It has grown out of the desire for active usefulness among Christian women.

A mob attacked the English Wesleyan Mission house at Marsala, Sicily, and burned it to the ground. After completing the work of destruction the populace entered the Cathedral and were blessed by the clergy. The Government is acting energetically.

The tower of St. Peter's Church in Albany cost $40,000, and is the gift of one wealthy family. It contains a chime of eleven costly bells, the gift of one liberal individual. Three or four of its magnificent stained glass windows cost $2,000 to $3,000 apiece.

The Presbytery of Chicago will hold its annual meeting on Monday, April 11, 1881, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in the Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, Chicago. Records of church sessions, statistical reports, annual assessments, and written reports of all standing committees are to be presented at this meeting.

The Lenten services in St. Paul's Universalist Church, Chicago, will be as follows: April 4, the Flight of Time; April 5, God's Helpers; April 6, Religious Conversation; April 7, Life in the Lord; April 8, Our Lord on Earth; April 9, Our Lord in Heaven; April 11, the Christian Church; April 12, the Humility of Christ; April 13, Wayside Opportunities; April 14, My Need of Christ; April 15, Good Friday; April 16, the Glad To-Morrow. These services commence precisely at 4:30, and continue from thirty to forty minutes. The meeting is free to all.

It is now estimated that the number of converts resulting from the Moody and Sankey meetings in San Francisco is more than a thousand. Most of these have joined churches in that city. The meetings have continued for more than four months. Moody announces his intention of resting during the summer at his home in Northfield, Mass.

The Church Missionary Society has received an offer from Mr. Arthington, of Leeds, of $35,000, the income of which they will have liberty to use towards maintaining a steamer and staff of agents on the River Binué and Lake Tchad. In addition to Mr. Arthington, the Society [illegible] inform him that the amount [illegible] ficient for the purposes mentioned.

Dr. Curry, in an essay on Christian ethics, says that many of the much celebrated points of theology are only speculations, whose first truths are little more than axioms, and whose conclusions are valueless because they rest on uncertain assumptions of first truths. The doctrine of the Trinity, Dr. Curry says, is neither reasonable nor unreasonable, simply because it is superrational, and, therefore, all speculations about it are on the one hand unphilosophical and on the other verging toward profanity.

Although Christianity in New Zealand is reported as being in a flourishing condition, with churches of nearly all the leading denominations, yet the aboriginal Maoris of that country are dying out. Civilization has been too much for them. They never were a very robust people. European stimulants have done much to lower their standard of morals. They are careless as to their food and clothing, and their personal habits are unpleasantly filthy. In seventeen years the Maori population has fallen off 20 per cent.

The Ramapatam Theological Seminary is a Baptist institution, where native Hindoos are educated for the Baptist ministry. The Calcutta *Times* says that about 15 young men are now students in this establishment. A number of these young men are married. Having to spend so much of their time in studies that they no leisure hours in which to earn money to live on, their wives help them to make a living. In a few cases the wives also pursue the theological studies, keeping pace with their husbands in a thoroughly creditable manner. This system, although it has not been introduced into our theological seminaries, might be tried with advantage. The wife is thus made special partner in her husband's attainments, and is able to render him valuable assistance in his sermons.

The *Church Times* (English High Church) grants for the sake of argument that the Archbishop of Canterbury is right in calling Ritualism "Semi-Romanism." "But surely," it rejoins, "if the half which is not Roman includes national autonomy, an open Bible, vernacular services, and congregational worship; a married clergy, and the abolition of compulsory confession; if it includes the rejection of purgatory, indulgences, invocation of saints, the religious use of images, the worship of relics, and the traffic in masses; if it, in short, involves the hearty acceptance of the Prayer Book and Articles—the most reverend prelate must admit that half-Popery is so utterly different a thing from Popery pure and simple that nothing he could say respecting the one would be in the least applicable to the other. We are quite willing to grant, if any one likes, that our Churchmanship is Modified Popery, but then it is Popery modified in the precise manner and to the precise extent that the Reformation Settlement was intended to bring about."

The tenth annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West will be held in the First Baptist Church, in this city, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 13 and 14. There will be a reception of delegates from sister societies, annual report of the Board, and of State Secretaries, addresses by returned missionaries, addresses by Dr. Lorimer, mission work in Sunday-schools, a paper addressed to young women, and a review, and reminiscences of ten years, closing up with a social reunion on Thursday evening, will constitute an enjoyable anniversary. Delegates coming by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Michigan Central Railroads will apply for certificates entitling them to purchase tickets at one and one-third (1⅓) rates, round trip, to Mrs. James S. Dickerson, 3360 South Park avenue, who will forward them, with the usual cards of introduction. To those who pay full fare to Chicago over other roads, certificates will be issued by the Secretary of the Society entitling them to purchase return tickets at one-third the usual rates.

THE REVISED TESTAMENT.

There are several queer things about the Revised New Testament, says the New York *Sun*, the delay in the issue of which has called forth so many curious questions, most of which have been met with unsatisfactory answers. One of the queerest statements is that made by the Rev. [illegible] Angus, who is one of the British revisers. Dr. Angus, who is one of the most eminent of scholars, says that "the revised version was sent over to America in its final [illegible] and the American brethren sent back a return list of passages in which they record their preferences for other renderings than those adopted by the English company. These, it is understood, will be found at the end of the large edition of the Revised New Testament, to be issued by the Oxford presses." It was thought by many persons that the American Committee of Revision was simply a bobtail to the British [illegible] his statement Dr. Angus confirms [illegible] the revised version comes over he [illegible] h the work of American scholars pinned on in foot-note fashion. It is reasonably certain that America will have nothing to do with it. Such an arrangement of passages about which there is a difference will make the revised version very cumbrous reading, and apart from other questions involved will make the book unpopular. If the preferences of any individual translators or revisers are to be noted on the margin or at the foot, all other such preferences should have been so arranged for the sake of uniformity. A clergyman reading a chapter from the revised version will find his reading sadly interfered with by being compelled to turn to notes at the end of the book or to refer to marginal readings at the sides of the pages to see if he is giving his people the views of American revisers as well as British. It would be better to delay the publication of the revised version for a dozen years than to issue it in such botched form as contemplated in the statement made by Dr. Angus.

"CONDITIONAL IMMORTALITY."

In the last *Alliance* appears the following card from the Rev. Joseph D. Wilson on the question of "Conditional Immortality."

As I happen to be the subject of a communication in your last issue, may I be indulged in a few remarks?

Dr. Thomas' communication playfully refers to me as a "heretic." Although the term is no longer opprobrious, and, of course, is not applied with any shadow of censure by the kind-hearted Doctor, it is still one from which I shrink. I do not hold views condemned by the standards of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Neither in its articles of religion nor in its prayer-book does the Reformed Episcopal Church utter a syllable against the doctrine of the final destruction of the impenitent. The Protestant Episcopal Church also utters no condemnation of the doctrine, which has been held for years by many of clergy. No duty, therefore, lies upon Bishop Cheney,—whatever his view upon the subject may be,—or upon any member of the Reformed Episcopal Church, to bring me to trial. I have not "left the fold," nor have I been deserted in no wise from the standard to which I have given my vows.

Furthermore, the doctrine in question has been held by me for twelve years, and is the result, not of an intellectual and moral recoil from the fearfulness of the idea of eternal misery, but of a calm and unemotional study of the Holy Scriptures. The Scriptures uniformly condition life—immortal, eternal life—upon union with Christ, and as uniformly denounce destruction, death, and perdition upon the ungodly. The figurative, non-natural, and non-literal interpretation which has been placed upon these words is simply a melancholy heritage from pagan thought, perpetuated, with other pagan notions, by the Papacy. Respectfully,

JOSEPH D. WILSON.

PERSONALS.

A call has been extended by the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church to the Rev. E. C. Ray, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The Rev. C. D. Barrows, of Lowell, Mass., has declined a call to the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco.

The Rev. K. A. Sawyer, of New Haven, Conn., has been called to the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Toledo.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., is temporarily filling the pulpit of the South Church in Hartford.

Prof. Von Poezl, an Old Catholic and Professor in the University at Munich, has been reconciled to the Church of Rome.

The Rev. A. L. Stone, of San Francisco, has been laid aside from ministerial duty by a strange disease, which sometimes suddenly prostrates him and renders him motionless. His faculties are as clear as ever, and his friends are hoping for his restoration to health.

The Rev. Moses Margohouth, LL. D., Vicar of Little Linford, England, known as one of the finest Hebrew scholars of the century, is dead, at the age of 60.

Bishop Mitchinson, Anglican Bishop of Barbadoes, has resigned, and ceases to be Bishop in April, in order to accept "the valuable college living of Gibson," and to assist the Bishop of Peterborough.

The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., has been for fifty-eight years pastor of the Centre Congregational Church of New Haven, Conn., a duration of the pastoral relation perhaps without precedent in this country.

The Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, is afflicted with a cancer in the throat, which gives indications that it will probably prove fatal. The surgeons pronounce him beyond their help.

The following missionaries sailed from New York last week for Brazil: The Rev. J. J. Ransom, of Tennessee, who, after spending five years in South America, returned home last summer, and has traveled extensively through the Southern cities arousing an interest in those missions; the Rev. James L. Roger, wife and child, of South Carolina, who goes to Paracicaba, 800 miles interior from Rio Janeiro, where Mr. Ransom is stationed; Miss Mattie H. Watts, of Kentucky, gives up her position as teacher in the High School of Louisville to take charge of a girl's school in Paracicaba; the Rev. James L. Kennedy, of Tennessee, accompanies Mr. Ransom to Rio. Miss Watts goes out under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the others are sent by the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

SUNDAY SALAD.

When that curious woman was turned into a pillar of salt, her Lot was not a happy one.—*Boston Transcript.*

A negro one night at a meeting prayed earnestly that he and his brethren might be preserved from what he called their "Upsettin' sins." "Brudder," said one of his friends, "you ain't got de hang of that ar word. It's 'besettin" not 'upsettin'." "Brudder," replied he, "if dat's so, it's so. But I was prayin' the Lord to save us from the sin of 'toxication, and if dat ain't a upsettin' sin, I donno what am."

A good parson, who had the happy faculty of saying a kind word for everybody in whose behalf one could possibly be said, recent officiated at the funeral of a farmer who was known to be the meanest and most miserly man in the neighborhood. Instead of excoriating the deceased for his extortionate and niggardly habits, this kindly disposed clergyman simply spoke of him as "the best arithmetician in the county."—*Catskill Recorder.*

There is nothing quite so absurd as a hobby-horse, and yet every man has a larger or smaller one in the family stable. One never attempts to ride it but he makes himself ridiculous. An illiterate preacher who, among other falsehoods, believed that men are always right and women always wrong, went so far to declare that the five foolish virgins who had no oil in their lamps were all women, while the five wise virgins were all men.

A minister out in the Far West, who has been troubled a good deal over marriage fees, issued the following circular and price list: "One marriage, plain, $2; ditto, kissing the bride, $3; ditto, trimmed with one groomsman and one bridesmaid, $4; 50 cents extra for each additional groomsman or bridesmaid. Bach

FINANCIAL.

WM. T. BAKER & CO.,
1 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO.
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.

Stocks and Securities Bought and Sold at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

Direct Wires to New York Correspondents.

Latest information concerning all Railroad Stocks and Securities furnished on application.

J. T. LESTER & CO., STOCKS.

All Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.
25 & 27 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
J. T. LESTER,
CHAS. SCHWARTZ,
E. K. WILLARD,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, Special.
DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD, 72 Broadway, and 18 New-st.
Stocks also bought and sold in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold or carried on margins.

H. E. DILLINGHAM & CO.,
N. E. cor. Madison & LaSalle-sts.

ENDAR FOR THE WEEK.
EPISCOPAL.
Fifth Sunday in Lent.
Twenty-ninth Day of Lent.
Thirtieth day of Lent.
Thirty-first Day of Lent.
Thirty-second Day of Lent.
Thirty-third Day of Lent.
Thirty-fourth Day of Lent.
CATHOLIC.
Passion Sunday.
St. Isidore, C. D.
St. Vincent Ferrer, C.
Feria.
Feria.
Feria.
Seven Dolors of the B. V. M.
Feria.

Stocks and Bonds
Bought and Sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.
New York Office, No. 13 New-st.
H. E. DILLINGHAM.
E. H. PARKS.
C. G. WHITE, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
M. S. NICHOLS, Special.

GEO. C. WALKER & CO.,
Stock Brokers
AND
Commission Merchants,
124 La Salle-st.
J. K. FISHER, Chicago, } Special.
C. T. OSBORN, New York, } CHICAGO
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on N. Y., Boston, and Phil'a Exchanges, and carried on margin.
ALBERT M. DAY. CYRUS W. FIELD, JR.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

DAY & FIELD,
130 LaSalle-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
T. M. BAXTER & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
127 La Salle-st., Room 5.
Grain and Provisions bought, sold, and carried on moderate margins.

McCORMICK, ADAMS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 13 and 14 Union Building, Chicago.
CYRUS H. McCORMICK, Pres't McCormick Harvest. Machine Co.
CYRUS H. ADAMS.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. Grain and Provisions Bought, Sold, and Carried on Margins.
Correspondence Solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
RUMSEY, BRO. & CO.
GRAIN AND PROVISION
Commission Merchants,
16 Chamber Commerce, Chicago, Ill.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold and carried on margins.

They Know, You Know.
Detroit Free Press.

Yesterday a Woodward avenue grocer selected a roll of the choicest butter in the market and placed it at his door with the sign, "Please taste." Along came a citizen in a hurry, saw, tasted, and, after carefully examining the roll, he cut a bit of it in his mouth, spat it out in great distress, and said:

"I can give you my opinion of that miserable stuff in a few second! You may fool some folks on oleomargarine, but I can tell it a block away."

"Then you don't like it?"

"Like it! Why a pound of that would kill a man!"

The second man lifted up the roll, smelled all around it, and finally put a crumb into his mouth.

"Pretty fair article, isn't it?" queried the grocer.

"Well, yes, though there's a trifle too much salt in it. Not going to keep the stuff for sale, are you?"

"Didn't either. Faugh! How that lardy taste sticks to my tongue!"

The course of an hour seven worthy citizens acknowledged taste sampled the butter and turned from it with disgust. At one time there came to blows because one called it grease, and the other knew it was axle grease. When the fun began to grow fast the sign was changed to "New article wedged," and the first man who purchased ten pounds to be sent home right off.

A Conscientious Music-Teacher.

There was a droll scene in a Viennese justice's court a few day's ago, where an old professor of music named Friedrich Schmitt was accused by Johann Burger, one of his pupils, must 19, of using hard words. Prof. Schmitt denied that he had boxed the young lady's ears, as she alleged, and proceeded to justify his conduct in the following way: "I am surprisingly conscientious," said he, "and when pupils come to me I take very particular pains to teach them to learn something. My zeal is great, and it is only true that I sometimes jaw and scold a little, but not till after some time, for I first point out errors, and if this does no good, then I use a few half-scolding words under my breath, and then, if this has no effect, I give a few round scolding. When I half scold I call pupils 'geese,' 'beasts,' 'dumb-heads,' and young ladies do not object to this, for they know their old Professor doesn't mean them any harm. Now, Miss Burger's fault was that she had a horrible way of not opening her mouth enough, and all that I did was to caten hold of her jaws and try to bring the tone out in a better way. Miss Burger had her chances in full, of which the Judge, properly estimating the value to society of a young lady disposed to open her mouth, allowed it, besides dismissing the irascible Professor in a fine of 15 florins.

The Countess of Caithness.

The Countess of Caithness, wife of the nobleman who has just died in New York City, is living most of the time in Nice and Cannes in very sumptuous style. Her diamonds are of immense value. She married the late Earl for his title, and he married her for her wealth. They have lived a cat and dog life, and she recently sued for divorce, charging him with a list of offenses which created much merriment in London. The case did not come to trial. Public opinion was entirely on the husband's side.

Now will you let that invalid friend suffer when Hop Bitters will so certainly cure.

There is no proprietary article better than Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE
Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.
s thorough in s Medicinal ction, and yet o agreeable
he taste that patrons of disregard our injunction divide the Lozenge into s (say two doses) to meet respective cases. At the et it is especially essen- o observe the directions ely till one becomes ac- tomed to its use—when d action and the most sfactory results are sure ollow.
and children, and those who dislike taking ordinary medicines to receive cathartic action, cially pleased with its agreeable qualities.
it once, and you will esteem it highly as pleasant, and effective remedy.
ed in bronzed tin boxes only.
rice, 25 cents.
arge boxes, 60 cents.
LD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Strong and the Bears Covering Eagerly.

Western Union Advances on a Compromise with Hatch.

Chicago Finances Quiet—The Currency Movement.

The Produce Markets Generally Slow and Easier—Provisions Dull.

Breadstuffs Weakened by the Fact of Milder Weather—Wheat Weak.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were strong and more active. Western Union was noticeable for a gain of 3¼, to 117¼, the new stock selling down from 79¾ to 77¾, and closing at 80¼. This was caused by the announcement of a compromise of the Hatch suits, upon which the bears bought freely to cover their short sales. Purchases by the bears were also the reported cause of the advance in St. Paul, Northwestern, Lake Shore, and Northern Pacific. In the last there was a rise from 42½ to 46¾ for the common, and from 72¾ to 75¼ for the preferred, with a subsequent reaction to 44¼ and 73¾. Mr. Keene was reported to be a large buyer of stocks, and Gould, whose appetite seems as inexhaustible as that of the Chinese giant, was a buyer of Wabash and the Southwestern stocks. The market closed very near the highest prices of the day with easy money in prospect, and everything on the surface pointing to higher prices.

The gains in the active stocks were as follows:

C. C. C. & I.	2%	New Jersey Central	¼
Illinois Central	1⅛	Philadelphia & Read.	1¼
C., R. I. & P.	¼	Manhattan Elevated	¾
New York Central	¼	Union Pacific	1
Michigan Central	1¼	Iron Mountain	⅛
Louisville & Nashville	...	Wes. Union Tel. Co.	¾
Western Union*	11⅛	Erie	⅛
Nash. & Chattanooga	⅞	Erie second mortgage	⅛
Am. Dist. Telegraph	½	Chicago & Northwest.	⅛
Pacific Mail	⅝	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	1⅜
Reading	⅝	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	⅛
Ches. & Ohio	2⅝	Wab., St. L. & Pac. pfd.	⅛
Do 1st preferred	⅝	Ohio & Miss.	⅛
Do 2d preferred	3½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	⅛
C. C. & I. C.	⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos. pfd.	⅛
Hannibal & St. Jo.	⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Tex.	⅝
Do preferred	⅛	Pacific Mail	1⅛
Kansas & Texas	⅝	Delaware & Hudson	⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	⅝	Delaware, Lack. & West.	⅛
Do preferred	1⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	⅝
Lake Shore	⅛	Chi., St. P. & Omaha	⅛
Northern Pacific	⅝	Do preferred	⅛
Do preferred	⅛	Iron Mountain	⅝
St. Paul	⅝	Chi., Rock Island & P.	⅛
Do preferred	⅛	Canada Southern	⅝
New Jersey Central	⅛	Lake Erie & Western	⅛
Delaware, Lack. & West.	⅛	Manhattan Elevated	⅛
Delaware & Hudson	⅛	Ontario & Western	⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	⅛
Chi., St. P. & Omaha	⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	⅛
Do preferred	⅛	Ohio Central	⅛
Iron Mountain	⅝	Morris & Essex	⅛
Chi., Rock Island & P.	⅛	St. L. & N. C.	⅛
Canada Southern	⅝	Metropolitan Elevated	⅛
Lake Erie & Western	⅝	Terre Haute pref.	⅛
Manhattan Elevated	⅛	Mil., L. S. & Western	⅛
Ontario & Western	⅝	Do C. C. & I.	⅛
Mobile & Ohio	⅛	Central Pacific	⅝

*Western Union new stock opened at 78¾; highest, 81; lowest, 77¾; closing, 80¾.

†Ex. semi-annual dividend, 3½ per cent, payable April 15, 1881.

Government bonds were steady. In Chicago, the District of Columbia 3.65s were 108 bid and 104 asked; the 4s were 113½ bid and 114 ex-interest; 4½s, 112¾ and 113; 5s, 101¾ and 102¾; and the 6s, 102 and 102¾. At the close the 4s were 113½ and 113¾.

Foreign exchange closed stronger in sterling, posted rates being 481¼@484. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery, 478¾@478¾. For three weeks' delivery, 478½@479¼. Continental exchange was weaker in the afternoon. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 5.27½@5.31¼; Bordeaux, 5.31¾@5.31¼. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 5.33½@5.31¾. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94 for sixty days and 94½ for demand; ninety-day prompt commercial bills, 92¼@93. Sixty-day commercial, on bankers, delivered prompt, 93¾@93¾; same, delivered in three weeks, 93¾. Commercial drawn on commercial parties were 93@93¼. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 9¾ for sixty days and 39¾ for demand; sixty-day commercial was 39¾@39 3-16. Shippers' exchange on New York was $1.00 discount, closing weak.

At the Chicago banks business was quiet. New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c per $1,000 discount. Loans were in moderate demand at 6@7 per cent. Country orders from the country for currency were light.

The following are the clearings of the Chicago Clearing-House for the week ending April 2:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$7,150,000	$1,150,000
Tuesday	4,350,000	564,196
Wednesday	4,940,000	617,755
Thursday	4,450,000	644,000
Friday	9,040,978	1,325,052
Saturday	15,054,887	876,736
Total	$39,491,149	$4,190,939
Corresponding week last year	30,560,365	2,854,193

Chicago 7s of 1896 sold at 125½; 7s of 1894 at 123½; and of 1895 at 122¾. On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of Cook County 4½s, $5,000 at 107¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $1,000 at 93¾. The following quotations were made.

LOCAL AND RAILWAY STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
North Chicago City Railway, $100	165	...
West Division City Railway, $100	200	...
Chicago City Railway, $100	240	250
Gas-Light and Coke Company, $100	...	...
Gas Light and Coke Company, $100	...	...
Chamber of Commerce, $100	77	...
Traders' Insurance Company, $100	133	...
Inter-State Industrial Exhibition, $100	40	47
Chicago Metallic Packing Company, $100	8.35	10.00
International Electric Company, $100	200	300

LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

United States 4s, 1907	113½	114
United States 4½s, 1891	112½	113
United States 5s, 1881	101¾	102
United States 6s, 1881	102¾	103
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	103½	104
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1890	117	...
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1892	120½	...
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1896	122	...
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1895	120½	...
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1882	104	...
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1887	107½	112½
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1892	117	...
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1895	117	...
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1896	117½	...
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1897	120½	...
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1898	122	...
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1899	122½	...
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1900	122½	...
Chicago City bonds, 6s, 1881	102	...
Cook County bonds, 6½s, 1903	107½	109½
West Chicago 6s, 1899	100	105½

RAILWAY BONDS.

Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, 1st & D. 6s	125½	125
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, 2d Dav.	115½	117
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Cal. & Fac.	109½	110½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, South'n Min.	110	111
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div.	107	108
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Min. Point	103	104
Chicago & Northwestern 7s, sinking fund	140½	141
Chicago & Northwestern 7s, 1915	135½	136½
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. 1918	120½	121
Burlington & No. R. R. in Nebraska 7s	103	104
Louisville & Southeastern 7s, 1910	90½	92
Wabash, St. L. & P., 1st mort. 7s, Chic. Div.	91½	92
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1910	111½	112½
West Division City Railway 7s	106	107
West Division City Railway 7s	106	107
West Division City Railway 6s	101	101½

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Governments steady for 6s, and ¼@⅜ lower for other issues.

Railroad bonds generally strong and higher.

State securities dull except for Tennessee, which were active.

The stock market opened generally firm, but somewhat irregular in early dealings. Speculation soon became strong and an advance was recorded ranging from ⅛ to 4¼, the latter Northern Pacific common, the preferred selling up 2⅜. These stocks, however, subsequently became weak, and closed at a reaction of 3⅝ in common and 1⅜ in preferred. The general list was strongly held during the afternoon, and became quite buoyant in late dealings, final sales showing an advance of ⅛ to 2¼, Western Union, Pacific Mail, the coal shares, Rock Island, Illinois Central, and the Grangers leading the upward movement. Panama, which last sold at 258, advanced to 265 bid, and closed offered at 270. Tennessee 6s (old) rose from 53 to 58, and reacted to 54. New 6s advanced from 52 to 55, and receded to 51½; do new series fell off from 55 to 51½, rallied to 56½, and reacted to 52.

Transactions, 260,000 shares:

Canada Southern	2,500	Northwest	1,600
Chesapeake & Ohio	3,200	New Jersey Central	5,500
D., L. & W.	13,000	New York Central	2,000
Delaware & Hudson	2,000	Northern Pacific	21,300
Den. & Rio Grande	2,200	Ontario & Western	7,500
Erie	11,600	Pacific Mail	6,700
Hannibal & St. Jo.	200	Reading	2,700
Iron Mountain	2,200	St. Paul	17,000
Illinois Central	3,900	St. Paul & Omaha	1,900
Kansas & Texas	4,000	Texas Pacific	3,000
Lake Shore	10,000	Union Pacific	16,000
Louisville & Nash.	3,100	Wabash Pacific	10,000
Michigan Central	2,800	Western Union	17,400
Manhattan Elev.	3,500	Wabash, pfd.	6,000
Mobile & Ohio	1,000	C., C. & I.	2,500
Mor. & Cin. 1st pref.	10,000		

Money market easy at 4@6. Prime mercantile paper 5@6.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady at 481; demand, 483¾.

The following is the weekly bank statement: Loans, decrease, $335,900; specie, decrease, $97,900; legal tenders, decrease, $224,600; deposits, decrease, $91,100; circulation, increase, $83,000; reserve, decrease, $259,125. The banks now hold $1,447,650 in excess of their legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	102¾	New 6s	113¾
New 5s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	120
New 4½s	112¾		

BONDS.

Louisiana	86½	Virginia, deferred	11⅜
Missouri	101	6s, bonds	74
St. Joe	103½	U. P. firsts	111
Tennessee, old	54	U. P. land-grant	111½
Tennessee, new	53	U. P. Sinking fund	103¾
Virginia, old	51	Lehigh & W.	13
Virginia, new	51	St. P. & C. firsts	102
Virginia, consols	75	Des seconds	103½

STOCKS.

Rock Island	138	Alton & Terre Haute	46
Panama	260	Do preferred	125
Fort Wayne	132	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	27½
Clevs. & Pittsburg	129	Do preferred	50½
Illinois Central	138	Hannibal & St. Joe	35½
C., R. I. & P.	104¾	Do preferred	80½
Chicago & Alton	135½	Iron Mountain	60¾
Do preferred	145	St. L. & San Francisco	6½
New York Central	120½	Do preferred	16½
Harlem	159	Do first preferred	65
Lake Shore	113⅛	C. St. L. & N. O.	45
Canada Southern	51⅜	Kansas & Texas	20¾
Michigan Central	115	Union Pacific stock	121
Erie	43⅝	Central Pacific	93
Erie seconds	90¾	Ohio & Mississippi	36
Northwestern	129½	Do preferred	135
Do preferred	145	Louisville & Nash	101⅜
Northwestern	129½	Mobile & Ohio	24¾
Do preferred	145	Western Union	117
St. Paul & Omaha	49½	Atlantic & Pacific	46
Do preferred	105	Adams Express	125½
Morris & Essex	128⅜	Adams	125½
Delaware & Hudson	104⅜	Fargo	118
New Jersey Central	103⅛	American	145
Reading	60⅜	United States Express	74
Ohio & Mississippi	36⅜	Quicksilver	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅝	Do preferred	30
Mobile & Ohio	25¾	Caribou	24
Clevs. & Columbus	90	Central Arizona	4¼
C., C. & I.	2⅝	Consolidated	3
Ohio Central	15	Standard	2½
Lake Erie & Western	51	Excelsior	1
Peoria, D. & E.	20	Louisville Pittsburg	2¾
Ontario & Western	17⅜	Ontario	36
R., C. R. & N.	71⅛		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 2.—Stocks closed:

Water Power	12¾	Boston & Maine	149¾
Boston Land	10¾	C. B. & Q.	165
Atchison & T. first pf.	119	Chi., San. & Cleve.	22¾
A. & T. Land Grants, 7s, '90	90	Hoosac Tunnel	90
Boston H. & E. 7s	60	Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	14
Mahiton & Tyaska 6s	15½	N. Y. & N. E.	57¾
Boston & Albany	137	Old Colony	133

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 2—11:30 a. m.—Consols unchanged.

PARIS, April 2—3:30 p. m.—French rentes, 84f 30 centimes.

PARIS, April 2—4 p. m.—French rentes, 84f 25 centimes.

LONDON, April 2.—Consols, 100 5-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105¾; 4½s, 116¼; 4s, 117⅛.

Railroad securities—Illinois Central, 41¾; Pennsylvania Central, 69; New York Central, 151¾; Erie, 49⅝; do seconds, 100⅝; Reading, 33.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Sight exchange on New York, 2 per cent per $1,000 premium; sterling, 481¼.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 2.—Following are the closing quotations of stocks:

Alpha	3¢	Mono	1
Alta	2¢	Noon-day	1¢
Belcher	9¢	Ophir	14
Best & Belcher	9¢	Opohir	2¢
Bodie	6¢	Oro	15-16
Bullion	1¢	Overman	1¢
Bulwer	1¢	Potosi	2¢
California	1¢	Savage	2¢
Challenge	3¢	Sierra Nevada	2¢
Consolidated Virginia	7¢	Union Con.	3¢
Crown Point	1¢	Utah	2¢
Eureka Con.	2¢	Yellow Jacket	3¢
Exchequer	1¢	Gould & Curry	3¢
Gould & Curry	5	Hale & Norcross	4¢
Hale & Norcross	4¢	Scorpion	1¢
Mexican	2¢	Navajo	1¢

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 2.—Following are the closing quotations of stocks:

Allouez	2¾	Pewabic	15
Calumet & H.	220	Quincy	37
Catalpa	1½	Bell Telephone	95¼
Copper Falls	8	Wis. Central R.R. com	29
Franklin	11⅜		

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Flour, brls	21,463	10,677	19,745	9,087
Wheat, bu	23,989	10,805	11,719	102,998
Corn, bu	301,851	91,437	98,045	431,009
Oats, bu	47,676	27,144	36,613	27,385
Rye, bu	860	8,083	9,133	6,717
Barley, bu	14,177	1,000	9,000	4,000
Grass seed, lbs	304,033	98,600	261,000	136,740
Flaxseed, lbs	245,800	152,780	82,017	60,660
Broom-corn, lbs	40,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Cured meats, lbs	154,05	797,150	858,200	2,231,353
Beef, tcs	...	...	7	84
Beef, brls	...	...	28	112
Pork, brls	...	150	428	1,054
Lard, lbs	191,29	170,600	784,56	1,514,187
Tallow, lbs	24,65	37,775	...	28,100
Butter, lbs	124,50	148,360	51,15	17,340
Dressed hogs, No	...	51	...	...
Live hogs, No	7,170	19,455	5,016	7,130
Cattle, No	3,420	3,619	2,560	4,051
Sheep, No	1,219	491	1,473	2,702
Hides, lbs	136,500	274,800	142,500	287,700
Highwines, brls	...	...	...	25
Wool, lbs	26,037	17,840	66,644	43,673
Potatoes, bu	...	1,000	10	1,000
Coal, tons	20,057	9,859	3,035	1,357
Hay, tons	278	70	10	10
Lumber, m. ft.	1,000	2,201	2,000	1,000
Shingles, m	400	3,431	350	100
Salt, brls	2,50	2,753	1,142	1,227

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 4 cars low grade winter, 37 cars No. 2 spring, 17 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected (67 wheat); 11 cars No. 2 corn, 13 cars high-mixed, 83 cars rejected, etc. (111 corn); 15 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed, 23 cars rejected (47 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 11 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars No. 4 do. Total, 245 cars, or 122,000 bu. Inspected out: 4,673 bu wheat, 28,112 bu corn, 735 bu oats, 5,189 bu rye, 2,540 bu barley.

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 401 bu corn, 2,540 bu barley.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during the past week:

	April 2, 1881.	March 26, 1881.	April 3, 1880.
Flour, brls	21,463	19,745	9,087
Wheat, bu	298,250	60,836	184,753
Corn, bu	765,415	311,765	1,224,738
Oats, bu	310,325	282,501	210,240
Rye, bu	13,477	16,501	22,741
Barley, bu	90,849	57,022	64,378
Dressed hogs	1,673	61	233

The corresponding shipments were:

	April 2, 1881.	March 26, 1881.	April 3, 1880.
Flour, brls	19,857	11,948	67,014
Wheat, bu	98,000	73,852	834,097
Corn, bu	685,678	513,105	2,052,254
Oats, bu	402,310	263,677	313,221
Rye, bu	10,000	9,417	31,417
Barley, bu	63,710	46,466	65,393
Dressed hogs	718	322	6

The leading produce markets were less active Saturday. There was a fair volume of business early, but little during the last two hours of the session. People seemed to have equalized up on the April deliveries, and to be disposed to wait awhile to see which way other folks are going to set. This was especially the case in provisions. In the case of wheat, a little sunshine got some local operators to selling, and under it the market declined rather sharply, though the foreign telegrams reported a rising tone on the other side of the Atlantic. Mess pork closed 7½@10c lower, at $15.00@15.62½ for May and $15.70@15.72½ for June. Lard closed 5@7½c lower, at $10.60@10.62½ for May and $10.75@10.72½ for June. Short ribs closed 5c lower, at $7.70@7.72½ for May. Wheat closed 1¼c lower, at $1.00¾@1.00⅝ for April and $1.00⅝ for May. Corn closed ¼c lower, at 39⅛c for April and 42¼c for May. Oats closed firm for cash, and ⅝@¾c off for remote futures. Regular was salable at 31¾c, May closing at 35¾c, and June at 34¾c. Rye closed steady at 90¾c for No. 2 regular, May selling at $1.02, with $1.00 bid for June, and 89c for July. Barley closed nominally at Friday's rates,—$1.05 for No. 2, 86c for No. 3, and 80c for No. 4. Hogs were active and about steady, at $5.80@5.90 for poor to best light, and at $5.50@6.40 for heavy. Cattle were active and firm at $3.00@6.25.

Dry goods were fairly active. The season is now so far advanced that the interior trade dare not longer delay their spring purchases, and, despite the continued unseasonable weather, the daily distributions now reach pretty large dimensions. In certain lines of cottons there is still an unsettled feeling, but the general market maintains a firm and steady tone. Boots and shoes, hats, caps, and clothing were reported in increased request, with prices steadily held. No specially new features were developed in the grocery market. Trade is fair and improving, and the market has a firm and healthy tone. Dried fruits remain firm. Holders of domestics are very confident, in expectation of a light crop. In the fish market there was fair activity at steady rates. Butter was unchanged, good to choice grades remaining very firm, while the poorer sort continued dull and weak. There were no noteworthy changes in oils, coal, pig-iron, and leather.

The Kinzie street markets were without notable change, a dull feeling prevailing in hides, wool, grease, and tallow, and broom-corn being in active demand for all grades. The trade in building materials has increased somewhat, but no material change is made in quotations. Furs, undressed, are in better demand at the prices fixed by the London sales. Hay was firm, with a good local and shipping trade. In hops dealers report a steady business, without change in rates. The demand for lumber continues steady at our yard quotations. Potatoes were a little easier in consequence of the heavy receipts. There was a better feeling in the seed market, timothy advancing 30@5c, and clover holding its own well. Cooperage was dull and unchanged.

A trader in provisions was yesterday summing up the situation about as follows, as it appeared to him: We are 200,000 hogs short of last year, in the matter of weight alone; we have exported the product of 400,000 hogs more this year than last, and consumed that of 200,000 more (extra) at home; also the packing of March has run behind a good deal. Putting all these things together, we are short something like 1,000,000 head of hogs now, as compared with the situation two months ago.

A copy of the order, which is now posted, by authority, in every town in the United Kingdom in reference to trichinæ, will be on 'Change Monday.

The first sale of August oats for this season was made Friday, the price being 37c. A sale at the same figure was made Saturday.

The reported imports by the continent of Europe from Jan. 1 to Feb. 19, included the following:

	1881.	1880.
Bacon, bxs	162,320	110,353
Lard, tcs	119,622	113,804

Of this Hamburg received:

	1881.	1880.
Bacon, bxs	12,200	7,535
Lard, tcs	42,400	34,103

And the port of Bremen took:

	1881.	1880.
Bacon, bxs	31,550	6,449
Lard, tcs	30,425	29,021

The following were the reported stocks in Liverpool:

	April 1, 1881.	April 1, 1880.	April 1, 1879.
Flour, brls	120,000@130,000	70,000@ 75,000	90,000@100,000
Wheat, qrs	710,000@720,000	360,000@380,000	220,000@230,000
Corn, qrs	50,000	50,000	150,000@160,000
Pork, brls	6,750	1,375	1,750
Bacon, lbs	47,000	30,500	51,000
Hams, lbs	7,500	8,750	11,000
Lard, tcs	21,500	20,000	21,000

Includes shoulders.

The following were the reported stocks in London:

	April 1, 1881.	April 1, 1880.	April 1, 1879.
Flour, brls	not reported	340,000@341,000	not reported
Wheat, qrs	120,000@130,000	270,000@280,000	210,000@220,000
Corn, qrs	less than 50,000	less than 50,000	100,000@110,000

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were slow and easier. Liverpool reported a decline of 6d in lard and meats, and there were few outside orders either to buy or to sell, while local operators were disposed to do little. The April deliveries were large, some people thinking that a good deal of stuff had been dumped on the trade for the purpose of weakening prices, and they held off, though the receipts of hogs were again small. The receipts for the month of February is estimated at 171,000 hogs, against 361,000 to date a year ago, and 204,000 to do in 1879.

MESS PORK—Declined 12½@15c per brl, and closed 7½@10c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 200 brls seller April at $15.52½; 10,000 brls seller May at $15.57½@15.67½; 10,750 brls seller June at $15.77½@15.77½; and 250 brls seller the year at $14.00. Also, 350 brls summer make at $15.25 spot; 750 brls do seller June at $14.90; and 500 brls do seller July at $15.00. The market for regular closed at about $15.55 for round lots, spot, or seller the month, $15.62½ seller May, and $15.72½ seller June.

LARD—Declined 5@7½c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Friday, and closed tame. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $10.50; 500 tcs seller April at $10.57½@10.57½; 2,000 tcs do at $10.60@10.62½; 3,500 tcs seller June at $10.75@10.72½; and 1,000 tcs do at $10.80 on track; 50,000 lbs do at 8½c free on board cars; and 50 tcs extra at 8½c. Total, 7,450 tcs. Seller May opened at 6½@6¾c, declined to 6¾c, improved to 6¾c, and closed at 6¾c. Seller the month was nominal at 6¾@6¾c, closing at 6¾c. Seller June opened at 6¾@6¾c, sold at 6¾@6¾c, and closed at 6¾@6¾c. July closed at 6¾c.

OATS—Were active in a speculative way, and closed ½@¾c lower than the latest prices of Friday on the more remote futures. Regular was salable at 31½c and grits-edged at 33½c. April sold early at 31½c, declined to 31c, and closed 31½c. June opened at 31½c, declined down to 31¼c, and closed at 31½c. July was salable at 34½c. The sample market was fairly active. Cash lots in bags sold at 33c for regular; 33½c for white; 34c for grits-edged; and 32½c for mixed rejected; 1,000 bu by sample at 32½c for rejected mixed; 30,000 bu for regular white, to arrive, at 33½c; 5,000 bu for choice white on track; 25,000 bu at 33½@34c for rejected white, 34c for No. 3, 36½c for No. 2 white, 37½@38c for choice white, and 38c for fancy white. Barley—oats, and 45c for fancy oats. To at 47,000 bu.

RYE—Was inactive, with light offerings and few buyers. The market, therefore, was nominally unchanged. Cash sales were made at 89½c, and No. 2 at 89½c, with April at 89¾c, May selling at 91½c, and June at 92c. Cash sales were made of 4,000 bu by sample as follows: No. 2 regular, 1,000 bu at 91c for No. 2 from store; 1,000 bu at 91c for No. 2 from track; 2,000 bu at 91c for No. 2 regular; 1,500 bu by sample at 91c for rejected and grits-edged; 1,000 bu at 91c for No. 2 rejected; 1,000 bu at 90c for No. 3 regular; 1,000 bu at 90c for No. 3 rejected; 1,000 bu at 89c for No. 4 regular; 1,000 bu at 88c for No. 4 rejected; 1,000 bu at 87c for No.

MUSIC.

Close of the Beaupian French Opera Season.

Interesting Details of the June Saengerfest.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner, Cary, Candidus, Whitney, and Remmertz, Soloists.

A Chorus of 1,200 Voices and Orchestra of 150 Instruments.

The Greatest Concert Week Promised Ever Known in Chicago.

Billee Taylor at the Grand Opera House This Week.

THE FRENCH OPERA.

The opera season is over, and has been one of the most remarkable musical successes we have ever had. Its representations have been noticed so fully from day to day and also in our last weekly summary that we need not do more on this occasion than to give them a most cordial indorsement, and to wish them success in the future. In this connection it will be a pleasant announcement to opera-goers that the troupe, greatly strengthened, will appear here next November with a new repertoire.

THE SAENGERFEST.

The Saengerfest Committee are making rapid progress with their work, and have surmounted the principal obstacle in their way, the selection of a soprano, by closing a contract with Mme. Peschka-Leutner, the great Leipsic artist, who, it will be remembered, made such a splendid success at the second Gilmore festival in Boston, for which she was specially engaged. The soloists for the Fest are now all secured, and are as follows: Mme. Peschka-Leutner, soprano; Miss Cary, alto; Mr. Candidus, tenor; and Messrs. Remmertz and Whitney, basses. Mr. Candidus has already forwarded his manuscripts, and it is certain that he will sing the "Saxonic Cantata" of Mozart; the "Prize Song" from "The Meistersingers"; the great aria from "Barnabas" and "Oberon's Love Song" from "The Walk-ü-renen," in the grand duo from "Lohengrin"; in the quartet from "Rigoletto" and in the trio from "William Tell," with Whitney and Remmertz. The chorus, representing fifty-singing societies, and numbering about 1,200 voices, and picked societies will be taken for the solo quartets, among them the Young Männerchor from Philadelphia, who will sing the quartet on their arrival here. The chorus will number 150 pieces, seventy from here and eighty made up in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and New York. The principal works will be Beethoven's Choral Symphony, the "Salamis" for male chorus; "Spring," for mixed voices; the "Death of Dressus," for male voices; the entire last act of "Lohengrin" Liszt's "Tasso" and "Les Preludes" and Schubert's Mass in C. And these will be interspersed with smaller works. At present everything looks favorable for a great success. It may in any event be asserted that such an array of soloists was never before presented in any festival in this country.

MENDELSSOHN QUINTET CLUB.

That favorite old-time organization, the Mendelssohn Quintet Club of Boston, whose name stands at the head of chamber-music performers in this country, gave two performances at Farwell Hall last week, notice of which had to be omitted at the time owing to the pressure of other musical entertainments. It is fortunate that a notice of these excellent and well disciplined artists at any time would only have been an emphasis of the many pleasant words we have often written of them, and that now all that is necessary to do is to commend them to the people of Chicago as old friends. They will not, however, will they there for the first time, but, as they have a National reputation, it has undoubtedly preceded them, and will secure them a large and enthusiastic patronage. In the general scheme of the organization they are solo artists of more than ordinary skill and intelligence, and by their experience as quintet players and their long work together, they have become welded into a harmonious whole. Their repertory includes the best chamber music of the best masters, and to it they give an interpretation which is not only full of dignity and refinement, but which is as nearly perfect as it is possible to be under the human limitations. Their concerts are not always crowded, and in the matter of fashion and solidity of patronage Chicago has always been behind its appreciation of music, but the Quintet Club will not be discouraged by this, for all the more earnest work will be rewarded, and it ought to have a more permanent success. Mr. Fiedler, the pianist, is also a Boston artist and has a reputation as a solo performer. His touch is very sweet and smooth, but lacks somewhat in power. Mr. Wolfsohn opened the concert with the "Moonlight Sonata" of Beethoven. It is pleasant to know that Mr. W. has renewed his study of Beethoven, and next season may play the entire series of the sonatas, as he has done this one. Mr. Carl Becker played the "Spring" of Hies with fine expression and finish, and also with excellent tone. Mr. Eichheim played again that he holds the position of our best cellist by his fine playing of the Goltermann "Elegy" and the "A la Hongroise." The singing of Mr. W. C. Grimsby, a new-comer, made a very agreeable impression. The Mendelssohn Trio in C minor, for piano, violin, and cello, brought the program to a close, and was beautifully played, especially in the Andante and Scherzo movements.

THE GUITAR CONCERT.

A testimonial concert was given last Wednesday evening at Hershey Music Hall to Miss Lulu Hitchcock, the accomplished guitar-teacher of the Hershey School. She was assisted by Misses A. E. Kennedy and Alma E. Bate, sopranos; Miss Ida Gilbert, contralto; Mrs. Anna Hiltabidel and Prof. A. J. Way, of Cleveland, guitarists; Mr. J. L. Johnson, tenor; and Mr. R. Clarence Eddy, organist. The concert was in every way a success, and the large audience present manifested their appreciation by hearty applause. Miss Hitchcock Boscovitz was given two encores upon the program, but he failed to make as great a success, and disappointed a large number of people. Prof. Way and Mr. Eddy supplied his place by guitar and organ solos. Prof. Way displayed unusual ability in his manipulation of the instrument, and executed a number of solos in a brilliant and artistic manner. Miss Lulu Hollabidel's playing was always graceful and finished, indicating refinement coupled with a thorough knowledge of the capabilities of the instrument.

PRATT'S SYMPHONY REHEARSAL.

The public rehearsal of Mr. S. G. Pratt's "Prodigal Son Symphony" took place yesterday noon at Central Music-Hall, under the composer's direction. There was a very large audience in appearance which of itself was a compliment to Mr. Pratt, and the performance elicited expressions of hearty applause, that must have been still more satisfactory. We have not the time to enter into anything like a detailed notice of the work, and indeed to do that fairly or intelligently would require two or three careful hearings. It is divided into three parts—"Allegro Moderato," "Andante Sacro," and "Allegro ma non Troppo," corresponding also three episodes in the story of the Prodigal Son. In the first movement, his riotous life is portrayed. Of course, the "Andante" is more than ordinary skill and intelligence, and by their experience as quintet players and their long work together, they have become welded into a harmonious whole. Their repertory includes the best chamber music of the best masters, and to it they give an interpretation which is not only full of dignity and refinement, but which is as nearly perfect as it is possible to be under the human limitations. Their concerts are not always crowded, and in the matter of fashion and solidity of patronage Chicago has always been behind its appreciation of music, but the Quintet Club will not be discouraged by this, for all the more earnest work will be rewarded, and it ought to have a more permanent success. Mr. Fiedler, the pianist, is also a Boston artist and has a reputation as a solo performer. His touch is very sweet and smooth, but lacks somewhat in power. Mr. Wolfsohn opened the concert with the "Moonlight Sonata" of Beethoven. It is pleasant to know that Mr. W. has renewed his study of Beethoven, and next season may play the entire series of the sonatas, as he has done this one. Mr. Carl Becker played the "Spring" of Hies with fine expression and finish, and also with excellent tone. Mr. Eichheim played again that he holds the position of our best cellist by his fine playing of the Goltermann "Elegy" and the "A la Hongroise." The singing of Mr. W. C. Grimsby, a new-comer, made a very agreeable impression. The Mendelssohn Trio in C minor, for piano, violin, and cello, brought the program to a close, and was beautifully played, especially in the Andante and Scherzo movements.

THE GUITAR CONCERT.

A testimonial concert was given last Wednesday evening at Hershey Music-Hall to Miss Lulu Hitchcock, the accomplished guitar-teacher of the Hershey School. She was assisted by Misses A. E. Kennedy and Alma E. Bate, sopranos; Miss Ida Gilbert, contralto; Mrs. Anna Hiltabidel and Prof. A. J. Way, of Cleveland, guitarists; Mr. J. L. Johnson, tenor; and Mr. R. Clarence Eddy, organist. The concert was in every way a success, and the large audience present manifested their appreciation by hearty applause. Miss Hitchcock Boscovitz was given two encores upon the program, but he failed to make as great a success, and disappointed a large number of people. Prof. Way and Mr. Eddy supplied his place by guitar and organ solos. Prof. Way displayed unusual ability in his manipulation of the instrument, and executed a number of solos in a brilliant and artistic manner. Miss Lulu Hollabidel's playing was always graceful and finished, indicating refinement coupled with a thorough knowledge of the capabilities of the instrument.

PRATT'S SYMPHONY REHEARSAL.

The public rehearsal of Mr. S. G. Pratt's "Prodigal Son Symphony" took place yesterday noon at Central Music-Hall, under the composer's direction. There was a very large audience in appearance which of itself was a compliment to Mr. Pratt, and the performance elicited expressions of hearty applause, that must have been still more satisfactory. We have not the time to enter into anything like a detailed notice of the work, and indeed to do that fairly or intelligently would require two or three careful hearings. It is divided into three parts—"Allegro Moderato," "Andante Sacro," and "Allegro ma non Troppo," corresponding also three episodes in the story of the Prodigal Son. In the first